Usenet Newsgroup Archive: rec.ham-radio

1991

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Date span: 1991-01-01 through 1991-04-25

Source text: rec.ham-radio.txt

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Messages included in this PDF: 1,429

Messages are presented chronologically by archived date.

Binary or encoded payloads are not printed as blocks of encoded text; a placeholder appears where such material was detected. The original source text is unchanged.

1. Re: A few new questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-01 00:08:09 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan1.000809.18846@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 4923

In article <53@bootsie.UUCP> olson@endor.harvard.edu (Eric Olson) writes:
>I have a few questions, after some sleepless nights trying to read
>the entire ARRL Handbook...
>
>1. Is it legal to communicate via repeater in a band for which you are
> not licensed? The specific example that I suspect will become a common
> question is 2m->10m repeaters. Previously, there was no class of Ham
> operator that was licensed for 2m but not 10m... but the codeless tech
> cannot operate 10m. Can she operate 10m via the aforementioned repeater?

Yes. The repeater transmits under its license and you transmit under your
license. As long as you transmit on frequencies for which you are authorized,
the repeater can retransmit your signals on any frequency *it* is authorized
to transmit on.

>
>2. Can I sign up to take the Tech class _with_ code, fail the code, and get
> a no-code tech license? This is a very enticing (win-win) scenario for me,
> and would probably be an attractive option for a lot of the people
> lured in by the promise of no-code (e.g., those that like a challenge
> but don't like to _fail_ :-).

Yes. It's good practice to attempt *lots* of exam elements, and then take
the highest class license for which you have passed all the elements.
>
>3. I'm confused about whether a repeater and/or phone patch can be run
> without local direct control operator supervision. Are all those
> repeaters out there really babysat all the time they're in use?
> What about digipeaters and other packet radio stations?

Automatic control is authorized for repeaters and a few other things.
>

2. Re: UHF ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-01 00:14:26 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan1.001426.19029@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 4924

In article <890.277F33E5@w8grt.fidonet.org> Dave.Lydon@f470.n101.z1.fidonet.org (Dave Lydon) writes:
>Given a "Rabbit"-type TV transmitter and receiver operating around 900 mhz, what is a better & more directional antenna than the 3.5" vertical coming out of the boxes? Thanks much.
>
I assume this is an unlicensed device operating under FCC Part 15.
Increasing the power output (even if only by improving the antenna)
is probably not legal. But if you want to proceed, standard antenna
theory works at 900 MHz... you could build a baby Yagi or cubical quad.

3. Re: TS-440 automatic tuner experience?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-01 00:37:32 UTC
From: mclennan@manta.NOSC.MIL
Message-ID: <1562@manta.NOSC.MIL>
Source record: 4922

I have used the TS-440 with the built-in automatic tuner for over a year now. I use a Cushcraft R5 vertical for 10 thru 20 meters and a simple balun fed dipole for 40 meters. I can drive the R5 barefoot (i.e. tuner out) for all bands except the upper part of 20 meters. Above 14.150 the SWR rises above 1.5:1 and I cut in the tuner. It works great.

I run the tuner on the dipole on some frequencies in the 40 meter band if the SWR gets above 1.5:1. On occasion I felt the need to make a contact on 80 meters and have loaded the TS-440 into the 40 meter dipole using the tuner. It flattens out the SWR at the TS-440 but who knows what is going on at the balun (lost my Smith chart). I don't run it long on 80 meters into the 40 meter dipole since I am concerned about exceeding some volts or amps up the line.

I had one problem with a previous 40 over 20 balun fed dipole pair. The autotuner would not settle to a null on 20 meters although the indicated SWR on the TS-440 meter dipped below 1.5:1. I solved that by getting the R5.

All-in-all I am really pleased with the combination of the TS-440, auto-tuner and the Cushcraft R5.

Rod W6MWB

4. Re: Rumors of ARRL appeal on No-Code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-01 00:58:36 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jan1.005836.23176@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 4927

As quoted from <1759@ke4zv.UUCP> by gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman):
+---------------
| and who welcome *anyone* who shares their interests. Naturally I don't
| frequent those mortibund clubs that spend all their time arguing about
| increasing the CW IDer's speed on their tube type repeater, or who endlessly
| haggle about Robert's Rules of Order. One of my favorite groups specifically
| eschews Robert in our charter, and we don't charge dues. We find that passing
| the hat when we need to do something works very well. We don't have a
| President either, preferring a Lord of Chaos as our leader.
+---------------

Unfortunately, I belong to one of those moribund clubs --- there being few alternatives. Fortunately, however, there is a growing split in the club and I suspect no-code will cause it to come to fruition --- those many of us who want to embrace the future will likely end up splitting off and forming our own club, leaving the "Retirees on Radio" (my name for the current mess) to go to hell in their own handbasket. (But many of those who are growing increasingly dissatisfied are club officers, so it may happen the other way around. I can hope.)

Personally, I strongly support the new Tech license, *in conjunction with a greatly improved PR drive* (see my other thread). I'd like to encourage potential hams to join our little (for the moment) packet group --- we are small, but already we're working with a number of high-speed packet networks and are likely to become the Ohio gateway into NEDA soon. We have plenty of room over here on our two 2m frequencies, and we are working on other frequencies. WB8LYJ intends to set up a 902-928 local LAN, and I will start out on 220 and then move the high-speed LAN link to microwave and set up a Novice user port. If I can get the microwave gear sooner, I may skip the 220 high-speed link and just set up the user port --- the only 220 activity locally is a backup Ohio LAN link shared with PacketClusters and a BBS forwarding frequency that is less than welcoming to Novices.

In any case, *I* will be working to bring new hams in --- with or without the local club's help or approval. (If it's without, I may look over some of the less local clubs.)

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

5. Re: A few new questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-01 01:35:12 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jan1.013512.23401@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 4928

As quoted from <53@bootsie.UUCP> by olson@bootsie.UUCP (Eric Olson):
+---------------
| 1. Is it legal to communicate via repeater in a band for which you are
| not licensed? The specific example that I suspect will become a common
| question is 2m->10m repeaters. Previously, there was no class of Ham
| operator that was licensed for 2m but not 10m... but the codeless tech
| cannot operate 10m. Can she operate 10m via the aforementioned repeater?
+---------------

I assure you there was and is: both Novice and Technician can not transmit on the section of 10m used for repeater operation. FM, being wideband (compared to SSB), is restricted to the upper part of 10m to which Novices and current Techs don't have access.

I had the same question when I got my Novice license, because I wanted to pick up a 220 HT and wanted to know if it would be legal for me to use the local linked repeater. The answer was a definite YES --- because it's not you controlling the transmission on 10m (or 2m in my case), it's the repeater control operator. The general rule is that only a ham licensed for the transmitter output frequency may make or break the link, but once it's made any ham licensed for the *input* frequency may use it. This is especially important when you consider that the outputs for virtually all 220 repeaters are outside Novice privileges... but virtually all *inputs* are within it.

+---------------
| 2. Can I sign up to take the Tech class _with_ code, fail the code, and get
| a no-code tech license? This is a very enticing (win-win) scenario for me,
+---------------

Passing an exam element gets one a CSCE (Certificate of Successful Completion of Examination). Submission of the proper unexpired CSCE's along with a Form 610 gets one a license. Since Tech now requires only elements 2 and 3A, if you fail Element 1A but pass 2 and 3A, you will still be eligible for Tech. If you pass 1A and 2 but fail 3A, you will be eligible for a Novice ticket. If you pass all three, you will be eligible for Technician with the code endorsement and corresponding HF privileges.

I currently have an outstanding CSCE myself (Element 3B, General theory) awaiting my getting enough time away from work to work on the Element 1B code and hopefully Advanced theory. The CSCE is good for one year from the date of issuance (except that Element 1A is now good forever if you've passed element 3A); you have one year to pass the remaining element and upgrade.

+---------------
| 3. I'm confused about whether a repeater and/or phone patch can be run
| without local direct control operator supervision. Are all those

| repeaters out there really babysat all the time they're in use?
| What about digipeaters and other packet radio stations?
+---------------

The FCC RULE BOOK put out by the ARRL states very clearly that Novices may not initiate or terminate autopatches because they in effect would become control operator of the repeater. However, a Tech or higher may initiate an autopatch, and the Novice may then use it. This is basically the same as the rule for linked repeaters.

Automatic control is restricted to certain frequency ranges; repeaters (including digipeaters) are therefore restricted in the frequencies they may use. The frequency ranges do *not* include most of HF (excepting the section where FM repeaters are permitted; a rather limited range of frequencies, but it must be remembered that the *entire* HF range, amateur and otherwise, would fit inside the 420-450 MHz ham band!).

+---------------
| 4. Is it legal to make a repeater that changes its output frequency
| via DTMF signals (and appropriate security codes a la phone patch)?
+---------------

Absolutely. It's called a "remote base". Various repeaters in my area have remote bases on 10m, 6m, and 2m --- at least. There are probably others; I believe I read something about a local repeater with a 220MHz remote base.

Well, I should qualify that. A repeater must (or at least should) have a fixed input and output separated by the standard offset for the band in question (i.e. 100 KHz for 6m, 600 KHz for 2m, 1.6 MHz for 220 MHz, 5 MHz for 440 MHz, etc.; these are U.S. figures, they are different, for example, in Europe) and the frequencies should be assigned, or at least cleared with, the local frequency coordinators. However, such a repeater may have one or more remote bases on it, following the same rules as above (Novices can't control the remote link but can use it, etc.).

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

6. Ham clubs 'n such (was Re: Rumors of ARRL)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-01 06:41:50 UTC
From: jgd@Dixie.Com
Message-ID: <5571@rsiatl.Dixie.Com>
Source record: 4930

allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR) writes:

>As quoted from <1759@ke4zv.UUCP> by gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman):
>+---------------
>| One of my favorite groups specifically
>| eschews Robert in our charter, and we don't charge dues. We find that passing
>| the hat when we need to do something works very well. We don't have a
>| President either, preferring a Lord of Chaos as our leader.
>+---------------

>Unfortunately, I belong to one of those moribund clubs --- there being few
>alternatives. Fortunately, however, there is a growing split in the club and
>I suspect no-code will cause it to come to fruition --- those many of us who
>want to embrace the future will likely end up splitting off and forming our
>own club, leaving the "Retirees on Radio" (my name for the current mess) to go
>to hell in their own handbasket.

Brandon,

Let me suggest an alternative. The favorite group that Gary mentioned is
the one that he and I started about a year ago centered around our new
443.65 repeater here in atlanta (where the REAL hams hang out :-).
We had gotten fed up with the degraded condition of our old club, repeater
and general conversation and decided to do something about it. So we
started brainstorming and looked around at what had worked in other areas.
One of the most successful enthusiast/professional groups in Atlanta is
the Atlanta Unix Users' Group. There is no club, no officers and no
structure. One person, Lindsay Cleveland, handles planning the programs
and scheduling the room. Whenever he needs postage money or whatever, he
announces it at the meeting and we all pass the hat. Conspicuously
absent is the political bickering, the power plays, the cliques and all
the other bad stuff traditionally associated with enthusiast associations.

We decided to take the same approach. I scrounged up a power supply and
chassis, Gary scrounged some duplexers, KM4BA came up with radios
suitable for conversion to repeater service, I fabricated the antenna
mount, KI4XO came up with a network analyzer to tune the assembly with
and a host of others contributed the other misc items. We passed the
hat in order to buy the controller, crystals, antenna and misc hardware.
Since I'm physically the largest of the group :-), I took charge of
fundraising. We pulled off the whole process in a few months and are now
looking toward remote receivers and/or linking with another repeater on
the other side of town plus having a hot standby repeater on the ground.
Decisions get hashed out on the air or over coffee at the local Waffle
House.

We consider the system to be totally open. We'll give a copy of the repeater control codes to just about anyone who asks. But since there is no patch or bleeps, boops or squeeks on the repeater, there is little to control.

This system is working marvelously. We have a nice, well engineered repeater with a very collegial environment. Our biggest problem so far has been the weather which has made it rough finishing the tower work. Since there are no club meetings or officers, there is no opportunity for anyone to get mad or to play politics. If someone wants to make a change in something, we say fine! If we all like the idea, we'll help out. If not, well, try it and see what happens. if it's good, it stays otherwise we talk you out of it. On the other hand, if you get pissed off at the way things are, there is no organization to direct your anger at.

The nice thing about this non-organization is that when people are motivated, there are no impediments in their way. And when people get burned out as I did awhile back, others migrate in to fill the void. And when the burn- out is over, you can migrate back in again. This scheme is quite similiar to the Usenet and it works for the same reasons Usenet does. The other thing that this non-organization does is plainly recognize the fact that most things get done by a handful of people. There is no pretense of a non-producers being a part of the group because the group by definition consists at any moment of those that are actually doing something. Consider giving it a shot.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | "Purveyors of speed to the Trade" (tm)
Rapid Deployment System, Inc. | Home of the Nidgets (tm)
Marietta, Ga | "To be engaged in opposing wrong offers but
{emory,uunet}!rsiatl!jgd | a slender guarantee of being right."

7. Re: RF and the outer limits...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-01 07:44:40 UTC
From: fpa@qualcomm.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan1.074440.13777@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 4929

karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:
>rharel@fab8.intel.com (CAL-LAB (MS:JER2-85 TEL:7589)) writes:

>>Ever wonder why after all the billions of dollars and countless man-hours
>>spent on searching for extra-terrestrial RF signals that we've come up with
>>NOTHING ! ?
>
>Actually, there's a simple explanation for having heard nothing: so
>far we've only listened to a tiny fraction of the search space
>(duration, frequency, spatial direction) with enough sensitivity to
>detect other earth-like civilizations.

Phil is exactly right. There is another dimension that Phil didn't mention that I have always thought to be important: signal structure. The SETI guys look for extremely narrowband signals. Often they talk about 1 Hz wide bins in their spectrum analyzers. I've seen them talk about 0.01 Hz wide bins! They don't have much choice really. They need the integration time afforded by the narrow bandwidth to make the link budget work at many light-years distance. The Carl Sagan novel "Contact" has an alien civilization receive ordinary broadcast television signals radiated from Earth. The information bandwidth in such a signal means that the rcv antenna required at the alien planet few light-years away from earth would have to be bigger than a typical planet. Maybe possible, but not likely to be likely.

Information content is not the only thing that increases the bandwidth of an RF signal, of course. Here on Earth, advanced communications systems spread the bandwidth of signals for other reasons: to combat multipath, to share spectrum efficiently, to derive precise timing from a signal (as in navigation systems). These systems are known as "spread spectrum" techniques.

My personal theory for why the SETI researchers have not detected alien RF transmissions is that the aliens are a few years ahead of us, and therefore are all using spread spectrum.

8. 3CX800 amp(s)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-01 13:15:22 UTC
From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET
Message-ID: <9101011426.AA16935@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4931

OK, all you vacuum-tube wizards. Here's a puzzler for you.
Well, it's a puzzler for me, anyway:

I want to build a couple of VHF power amplifiers using the
3CX800 triode. This is no problem, since there are several
designs published. But I would like to run them all from a common
HV power supply. Is it OK to just connect each amplifier's B+, B-,
and chassis grounds together? Actually, the real question is
what will happen to cathode-current metering? I gotta admit, triodes
in grounded-grid baffle me. Any help out there?

Along a similar line, can you think of any way in the world to
also run a grounded-cathode tetrode (ie 4CX250 or 4CX1000) from the
same HV supply as the triodes, at the same time? I don't think it's
possible, but I could be wrong. (where will the B- be, at chassis or
floating?)

E-mail direct if you don't want to QRM the no-coders.

Mike

9. Open Letter to ARRL Pres. Larry Price

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-01 16:01:02 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <900.27806B29@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4932

> From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington)
> Date: 1 Jan 91 05:05:16 GMT
> Organization: University of Georgia, Athens
> Message-ID: <1991Jan1.050516.21147@athena.cs.uga.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> I got a reply from Larry Price today. He said that because the Report
> and Order had not yet been issued, the ARRL could not yet make a
> statement
> in support of the new move. This is a lot weaker than what the news
> release originally indicated he was saying.

I think this is the reaction to the public support of the FCC decision and the widespread condemnation of their trial balloon about Reconsideration.

I long ago came to the conclusion that the only way to deal with the ARRL is to regard them as the publishers of a fairly decent magazine PERIOD. We'll have to our own lobbying with Congress and the FCC. Frankly, I think even the Commission would prefer that. I suspect they regard the ARRL as the Antiquarian Rant 'n' Rave League.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

10. FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-01 16:01:12 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <901.27806B30@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4933

> From: k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller)
> Date: 1 Jan 91 05:09:20 GMT
> Organization: Wells Computer Systems Corp., Levittown, Pa. 19058
> Message-ID: <721@wells.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>

This is developing into the gimpy version of the anti-nocode argument. No thanks. I don't buy it.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

11. CW for pilots

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-01 18:05:28 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9101011805.AA10489@tilde>
Source record: 4934

In <rah@public.BTR.COM (Richard A Hyde rah@btr.com)> Richard responds:

In article <9012300306.AA15667@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:

>| When I took my pilot training in the Air Force, CW was a requirement. At
>|least, you had to learn the characters. This was because the radio station
>|identifiers were sent in Morse. One of the first things you learned in
>|instrument flying was that you must be sure to identify the station you tuned
>|to make sure you didn't fly to the wrong place. You did this by listening th
>|the station identifiers.
>|
>
>I don't know about the Air Force, but there is no *civil* requirement to
>know morse as a pilot. The station identifiers are still often in morse,
>but the dot-dash pattern is printed right on the chart..

While cruising with your friend joyfully along at 70 MPH, having to search for the identifiers on the map and carefully comparing each character against the map notation (sometimes requiring several passes) is no biggie. It's a different matter when you are alone, drilling a hole in the soup at 480 Knots. At 8 miles per minute, you can be in timbuktoo before you find out which station you've got. That's if everything is going smoothly. Throw in a small problem with the machine, or a "last-minute" clearance change from ATC, and you'd be thankful to be able to copy the ID in your head.

>12 years of flying didn't help much on my Novice code test :-)

Over 30 years of flying didn't improve my code speed either, but I certainly was thankful that I already knew the characters when I did need them.

But wait. This isn't the forum to air this discussion. Please direct replies to me rather than the net.

73,
Dube N5PDK

12. Re: A few new questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-01 18:23:59 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1767@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 4935

In article <53@bootsie.UUCP> olson@endor.harvard.edu (Eric Olson) writes:
>Hi again! Happy newt ears, everybody!
>
>I have a few questions, after some sleepless nights trying to read
>the entire ARRL Handbook...
>
>1. Is it legal to communicate via repeater in a band for which you are
> not licensed? The specific example that I suspect will become a common
> question is 2m->10m repeaters. Previously, there was no class of Ham
> operator that was licensed for 2m but not 10m... but the codeless tech
> cannot operate 10m. Can she operate 10m via the aforementioned repeater?

Yes. There used to be a class of ham operator who didn't have 10 meter
privledges, it was called, strangely enough, Technician. The more things
change etc. Anyway, as long as the control operator for the repeater is
licensed for the output frequency of the repeater and the user is licensed
for the input frequency of the repeater, all is legal. Lots of 220 to 2
repeaters around serve to link Novice operators with the rest of us.

>2. Can I sign up to take the Tech class _with_ code, fail the code, and get
> a no-code tech license? This is a very enticing (win-win) scenario for me,
> and would probably be an attractive option for a lot of the people
> lured in by the promise of no-code (e.g., those that like a challenge
> but don't like to _fail_ :-).

You bet!

>3. I'm confused about whether a repeater and/or phone patch can be run
> without local direct control operator supervision. Are all those
> repeaters out there really babysat all the time they're in use?
> What about digipeaters and other packet radio stations?

This is sticky. The rules say that all third party operations must have
a control operator. The operator doesn't have to be physically present
at the repeater site however. He may use wireline control from a remote
point or he may use auxiliary link frequencies to maintain remote
control. The sticky part is determining if he is there and doing his
job. He needn't be able to talk to you over the repeater to be in
control so he may be there or not without your knowledge. It's his
license on the line for failure to control the system though, not
yours. As for digipeaters, the FCC granted permission for their use
under automatic control at VHF and above even when carrying third
party traffic. And a regular voice repeater may operate under automatic
control as long as it isn't used to pass third party traffic. This means
no phone patch for sure. I don't know the answer if the voice repeater
is being used by a traffic net to pass third party traffic. Anyone care

to comment?

>4. Is it legal to make a repeater that changes its output frequency
> via DTMF signals (and appropriate security codes a la phone patch)?

Users may bring up auxiliary functions of a repeater system by on channel signalling. This isn't considered acting as a control operator. Whether this allows bringing up another transmitter or changing the output frequency is questionable as this appears to be acting as control operator. The control operator may of course do this at any time via the auxiliary control frequency or wireline. This is another grey area that I don't feel completely competent to answer.

>6. Would a 100W 10m Transmitter to an antenna, say, 100 feet away, damage
> one of those full-coverage scanners? Would a 1KW Transmitter? 2m?
> It just seems like that would generate a lot of energy at the antenna
> of the scanner-- how much is too much?

This should not be a problem. A 100 watt transmitter working into a 50 ohm load will generate about 70 volts of RF. Field strength falls off to the inverse square of the distance. At 100 feet the RF voltage across 50 ohms should be 1/10,000 of the voltage at one foot. So the scanner should see no more than approximately 7 millivolts at it's input. A one kilowatt transmitter in the same circumstances would produce about 22 millivolts at the scanner. That shouldn't cause any problems. This has been a simplified calculation ignoring near field effects, but should be ballpark for this situation. At 80 meters the numbers would be somewhat different as near field effects would predominate and you could see volts of signal at the scanner.

Gary KE4ZV

13. Re: RF and the outer limits...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-01 18:39:15 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <1991Jan1.183915.10276@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 4936

In article <1991Jan1.074440.13777@qualcomm.com> antonio@drzeus.qualcomm.com writes:
>My personal theory for why the SETI researchers have not detected alien
>RF transmissions is that the aliens are a few years ahead of us, and therefore
>are all using spread spectrum.

Gee, Franklin, why am I not surprised that somebody from Qualcomm would make
this statement? :-)

Seriously, I doubt that any civilization that really wanted us to detect its
signals would be spreading them, precisely because that would expand the
search space horribly without providing any real compensating advantage.
It's already plenty big even if you consider only coherent narrowband
signals.

Any RF signal intended as a sign of intelligent life must be readily
distinguishable from naturally generated signals. We know how to search for
stable, coherent, narrowband signals on a large scale. And there are very
few natural processes that generate them. So the concensus has been that
SETI should concentrate on looking for them them.

Sure, maybe this is a bit like the drunk who, when asked why he was
searching for a contact lens on the north side of the street he knows he
dropped on the south side, replied "Yeah, but the light is much better over
here." But in SETI you don't know how many contact lenses there are or
how they're distributed, so you might as well look in all the easy places
before you spend a lot of effort looking in the hard places.

And just to show you that the use of spread spectrum doesn't necessarily
indicate the presence of intelligent life, consider GPS. :-)

Phil

14. Re: Ham clubs 'n such (was Re: Rumors of ARRL)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-01 19:03:40 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jan1.190340.17551@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 4937

As quoted from <5571@rsiatl.Dixie.Com> by jgd@Dixie.Com (John G. DeArmond):
+---------------
| Let me suggest an alternative. The favorite group that Gary mentioned is
| the one that he and I started about a year ago centered around our new
| 443.65 repeater here in atlanta (where the REAL hams hang out :-).
+---------------

(description omitted)

I started giving it serious thought when I read the original post. However, as I mentioned, a large number of club officers seem to be among those who are growing frustrated with the direction the club is taking.

On the other hand, if we have another meeting like the November one, the same club officers may want to relegate Robert to the role of dummy load and try transmitting with something else. [:-)] The situation is still unformed, and only time will tell.

Who knows, people may be waiting for someone to step forward and catalyze it. (Now if I could only attend the "Friday Lunch Bunch" sessions more often; that's where most of this discussion/dissent goes on, and where I'd have the best chance at becoming involved.)

BTW, at least one of the dissenting club officers already runs his own repeater. If having a repeater actually mattered, we may well have one to start with. (It's not clear to me that having our own repeater would be strictly necessary, however. Somewhere to talk would be nice, but somewhere *run by us* may not be a requirement.)

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

15. Re: RF and the outer limits...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-01 19:30:45 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jan1.193045.17853@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 4938

As quoted from <1991Jan1.074440.13777@qualcomm.com> by fpa@qualcomm.com (Franklin Antonio):

```
+---------------
| My personal theory for why the SETI researchers have not detected alien
| RF transmissions is that the aliens are a few years ahead of us, and therefore
| are all using spread spectrum.
+---------------
```

Every so often I wonder if perhaps the FCC should add some (largeish) chunk of HF to the Novice license for the express purpose of SS experimentation. My thought at those times runs along the lines of, if we can get SS in use more on HF, there will be incentive for more hams to use it in favor of other modes that are in many ways less efficient (in terms of spectrum usage). (It's also a gripe of sorts that the Novice license is virtually useless for such experimentation; on HF, Novices can't do *anything* that might advance the art. One of the reasons I like the entry-level Tech license so much is that there is finally an entry-level license where the folks who want to push the boundaries a bit are actually allowed to do so....)

If doing this with HF is "too much", a chunk of 6m might well do instead....

It seems to me that we now have an entry-level license that can encourage technical types to experiment with VHF/UHF/microwave. Great. But increasingly it's HF that needs the breakthrough. What say to giving the Novice entry-level license some leeway to play with modes like SS that can reduce the overcrowding problem? (Please note that this suggestion says *nothing* one way ot the other about Morse code; that issue is irrelevant to this one. This is the *only* change I propose: adding SS to the Novice license in a way that would encourage its use.)

Of course, for this to work, it would be necessary to make SS equipment available. Perhaps we should be putting on our thinking caps and working out SS kits to get them started with.

Another thing that would be useful to SS in general would be a relaxing of the Part 97 rules concerning it, especially with respect to allowable "codings". My idea here is to have one or more "SS coordinators", similar to repeater coordinators, which would have the job of coordinating SS codings and possibly frequencies/frequency ranges. This would allow the FCC to open SS to more codings, with the proviso that only the SS coordinators (or an unbrella organization thereof) would be able to ask the FCC to okay a coding for use. (That simplifies the FCC's job considerably over requiring individual hams to get an okay from the FCC.)

Just a few thoughts (and I'd like to try out SS myself once I have the time and the equipment).

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

16. Re: FCC Petition, CB RADIO TRAFFIC ADVISORY CHANNEL [130 lines]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-01 21:01:26 UTC
From: steveh@athertn.Atherton.COM
Message-ID: <33968@gumbo.athertn.Atherton.COM>
Source record: 4939

In article <860.277BC0EB@w8grt.fidonet.org>, jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> I am still trying to figure out why this thread is in rec.ham-radio.
>
> --
> Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
> UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
> INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

I find it a refreshing change from the umpteen code/no-code "discussions", reorganization stuff, and ARRL bashing.

I also perceive that the original poster was trying to solicit ideas from we hams, who are supposed to know all there is about radio.

73 de KA6ETB

17. Carrier Current Transmitter Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 05:07:31 UTC
From: flash@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <1991Jan2.050731.17792@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 4943
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap,misc.wanted,sci.electronics

I have a project that requires a low power AM or FM transmitter with decent audio quality. This transmitter must be legal (Part 15) to operate, or be able to be made legal under the FCC license free statutes.

Transmitters like this are in use on college campuses, and similar situations where coverage of a single building is required. They feed the signal into the power lines, and hence do not radiate beyond the building.

I saw two such units at a recent hamfest, and almost bought them, but did not have a need for them at that time. (I.e. I kick myself) the prices were very reasonable.

If someone on the net has such a unit for sale (LPB or PANAXIS or similar type system) at a price that will not break my modest bankbook, please send EMAIL to

flash@lopez.UUCP

Thanks!

--
=Marquette MI: It's Not the END of the world, but you can see it from here=
== Gary Bourgois flash@lopez (rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash) GWN UPLink ==
== 3.950 Nationwide Amateur Radio Nightly after 0200z=Learning Channel ==
=============== WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie = WB8EOH ================

18. Re: Rumors of ARRL appeal on No-Code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 05:27:07 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan2.052707.72@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 4940

ps67@UMAIL.UMD.EDU ("Paul W. SCHLECK") writes:

>privileges. There was also concern about excessive band loading on
>2m.

I challenge any ham to prove that there is excessive band loading
(as opposed to poor planning and coordination) anywhere in the USA
on 2 meters or any VHF or UHF band.

>Hugh says that comments on the issue have been split right down the
>middle. He is very concerned that the new regulations will divide
>amateur radio. He brought up 3 key goals of license restucturing, and
>why he felt that the new license might not be of significant
>impact:

if you further divide the divided by whether or not MOST of their
operation is ABOVE or BELOW 30 MHz, I would bet you will find there
is some correlation between whiners and HF'ers.

>1. An influx of new, quality hams. Any new restructuring in and of
>itself will not dramatically increase our ranks. No-Code is not a panacea
>and it should not be though of as such. Any serious effort to recruit new
>hams with this new license should be accompanied by an appropriate
>recruting/PR effort. VE's turning in their accredidation over disagreement
>with the new license will not achieve this goal.

This is a very important point.

>2. A dramatic increase in amateurs on the UHF and Microwave bands,
>to prevent licensed and unlicensed encroachment on our bands from Part 15
>devices, HDTV, cellular phone, satellite communications, etc. Giving
>away the lower VHF bands to new hams might give us the same band
>loading problems, only more so. The ARRL felt (whether you agree with
>it or not) that a 220-and-up license would force new hams to break new
>ground on the upper bands.

Any ham who believes the band is overloaded should be the first to QSY.

To expect to jump start the higher bands like 33cm and on up with just
the newcomers is assinine and DANGEROUS to amateur radio. Doing that
would hasten the loss of those bands due to the lack of operators who
are in contact with the rest of amateur radio.

>3. Acceptance and assimilation of these new hams into the mainstream
>of the hobby. Again, bitter divisiveness, shunning, old Tech's using
>a /C suffix, and other childish games will not make these new hams feel
>welcome. If this new license, as sensible and well though out as it may be,

>causes more divisiveness and infighting (possibly played out on the ham
>bands), then it may hurt more than help amateur radio.

Any ham who is not ready to accept the new Technicians on the granted
spectrum should send their form 660 into Gettysburg ASAP.

>As was stated previously, the stream of comments coming in to League
>officials on the issue have been split 50/50. If you write the ARRL, and I
>encourage you to do so, please consider the following in your letter:

>1. Will 6m TVI be a problem? Why/Why not?

Certainly not if there remains very little available equipment and 2 meters
remains the magnet band.

>2. Will 2m band loading be a problem? Why/Why not?

Even the 2 meter band is vastly underutilized compared to what we could do
with it. If hams want a band they can do sloppy planning and coordination
on, own private unshared repeater frequencies, etc., then I suggest they
QSY to 23cm or preferrably higher.

>3. What recruitment efforts do you and/or your club have in place to
>test, train, and accept these new hams?

Very little at present but now that a real possibility exists for a whole
group of people to become licensed that never would before, this is something
that needs to be done. I am currently working on coordinating and possibly
teaching a class beginning in January or February just dedicated to the
Technician class (new Techs or Novice upgrades).

>4. What kind of impact will this new license have on use of the UHF
>and Microwave bands?

Hopefully an across the board increase. More likely, as the perceived
overloading of 2 meters takes place, which will extend to 70cm due to
the availability of so many good dual-band radios, some hams will move
on up to higher frequencies to "escape" the crowd.

It is far better that the paranoid and anti-social move away rather than
the naive beginners.

>5. Will the new license cause a splitting of hams into code/no-code
>camps? What can you and/or your club do to make these hams feel
>welcome and smooth over ruffled feathers among existing hams?

Big cities will have this problem because there are enough of any subset
of hams around to form their own clubs and cliques. Smaller towns and
rural areas are not likely to see this as a significant problem.

>Sorry this post is so long, but I had to get in all the information. Please
>don't flame/write me, flame/write the ARRL.

I'll write and post, ok?
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

19. Re: The comming no-code newbies... What has the FCC done to us this time?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 05:43:11 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan2.054311.919@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 4941

mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:

>The question I would put to those who continue to oppose no-code
>(including, perhaps, some of the ARRL leadership) is this:
>Will there ever be a time in the future when license requirements
>are different from what they are now? Do we modernize, or do we
>fossilize?

Considering that today you can dial up an answering machine in the
Kremlin from your car phone, there is clearly going to be from now and
forever more, a means to merely communicate anywhere, very simply.

Amateur radio still has a place. That place is for people who want to
do more (even just a little more) than mere communication. Everything
from emergency communication readiness to development of packet radio
networks will still be taking place ... if we want to.

There is no need to drop technical tests. There will be a need to revise
those tests. Perhaps one of the things we need to set up next is for a
system of better revising and developing tests to keep up with the matters
that amateur radio operates on and the continuously increasing technology.

>I came out only mildly in support of no-code, but I'm gradually turning into
>a raving fanatical defender of the no-code license simply because the
>things that are said *against* it are so dumb!

And would you believe they are still being said.

--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

20. off the deep end

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 05:58:03 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <25454@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 4942

If this is a typical ham, I'm no longer proud to be one....

Date: 21 Dec 90 04:16
Message-ID: <25240@WA8BXN>
From: NK8H@WA8BXN
To: ALL@ALLUS
Subject: a sad day
Path: KB6GFT!N6KZB!KB6GVT!KB6JES!KB6RAA!KB6RAA!N8GTC!KC8TW ...

here we go again. "remove the code
requirement for those who find it unsuited to
their needs and tastes" another classic!! as a public school teacher for the
past 19 years, i have seen the results of
"lowering the standards" to make things
easier forthe minorities. in my profession, i
never had had much choice. follow the
dictates of the school board or find another
job. well, when it comes to signing my
name to a "no-code" amateur license, i do
have a choice. as of today, i am returning my arrl/vec
certificate to protest the decision of
the fcc. this won't amount to much but it
will make me feel a lot better about
what the bureau has done. the action i am taking will amount to
very little, if anything, but it will make
me feel better about a sad and
sickening decision by the fcc. at
least i will know that i'm not the one
to perpetuate this "give in" process
one step further. i like amatuer radio;
i am proud to be part of it; i get a
lot a lot of enjoyment from it; i hate
to think that every pervert going down
the highway
may get the chance to take these things
away from me
me...cul..de don, nk8h @ wa8bxn..the voice of wickliffe, ohio...73

Date: 23 Dec 90 08:31
Message-ID: <25569@WA8BXN>
From: NK8H@WA8BXN
To: ALL@ALLUS
Subject: ve's! take a stand
Path: KB6GFT!N6KZB!KB6GVT!KB6JES!KB6RAA!KB6RAA!N8GTC!KC8TW ...

ok fellow ve's, it is time to stand up
and be counted. how do you stand on the
no-code issue? if you are against it,
then let's do something about. i have done
something. i recently returned my
ve credentials to the arrl.i strongly urge others that feel as i
do to do the same. if enough of us will do
it, we can send the fcc a message.
"either back up on this no-code or get the
amateur testing back in your lap". at the
same time we might find out how some
other people feel about testing delays and license fees.
i would like to hear your opinions. but please, no
nuts. if you have a legitimate argument, fine, i would like to hear it. forget
the name-calling and character attacks...cul..de don, nk8h @ wa8bxn..the voice of
wickliffe, ohio...73

Date: 22 Dec 90 07:38
Message-ID: <25414@WA8BXN>
From: NK8H@WA8BXN
To: ALL@ALLUS
Subject: keep those cards coming
Path: KB6GFT!N6KZB!KB6GVT!KB6JES!KB6RAA!KB6RAA!N8GTC!WB8JIB ...

i am compiling a list of calls/ages to determine where the name-calling is
coming from. so far, the (gimme-take)
generation is leading the pack. it won'tchange my convictions but it will be
very interesting. no-code! no way!
"easy come, easy go" what you put into
something is proportinate to what you
get out of it. ..cul..de don, nk8h @ wa8bxn..the voice of wickliffe, ohio...73

21. Re: RF and the outer limits...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 07:13:35 UTC
From: kpc00@JUTS.ccc.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <KPC00.91Jan1231335@JUTS.ccc.amdahl.com>
Source record: 4944

could it be that aliens, if we are receiving thier signals, have
either much faster or much slower transmission rates than we do,
regardless of the encoding? does seti try speeding things up and
slowing them down?
--
If you do not receive a reply from me, please resend your mail;
occasionally this site's mail gets delayed.

Neither representing any company nor, necessarily, myself.

22. PRO-32A

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 10:04:11 UTC
From: paul@wa1omm.UUCP
Message-ID: <paul.5058@wa1omm.UUCP>
Source record: 4945

Are there any mods available for the Realtistic PRO-32A 200 channel
handheld scanner?
--

/\ /\
//\\//\\
+---------^^^^------------------^^^^---------+
| From the shack of WA1OMM -- Paul MacDonald |
| Using the power of the multitasking Amiga! |
| |
| Compuserve: 70411,626 PLink: UPPERCRUST |
| Amateur Packet Radio: WA1OMM@KB4N.NH.USA |
| Usenet: ...virgin!ubbs-nh!wa1omm!paul |
+---+
/\ / /\ (~ / / / / /\ /\ / / /
/ V /~~\ _) /~/ /_/ /~~\ , / V /~/

23. Radiation Field

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 10:21:00 UTC
From: MULTI@TRIUMFER.BITNET
Message-ID: <91Jan2.062406est.57361@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Source record: 4946

Date: 1 Jan 91 18:23:59 GMT
From: swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!
+ gary@ucsd.edu (Gary Coffman)
Subject: A few new questions
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>>6. Would a 100W 10m Transmitter to an antenna, say, 100 feet away, damage
>> one of those full-coverage scanners? Would a 1KW Transmitter? 2m?
>> It just seems like that would generate a lot of energy at the antenna
>> of the scanner-- how much is too much?

>This should not be a problem. A 100 watt transmitter working into a 50
>ohm load will generate about 70 volts of RF. Field strength falls off
>to the inverse square of the distance. At 100 feet the RF voltage across
>50 ohms should be 1/10,000 of the voltage at one foot. So the scanner
>should see no more than approximately 7 millivolts at it's input. A
>one kilowatt transmitter in the same circumstances would produce about
>22 millivolts at the scanner. That shouldn't cause any problems. This
>has been a simplified calculation ignoring near field effects, but
>should be ballpark for this situation. At 80 meters the numbers would
>be somewhat different as near field effects would predominate and you
>could see volts of signal at the scanner.

>Gary KE4ZV

The RF voltage field from a radio transmitter falls off as the INVERSE of
the distance, not the INVERSE SQUARE. One Kilowatt ERP generates a field
of 186 millivolts per meter at one mile, in the absence of attenuation.
At 100 feet, the RF field would be 186*5280/100 or 9.82 volts per meter.

Ya'akov VE7-ALQ

24. Re: 3CX800 amp(s)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 12:36:14 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1770@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 4963

In article <9101011426.AA16935@ucsd.edu> MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET (Michael Owen W9IP/2) writes:
>OK, all you vacuum-tube wizards. Here's a puzzler for you.
>Well, it's a puzzler for me, anyway:
>
>I want to build a couple of VHF power amplifiers using the
>3CX800 triode. This is no problem, since there are several
>designs published. But I would like to run them all from a common
>HV power supply. Is it OK to just connect each amplifier's B+, B-,
>and chassis grounds together? Actually, the real question is
>what will happen to cathode-current metering? I gotta admit, triodes
>in grounded-grid baffle me. Any help out there?

Well it's not clear if you want to run the amplifiers simultaneously or not. If you are only going to run them one at a time you can parallel the power supply connections, or better, you can switch the supply from one to the other. If you plan to have more than one amplifier active at the same time, then you must provide power supply decoupling for each amplifier to prevent RF from one getting into the other. This would be in the form of chokes and bypass caps mounted on each amplifier chassis. To meter cathode current, you will need a cathode resistor in each amplifier bridged with it's own metering circuit rather than a single meter in the power supply across a common cathode resistor.

>Along a similar line, can you think of any way in the world to
>also run a grounded-cathode tetrode (ie 4CX250 or 4CX1000) from the
>same HV supply as the triodes, at the same time? I don't think it's
>possible, but I could be wrong. (where will the B- be, at chassis or
>floating?)

Again you must use power supply decoupling to prevent RF feedback. The B- will be commoned to chassis. For cathode metering of the triode, you must supply a cathode resistor bridged by the metering circuit. The two stages may be link coupled or a series resonant input circuit may be used for the triode. You will need a screen supply for the tetrode. You may derive this from HV with a suitable regulator circuit or use a separate supply. The separate screen supply has the advantage of allowing you to switch the amplifier on and off with the screen supply for TR purposes. You will also need a control grid bias supply. That should be separate.

A few safety notes. If your cathode resistor fails, the metering circuits can become hot with HV. Mount them appropriately. Never operate a tetrode with screen voltage and no plate voltage or

bye bye screen grid. Arrange your circuitry so that turning off the HV also turns off the screen supply. There is still a danger to the tetrode if you use a fuse in the HV. Consider a sense circuit that interlocks HV with the screen supply. Your control grid and screen supplies should be very stiff. There should be no change in voltage with drive level.

Gary KE4ZV

25. Re: CW for pilots

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 13:54:04 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <40183@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 4947

In article <9012300306.AA15667@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
> When I took my pilot training in the Air Force, CW was a requirement. At
>least, you had to learn the characters. This was because the radio station
>identifiers were sent in Morse. One of the first things you learned in
>instrument flying was that you must be sure to identify the station you tuned
>to make sure you didn't fly to the wrong place. You did this by listening th
>the station identifiers.
>
>Nowadays, many (if not all) stations use voice identifiers, so there may not
>even be a requirement to learn the morse characters now.

To my knowledge, there is no requirement to "learn Morse code" for any of
the pilot ratings. I didn't say that it isn't USEFUL!

95% of the IDs for VORs, ILS's, NDBs are still given in Morse code. Don't
worry, it's slow (about 7 wpm), and you can listen to it as long as necessary
and stare at the Morse code dits and dahs on the Sectionals (airplane charts)
until you're satisfied it's the right station.

My experience shows that knowing Morse code (while flying) is VERY USEFUL.
Gee, it's nice not to have to stare at the Sectional to determine that what
you're hearing is really what you want to hear. And in IFR flying, it's
too busy sometimes to glance at the charts! Also, in the dark, it's hard
to read. I've had other pilots express admiration at my being able to
hear and understand the Morse code so quickly ("BOS" I say from the back
seat. The pilot "How'd you do that???").

I've also heard a rumor (ONLY A RUMOR) that the FAA is considering removing
the Morse code identifiers from the Sectionals, because they are difficult
to find and read easily.

And there are some pilots (thankfully not too many) who don't even bother
to listen to the Morse code and make sure it's the right station. Or, if
anything, they listen for Morse code and if they hear ANY Morse code and
the needle points to "approximately" the right direction, they use it.
I made the mistake of doing this only once (during student training).....the
Morse code being sent was "TEST", meaning the VOR was down for maintenance.
After "following" the VOR for about 15 minutes, the instructor said, "OK,
take off the hood and tell me where we are".....We were NOWHERE close to
where we should have been. "I learned about flying from that!"

An avid flyer,
Diana

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-

->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

26. Re: RF and the outer limits...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 13:58:47 UTC
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <211@platypus.uofs.edu>
Source record: 4949

In article <1991Jan1.183915.10276@bellcore.bellcore.com>, karn@envy..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:
>
> Seriously, I doubt that any civilization that really wanted us to detect its
> signals would be spreading them, precisely because that would expand the
> search space horribly without providing any real compensating advantage.

Yeah Phil, but that is assuming they really want us to detect them.

Maybe they really have been here already and want nothibng to do with us.
Of course it would be different if we all knew CW. :-)

bill

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

27. Re: Rumors of ARRL appeal on No-Code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 14:08:46 UTC
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <212@platypus.uofs.edu>
Source record: 4950

In article <1991Jan2.052707.72@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
> ps67@UMAIL.UMD.EDU ("Paul W. SCHLECK") writes:
>
> >1. Will 6m TVI be a problem? Why/Why not?
>
> Certainly not if there remains very little available equipment and 2 meters
> remains the magnet band.
>

I can't believe this is a concern anymore. I used to use 6 meters all the time, had it in the car, did all the VHF contests. My wife too. All in all, except in the heat of a contest 6 meters has to be the loneliest band around.

And if your really concerned with TVI, have you tried watching Cable Channel 18 while running 2 meter packet lately?? Even my HT on low power can wipe it out. And I think there are more people watching Cable channel 18 than you are likely to find watching fringe channel 2 with rabbit ears.

Maybe this is another myth that should be put to rest once and for all. 6 meters != TVI.

bill KB3YV

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

28. Re: A few new questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 14:18:11 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <40185@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 4948

In article <53@bootsie.UUCP> olson@endor.harvard.edu (Eric Olson) writes:
>1. Is it legal to communicate via repeater in a band for which you are
> not licensed? The specific example that I suspect will become a common
> question is 2m->10m repeaters. Previously, there was no class of Ham
> operator that was licensed for 2m but not 10m... but the codeless tech
> cannot operate 10m. Can she operate 10m via the aforementioned repeater?

Yes, it's legal, and yes, there are repeaters that do this. One example
that comes to mind in YOUR AREA is the 70 centimeter (448.625? World Net)
on top of Mt Wachuset, MA, which is linked to 10 meter FM. I spoke with
a ham in Oklahoma over 70 centimeter using this....I heard him better on
70 cm, than I did direct on 10 meter FM.

>2. Can I sign up to take the Tech class _with_ code, fail the code, and get
> a no-code tech license? This is a very enticing (win-win) scenario for me,
> and would probably be an attractive option for a lot of the people
> lured in by the promise of no-code (e.g., those that like a challenge
> but don't like to _fail_ :-).

Yes.

>5. Anybody know of dialup BBS's about Ham Radio in the Boston Area?
> I downloaded a list of Ham BBS's from SIMTEL-20, but both the ones in
> Boston were no longer in operation at the listed numbers. If not,
> (or if so), I could start one within a couple of months.

There's one in Leominster, run by WA1DWS, but I forget the phone number.

Diana

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

29. Re: off the deep end

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 14:23:49 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.91Jan2092349@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 4952

Please don't consider this a personal attack, but to those protesting the FCC decision on no-code by returning your VEC, GOOD! You don't belong in the hobby as leaders if you can't go with the majority, or at least have a positive attitude and impact. You really don't belong in the sensitive positions a VE is with such a negative attitude.

If you don't like the no-code, fine, but I'm glad you're not going to be the first contact point of authority for these new hams. Just what they need, a negative and spiteful attitude just as they enter the hobby!

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ

30. Re: RE: EQ for Microsats, DSP, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 15:19:21 UTC
From: barry@dgbt.doc.ca
Message-ID: <1991Jan2.151921.3487@dgbt.doc.ca>
Source record: 4954
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

From article <839@idacrd.UUCP>, by mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier):
>
> If you are using omni's and have not compared results with a correctly
> tuned PSK modem from TAPR and/or PacComm (the paccomm is a licensed
> variant of the TAPR box), then I suggest you do so. The problem

> Truth in advertising requires me to tell you that I get a royalty
> as one of the designers of the PacComm PSK-1. I am not sure but

Really? The PSK-1 is a licensed copy of the TAPR modem, which in turn
was a direct copy of a Japanese design (with some tweaking by W3IWI & co.).
Where do the royalties come in?

Barry

--
| Barry McLarnon Communications Research Center, Ottawa, ON, Canada |
| Internet: barry@dgbt.doc.ca |
| Packet BBS: VE3JF@VE3JF AMPRnet: barry@bbs.ve3jf [44.135.96.6] |

31. Re: Confirmed SAREX QSO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 15:31:21 UTC
From: barry@dgbt.doc.ca
Message-ID: <1991Jan2.153121.3696@dgbt.doc.ca>
Source record: 4956

From article <7412@sugar.hackercorp.com>, by garym@sugar.hackercorp.com (Gary Morris):
> In article <1990Dec22.015315.24141@ims.alaska.edu>, ftpam1@acad3.alaska.edu (MUNTS PHILLIP A) writes:
>> Just out of morbid curiosity, what was the highest latitude that the
>> SAREX was worked from?
>>
> In the debriefing, Ron mentioned that he had a voice contact with a
> VE3? in extreme southern Ontario, Canada. The expected northern limit
> was 42 deg N latitude which just touches Ontario.

I dunno who that was, but I can tell you who it wasn't! :-(At slightly above 45 deg N, SAREX was certainly a washout. After successfully QSO'ing W5LFL, W0ORE, DP0SL, and U2MIR (very loose definition of "QSO" in the case of DP0SL :-), this was a bitter pill to swallow.

Does anyone know whether the forthcoming STS-37 "all ham" mission will have a more favorable inclination for us northerners?

Barry VE3JF

--
| Barry McLarnon Communications Research Center, Ottawa, ON, Canada |
| Internet: barry@dgbt.doc.ca |
| Packet BBS: VE3JF@VE3JF AMPRnet: barry@bbs.ve3jf [44.135.96.6] |

32. Re: Rumors of ARRL appeal on No-Code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 16:29:38 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <25464@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 4955

In article <212@platypus.uofs.edu> bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon) writes:
>Maybe this is another myth that should be put to rest once and for all.
>6 meters != TVI.
>bill KB3YV

Shh, Bill, they'll start to believe you, and people will start getting
on six meters. Then where will we put all the 9600 bps intercity and
intracommunity packet channels?
- Brian

33. Re: off the deep end

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 16:38:40 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.91Jan2113840@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 4958

To be honest, I thought that you were one of the participants in the "protest" so to speak. However, in my posting, I may have replied toyou but never mentioned any calls or otherwise directed it specifically to you. If you took it that way, please consider this my appology.

As to the other assinine individuals who are turning in their VECs, no appology is offered in ANY shape for form! Good Riddence!

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ

34. Re: TS-440 automatic tuner experience?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 16:40:43 UTC
From: ronh@sunriv.UUCP
Message-ID: <28@sunriv.UUCP>
Source record: 4957

In article <1990Dec31.191121.10075@infonode.ingr.com> kurtz@infonode.ingr.com (Terry Kurtz) writes:
>Has anyone had experience with the automatic antenna tuner(s) for the
>Kenwood TS-440? I have a Butternut HF6V and would like to hear if anyone
>has had good or bad experience with either the AT440 built in automatic
>tuner or the AT250 external tuner with this or other verticals.
>
>Terry Kurtz (waiting on Novice ticket and have already upgraded to General)
>uunet!ingr!kurtz

I use the 440's built-in tuner without problems on all bands (except 160)
with a 75 meter dipole and RG8.

35. Re: Open Letter to ARRL Pres. Larry Price

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 17:03:47 UTC
From: phil@hansen.NCD.COM
Message-ID: <3112@lupine.NCD.COM>
Source record: 4951

In article <1991Jan1.050516.21147@athena.cs.uga.edu>,
mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:
|> I got a reply from Larry Price today. He said that because the Report
|> and Order had not yet been issued, the ARRL could not yet make a statement
|> in support of the new move. This is a lot weaker than what the news
|> release originally indicated he was saying.

I talked to my local section manager and he told me that the real
problem was that since the FCC did not do exactly what the ARRL wanted
they were not sure if they should support the new system.

Actually, I think the FCC solution is better than the ARRL solution.

I have read arguments that we should not allow the no-code techs on 6
meters since we will have more RFI problems. How does Morse code solve
this problem?

I have read arguments that this will overload 2 meters. If this does
happen then won't we move and use other bands (fully utilized 440MHz and
begin to use 1.2 GHz!). Believe it or not this is a good thing. If we
do not increase the utilization of our UHF and up bands we will loose them!

I have also read concern about this "splitting" the ham ranks into CODE
and NO-CODE hams... What does the ability to send and receive Morse
code have to do with good operating on a FM repeater, 2M SSB, digital
work? Nothing at all. I think that we do have some work to Elmer the
new hams so that they can be integrated easily into the hobby!

Phil
KJ6NN

36. Re: Amateur Radio Callsign on 11M; was: 10 meter rig recommendation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 17:14:03 UTC
From: ron@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500074@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 4953

> > >Ron
> > >(Fastest CW operator aboard ship was me- a $!!&# OFFICER :-)
> >
Bob Myers:
> > Gee, Ron, I've heard of a lot of different officers - OOD, morale
> > officer, medical officer, engineering, etc......what's a
> > $!!&# officer in charge of? :-)
>
Jim Grubs:
> Fires in the paint locker...

No paint locker. Not aboard a submarine..........
(Fumes you know.No shoe polish allowed nor Brasso, either)

"$!!&# officer" was usually an affectionate pet name muttered reverently
under the breaths of those who observed said officers discharging their
duties. :-)

Ron
NW0U

37. Re: Confirmed SAREX QSO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 17:17:09 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4513@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 4959

In article <1991Jan2.153121.3696@dgbt.doc.ca> barry@dgbt.doc.ca (Barry McLarnon DGBT/DIP) writes:
>Does anyone know whether the forthcoming STS-37 "all ham" mission will have
>a more favorable inclination for us northerners?

Sorry, but STS-37 is another 28.5-degree mission.

Don't give up all hope, though...several astronauts are being recruited into the ranks as we speak, in the hope that future missions will carry amateur radio as well. No, I don't have any specifics, largely because nothing has even gotten to the proposal stage yet - but as more crewmembers become licensed, more opportunities will become available.
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"...flames are a specific art form of Usenet..." -- Gregory G. Woodbury

38. Re: TS-440 automatic tuner experience?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 17:33:37 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5720090@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 4793

kurtz@infonode.ingr.com (Terry Kurtz) writes:

>Has anyone had experience with the automatic antenna tuner(s) for the
>Kenwood TS-440? I have a Butternut HF6V and would like to hear if anyone
>has had good or bad experience with either the AT440 built in automatic
>tuner or the AT250 external tuner with this or other verticals.

Dunno about the HF6V, but our radio club has a TS-44S/AT. It has a spec'd range of something like 25 ohms to 150 ohms (and I'm not sure if that's magnitude or just resistive component...). Over that limited range it does OK, though it does it slowly. I hadn't had any auto antenna tuner experience since some Collins commercial gear, and it was disappointingly slow. I hear the external one is faster but am not sure, as well as being wider range.

39. Re: RF and the outer limits...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 17:45:33 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <47671@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 4960

fpa@qualcomm.com (Franklin Antonio) writes:

>>rharel@fab8.intel.com (CAL-LAB (MS:JER2-85 TEL:7589)) writes:

>>>Ever wonder why after all the billions of dollars and countless man-hours
>>>spent on searching for extra-terrestrial RF signals that we've come up with
>>>NOTHING ! ?
>>
>My personal theory for why the SETI researchers have not detected alien
>RF transmissions is that the aliens are a few years ahead of us, and therefore
>are all using spread spectrum.

All true, except you are talking about evesdropping into existing
QSOs. There is a possibility that some benevolent ETI community
are sending out signals to catch the attention of others; like
one-way CQs :-).

If this is so, they would want to transmit the simplest signal
possible that looks artificial to the recipient. An unmodulated
carrier.

In such a case, when they transmit in any given direction, they would
also have to subtract the Doppler due to the orbit and spin of their
planet.

This is already done at the receiving end of SETI equipment in the
extremely narrow-band (e.g., META) searches. When the telescope
is pointed in a given direction, the earth's spin and rotation around
the sun is taken into account by appropriately slewing the LO as
the object is tracked.

Not all SETI research is being done at such narrow bandwidths. META
and son-of-META (the Argentinian search, whatever the name is) don't
really have much choice, given the 80-odd foot antennas. The NASA
searches have larger antennas to work with and can sustain larger
bandwidths. This may be dated, but the JPL "sky survey," for example,
were conducted at 32 Hz (sin(x)/x) "bandwidths" (should really be
called "binwidths", but what the heck).

The sum total of the money used in SETI is not quite as bleak as you
put it. It probably has barely reached the billion dollar point, if
that. And, it is not *countless* hours of human effort, either. The
hours are put in by only a handful of rather dedicated people. I doubt
that there are more than a hundred or two professional researchers
dedicated to SETI in the US and the Soviet Union combined. A drop
in the bucket compared to a typical manned-mission at NASA, for example.

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

40. Re: off the deep end / a sad day

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 17:47:00 UTC
From: MOSIER@UNCG.BITNET
Message-ID: <DE47A0830E5F200C79@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 4962

> If this is a typical ham, I'm no longer proud to be one....

I couldn't agree more!

>> easier forthe minorities. in my profession, i
>> never had had much choice. follow the
>> dictates of the school board or find another
>> job. well, when it comes to signing my
>> name to a "no-code" amateur license, i do
>> have a choice. as of today, i am returning my arrl/vec
>> certificate to protest the decision of

But this does, in fact, solve a problem for everybody else.

>> to think that every pervert going down
>> the highway
>> may get the chance to take these things
>> away from me

I'm just glad this guy isn't teaching MY kids. The amount of energy it takes to sustain anger like this really takes its toll. That's sad. I wonder where else the anger pops out.

de W3GRG - steve

41. Re: Did the FCC go Far enough this time .....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 18:12:48 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <637@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4966

In article <708@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>
>I thought this was the Amateur RADIO Service!
>
Not if the computer dweebs have their way Tad. As the spectrum fills up with hackers avoiding phone charges for their bbs's there will be pressure to expand deeper into the CW bands on RF and to push CW out entirely. After CW goes...

Can you say sayonara ARS?

AA6PN
--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

42. RE: CB question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 18:16:39 UTC
From: rachiele@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9101021816.AA09052@next0.looney>
Source record: 4965

What you suggest about a piece of sheet metal will work. I've seen
it in practice, on 2 meters, with a mobile mag-mount antenna on a
2X2 piece of sheet metal. It will work somewhat, but the suggestions
already posted to the net will most likely work better. Better yet
would be to purchase a radio shlack 5/8 wave vertical, which is
made to be mast-mounted, and keep the mag mount on your car.
In any case, I would suggest you get yourself a cheap SWR meter
before you do any experimentation.
Jim, NE3X

43. ATV/Cable TV Freqencies?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 18:24:30 UTC
From: mann@intacc.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jan2.182430.2440@intacc.uucp>
Source record: 4794
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.video,alt.artcom,rec.arts.fine,matrix.newmedia.telecom,matrix.newmedia.video

```
Can anyone tell me the frequencies used by cable tv channels? I have heard
it is possible to tune in ham radio (amateur) TV signals using a cable
converter with an antenna attached, but I don't know what frequencies the
cable channels correspond to. Specifically, the frequency I am looking
for is 439.25MHz. What channel would this be on a cable converter?

While I am at it, does anyone reading this in the Southern Ontario region
know whether any ATV activity is happening in the Toronto area? I have
just bought a transmitter kit and hope to be on the air soon. I have some
friends who are interested in starting an amateur tv "network". We are all
"media artists" - video, computer, etc., and can see the potential of
"personal television" for some really interesting projects. However, only
two of us have our licences, and it would be nice to talk to someone with
some experience...

<Jeff Mann VE3 KYH
--
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
| Jeff Mann Inter/Access Artists' Computer Centre, Toronto [416] 535-8601 |
| ...uunet!mnetor!intacc!mann intacc!mann@nexus.yorku.ca mann@intacc.uucp |
| The Matrix Artists' Computer Network BBS: [416] 535-7598 2400 8N1 |
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
```

44. Re: RF and the outer limits...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 18:38:26 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250318@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 4961

In rec.ham-radio, fpa@qualcomm.com (Franklin Antonio) writes:

>... The Carl Sagan novel "Contact" has an alien
>civilization receive ordinary broadcast television signals radiated from
>Earth. The information bandwidth in such a signal means that the rcv antenna
>required at the alien planet few light-years away from earth would have to be
>bigger than a typical planet. Maybe possible, but not likely to be likely.

Actually, it's possible for an antenna to have an aperture ("capture area")
much larger than the physical size. An example is small tuned loop antennas.
Perhaps the little green men have figured out how to make a small antenna with
a planet-sized aperture.

AL N1AL

45. Re: FOR SALE: Shure 444D and Hustler 4-BTV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 18:42:38 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250319@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 4964

Should be in rec.ham_radio.swap

AL N1AL

46. Re: A few new questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 18:46:48 UTC
From: davet@tsdiag.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1300@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Source record: 4967

In article <53@bootsie.UUCP> olson@endor.harvard.edu (Eric Olson) writes:
-Hi again! Happy newt ears, everybody!
-
-I have a few questions, after some sleepless nights trying to read
-the entire ARRL Handbook...
-
-1. Is it legal to communicate via repeater in a band for which you are
- not licensed? The specific example that I suspect will become a common
- question is 2m->10m repeaters.

Yes. You may transmit in any band you are authorized, and if some other ham decides to re-transmit your signal for you, that's no concern of yours. You may want to indicate that you're using a crossband repeater, though, in case someone asks why you're on 10m FM as a novice/tech.
-
-2. Can I sign up to take the Tech class _with_ code, fail the code, and get
- a no-code tech license?

As far as I know, unless they specifically mention this in the new VE rules.
-
-3. I'm confused about whether a repeater and/or phone patch can be run
- without local direct control operator supervision. Are all those
- repeaters out there really babysat all the time they're in use?
- What about digipeaters and other packet radio stations?

Digipeaters are different beasts than voice repeaters. The part 97 rewrite has better wording with respect to what is and isn't OK w/ digi's. My local repeater is babysat, but many aren't. Part 97.85(a)-(i) deal with repeaters, and it seems that it would be ok, but I'd rather err on the side of safety.
-
-4. Is it legal to make a repeater that changes its output frequency
- via DTMF signals (and appropriate security codes a la phone patch)?

I suppose so, as long as you forced it to ID before QSYing. Also, watch out for stomping on other repeaters - mustn't QRM others!
-
-5. Anybody know of dialup BBS's about Ham Radio in the Boston Area?

Sorry, I don't.
-
-6. Would a 100W 10m Transmitter to an antenna, say, 100 feet away, damage
- one of those full-coverage scanners? Would a 1KW Transmitter? 2m?
- It just seems like that would generate a lot of energy at the antenna
- of the scanner-- how much is too much?

I wouldn't key it up if the scanner is on the same freq - but I don't think
it'd damage it. 100W would _probably_ be ok, 1KW, ah, nah. You might want
to try starting out low in power, looking for receiver desense in the scanner.
Increase power until you notice degraded receiver performance. Stop there.
You could put a stub on the receive antenna line tuned for the 10m area you
work most often.
-
--
David E. Tiller davet@tsdiag.ccur.com | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952 Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!davet | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 52" N 73 59' 00" W | N2KAU @ NN2Z

47. weather satellite questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 18:53:33 UTC
From: owhite@nmsu.edu
Message-ID: <OWHITE.91Jan2115333@haywire.nmsu.edu>
Source record: 4968

I am building a digital imagery station for APT weather data and I
would like to know what I should use for the 2400 Hz AM demodulator.
the ARRL handbook doesn't appear to have much information on this
stage of data receiving.
--

owen white (owhite@nmsu.edu)

-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-
got my head on a pole (for better reception)
-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-

48. Re: The comming no-code newbies... What has the FCC done to us this time?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 19:01:56 UTC
From: davet@tsdiag.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1301@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Source record: 4972

In article <56@bootsie.UUCP> olson@bootsie.UUCP (Eric Olson) writes:
-I got real curious about this, since I got mixed replies. So I called
-the ARRL, and Tom Hogerty, KC1J, kindly informed me that the general
-rule is that you _may_ operate a repeater that outputs on frequencies
-for which you are not licensed (he mentioned something I did not fully
-understand about not being allowed to _change_ the repeater output to
-a band for which you aren't licensed, which makes sense, but specifically
-said that if the repeater is already set up, it's OK).

Makes sense to me - changing the output freq would make you the control op
of a station in a band that you're not authorized to operate (or control) in.
--
David E. Tiller davet@tsdiag.ccur.com | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952 Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!davet | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 52" N 73 59' 00" W | N2KAU @ NN2Z

49. Re: Did the FCC go Far enough this time .....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 19:17:21 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <25476@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 4969

In article <637@chiton.ucsd.edu> rec@chiton (Richard Currier) writes:
>Not if the computer dweebs have their way Tad. As the spectrum fills up with
>hackers avoiding phone charges for their bbs's there will be pressure to expand
>deeper into the CW bands on RF and to push CW out entirely. After CW goes...
>
>Can you say sayonara ARS?
>
> AA6PN

Hey, Dick, that's a good idea! Who wants to file the first petition to
open up the formerly-CW-only bands to ALL digital modes of transmission,
not just one obsolete kind.
- Brian

50. Rumors of ARRL appeal on No-Code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 19:21:17 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <911.2781E961@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4970

> From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
> Date: 2 Jan 91 05:27:07 GMT
> Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana
> Message-ID: <1991Jan2.052707.72@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> >recruting/PR effort. VE's turning in their accredidation over disagreement
> >with the new license will not achieve this goal.
>
> This is a very important point.

No, the dog is supposed to wag the tail, not vice versa.

> To expect to jump start the higher bands like 33cm and on up with just
> the newcomers is assinine and DANGEROUS to amateur radio. Doing that
> would hasten the loss of those bands due to the lack of operators who
> are in contact with the rest of amateur radio.

Amen!

> >As was stated previously, the stream of comments coming in to League
> >officials on the issue have been split 50/50.

I doubt that.

> >Sorry this post is so long, but I had to get in all the information.
> Please
> >don't flame/write me, flame/write the ARRL.
>
> I'll write and post, ok?

Don't expect an answer. On my letter, the ARRL is the ONLY one who did not
respond. Of course, those who agree with them may have better luck than I did.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

51. off the deep end

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 19:21:24 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <912.2781E968@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4971

> From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
> Date: 2 Jan 91 05:58:03 GMT
> Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
> Message-ID: <25454@ucsd.Edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> If this is a typical ham, I'm no longer proud to be one....

Look at it this way. It is probably a good thing we're getting rid of him as a VE. Old military rule of thumb: If the grunts don't like the strategy, get smarter grunts.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

52. Re: Rumors of ARRL appeal on No-Code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 19:30:54 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <3082@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 4974

In article <886.277E1926@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> > Much has been said, mostly rumor, in this newsgroup about the ARRL's
> > possible reaction to the recent FCC decision in PR Docket 90-55,
>
>What "rumor"? Price was quoted in a W1AW bulletin as considering filing a
>Petition for Reconsideration.
>
>--
>Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET

Yes, but you have to read the rest of the announcement to understand what they are doing...just what the Paul said...looking for input from the membership to determine whether such action is required...the announcment doesn't say that such action is positively forth-coming.

Since the ruling doesn't match what the league actually requested they are asking the membership whether it is acceptable or not...Isn't this how they should react?

Steve Wilson KA6S
SCV Section Manager

53. Re: weather satellite questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 20:03:09 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.91Jan2150309@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 4976

Well, you could just full wave rectify it, then just measure amplitude.
You could also get tricky, and run a VFO at a multiple of the frequency,
use a divider to devide down and PLL to lock to the tone, then use one of
the multiples to trigger an interrupt to trigger A/D to measure signal level
at that point. There are a lot of tricks to use, but once you get the
2400 (or 2500 hz tone from the russian birds) my understanding is you
just measure the level of the signal.

You might want to pick up a copy of the "Weather Satellite Handbook" or
"The Satellite Experimentors Handbook" for some hints.

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ

54. PRBWON if you still need copies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 20:12:06 UTC
From: macmillan@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <2640.2781f846@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 4779

For those out there in litigation land who would like to put up
their antennas and are having difficulty down at city hall;

The A.R.R.L. has distributed copies to all volunteer council
the court order from the Federal Court in Cleveland, OH

and I have scanned both and will E-MAIL them to you if
that will help.

You can also call CLEVELAND HAMNET at (216) 942-7516
and (216) 942-6382 to download PRBWON.zip or .txt
and PRBWON2.zip or .txt

The original postings of these orders have rotated off the net
a few weeks ago.

HAPPY NEW YEAR - de WA8ZHN

55. Re: what does a Gunnplexer cost?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 20:16:16 UTC
From: daemon@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan2.201616.27154@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 4975

owhite@nmsu.edu (owen white) writes:
>I am beginning some entry-level Gunnplexer communications and I am
>curious how much one of these devices costs...nothing specific, is it
>$50 or $500? additionally, if anyone could direct me to a supplier
>that would be helpful...

SHF Microwave Parts Company
7102 W. 500 S.
LaPorte, Indiana 46350

This is a source of Solfan, MA-Com and other brands of X-band Gunn-
diode oscillators and detectors, useful for communications, motion
sensing, doppler radar, and testing radar detectors. ;-) The devices
are tuneable into the 10 GHz ham band. Prices start at $15. A book of
plans is also available. Send SASE for brochure.

WB6IGP has written several good articles in _73_ magazine on how to
use such devices for ham radio. See January 1987, October 1987,
January 1989. See also _Ham Radio_, December 1989.

--

Frank Reid W9MKV reid@ucs.indiana.edu

56. Re: Did the FCC go Far enough this time .....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 20:20:43 UTC
From: vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500075@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 4973

> Sorry, but I don't understand your point. Are you suggesting that we should
> continue to require this code speed in amateur radio so Navy recruiters
> will have an easier job? If THEY need 17-25 wpm, let them provide the
> training; we are not their farm team.
>
>
> ---------------------------
> Peter B. Hayward WX9T
> University of Chicago Computing Organizations
> ----------

But we are. One of the main listed reasons that the Government puts up
with hams is to provide a reservoir of trained radio operators. Granted
that this is normally in emergency conditions. If we can help out the
Navy recruiters a little now - that's great.

We've got to keep intact the few legitimate reasons for Amateur Radios
existence.

Bill - WA7NWP

57. Re: RF and the outer limits...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 20:46:36 UTC
From: jl@newt.sbi.com
Message-ID: <411@newt.sbi.com>
Source record: 4782

In article <47671@apple.Apple.COM> kchen@Apple.COM (Kok Chen) writes:
>
>If this is so, they would want to transmit the simplest signal
>possible that looks artificial to the recipient. An unmodulated
>carrier.
>
Such as a direct beam of light :-)

--
Jean-Louis Ecochard O
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~./_\.~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
(__Y__) uunet!sbi!chi!jl
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

58. unsubscribe $MKMCSH@WMMVS.BITNET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 21:13:00 UTC
From: ISY5GSE@WMMVS.BITNET
Message-ID: <9101022121.AA26616@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4778

```
Please unsubscribe $MKMCSH@WMMVS.BITNET from all the
Info-Hams mailing lists (DIST-Ham@RPIECS and info-hams-relay)
This user is no longer on this computer and we are trying
to clean up obsolete mail deliveries. Thank you very much.
Geri Ellis, BITNET Techrep
```

59. Re: Did the FCC go Far enough this time .....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 21:50:00 UTC
From: ron@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500076@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 4777

> > Tell that to KA5ZCK, who's sometimes addressed as Lieutenant Robert M.
> > Craig, USNR-R. He's told me a couple of times that he's always looking
> > for people to copy code, and was prepared to offer E-6 or E-7
> > enlistments
>
> Lieutenants are rather well removed from the policy making end of the chain
> of command in the Navy. Particularly the USNR (as opposed to USN) types. [:-)

True. But they are required to KNOW the policies most of the time.
A signed enlistment paper with E-6 isn't likely to turn into enlistment
as a pumpkin. And treatment as an E-6 or E-7 is a LOT better than
treatment as an E-1. Such enlistments look like highly preferred treatment
to me though careful scrutiny would be prudent.

>
> Actually, recruiters will promise anything to anyone who is at 98.6 degrees
> Fahrenheit and can bend over during the physical without falling flat on his
> face. As often as not, the service after receiving the recruits' complaints
> about not getting what they were promised, shrug it off.
>
> --
> Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET

Jim, your dislike of the military is contaminating your command of the facts.

In the last 15 (or more?) years,the services are required to honor a
recuriter's contract if it is in writing.
If they put in writing that you will receive 'A school' for electronics, you
have a committment. A spoken contract is worthless because recruiters'
tongues' are split at recruiter school and verbal committments are
unreviewable by "higher authority". (My ship CO had been a recruiter and
told us these facts.)

Yes, ham radio operators ARE a pool of trained operators. Fortunately,
most are too old to be tapped. The others are a pool of trained operators
available to be tapped as cooks if things don't work out:-)))

A friend of my Dad's 'placed out' of Morse class in flight training because
he was a ham. (Ancient history- 1955)

Ron
NW0U

60. Re: TS-440 automatic tuner experience?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 21:56:10 UTC
From: obrien@aero.aero.org
Message-ID: <95770@aerospace.AERO.ORG>
Source record: 4790

In article <1990Dec31.191121.10075@infonode.ingr.com>,
kurtz@infonode.ingr.com (Terry Kurtz) writes:
|> Has anyone had experience with the automatic antenna tuner(s) for the
|> Kenwood TS-440? I have a Butternut HF6V and would like to hear if anyone
|> has had good or bad experience with either the AT440 built in automatic
|> tuner or the AT250 external tuner with this or other verticals.

I own exactly this combination and it works just great. The integral
automatic tuner can get the receiver down to 1.5 to 1 or better across
all bands. Of course it tunes narrowly in the lower bands, so changing
even a few KC means you have to re-tune. Also the antenna has to be
"right"; mine had some sections part electrical company (8 blocks from
the ocean means lots of salt air), and the AT wouldn't even try to tune
up under those conditions: went into emergency shutoff instead.

Of course you should still tune up the antenna as best you can, since
otherwise you'll end up heating coax when you could be transmitting,
even with a good match between the TS440 and the antenna feed. But with
a "window" on 80 and 40 that's only a few KC wide, the AT is invaluable
at making the rest of the band accessible. The tuning is so steep that
the AT is sometimes slightly fooled, and slides right past resonance too
fast, so it can take a bit of time to lock up on the low bands. But
on 20, 15 and 10 it does a fine job.
--
Mike O'Brien
obrien@aerospace.aero.org

61. Re: Rumors of ARRL appeal on No-Code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 22:16:22 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan2.221622.3164@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 4780

bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon) writes:

>And if your really concerned with TVI, have you tried watching Cable
>Channel 18 while running 2 meter packet lately?? Even my HT on low
>power can wipe it out. And I think there are more people watching
>Cable channel 18 than you are likely to find watching fringe channel
>2 with rabbit ears.

This problem is especially acute in Urbana-Champaign. Cablevision chose
to set their cable system up with offset channel numbers as such:

Station Affiliation FCC channel NCTA channel Cablevision channel
WCIA CBS 3 4 3
WILL PBS 12 13 12
WICD NBC 15 16 15
WAND ABC 17 18 17

So what we have here is the ABC affiliate being directly on the 2 meter
band (NCTA channel 18, Cablevision channel 17). A 40 watt repeater using
4 dipoles at 300+ feet a mile away puts lines on my picture.

>Maybe this is another myth that should be put to rest once and for all.
>6 meters != TVI.

With cleaner transmitters around now, the problem is back to dirtier
receivers and leaky cables.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

62. Re: Rumors of ARRL appeal on No-Code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 22:38:24 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan2.223824.6041@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 4781

jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:

> > I'll write and post, ok?

>Don't expect an answer. On my letter, the ARRL is the ONLY one who did not
>respond. Of course, those who agree with them may have better luck than I did.

I suspect the flood of letters and the lack of any position is causing
them to defer any comment and/or reply at this time.

I did not renew my ARRL membership this year. But here is what I am now
thinking of doing. I will take the latest offer the ARRL sent me to try
to get me to renew (they offered me a free book to renew, each of which
was either uninteresting to me or I already had) and write the following
counter offer:

I will renew my membership for one additional year in exchange for,
in place of a free book in your offer, a set of teaching material
and other aids for teaching a course for newcomers and Novices to
get a Technician class license.

I will include my check for the currect membership rate, and address it
directly to Larry Price. I will also add a further note:

The ARRL stands to gain additional membership from the new codeless
Technicians if it is perceived to be in support of them. Amateur
radio itself will suffer if ANY band is dominated solely by new
licensees. Placing them away from other amateurs is unwise, and
will lead to a major rift in the service that cannot be recovered.
Should the ARRL petition the FCC to restrict this new license class
above 220 MHz, and if the FCC decides on the basis of this petition
to make such changes, then this will be my last year as a member of
the ARRL.

The ARRL should consider, in weighing the decision on its policy in
this matter, the proportion of opinion not only in its membership,
but also in the new, and as yet unrepresented, potential membership
the FCC decision in December opens up.

One argument often made in favor of excluding codeless amateurs from
the 2 meter band is that the band is currently overloaded in many
areas of the country. I believe this to be absolutely false. What
might be wrong with 2 meters is poor planning and poor coordination.
Amateurs need to be more innovative in finding ways to increase the
efficient use of all spectrum, not try to reserve enough room to just
wallow in it.

I will then let him decide, on whatever basis he decides to, whether or
not I will have at least one more year of renewal.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

63. Re: Rumors of ARRL appeal on No-Code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 22:41:53 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan2.224153.6411@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 4783

stevew@wyse.wyse.com (Steve Wilson x2580 dept303) writes:

>Yes, but you have to read the rest of the announcement to understand
>what they are doing...just what the Paul said...looking for input from
>the membership to determine whether such action is required...the
>announcment doesn't say that such action is positively forth-coming.

>Since the ruling doesn't match what the league actually requested they
>are asking the membership whether it is acceptable or not...Isn't this
>how they should react?

That certainly should be a major part of their action. But league policy
should not be decided entirely by member vote or letter pile heights alone.
The ARRL acted somewhat in a leadership role by establishing a committee
to study, and going ahead to propose, a codeless license class. I hope
in the end they take this as yet another opportunity to stay a leader.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

64. Re: A New Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 23:01:40 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <638@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4784

In article <1990Dec22.215604.13560@NCoast.ORG> allbery@ncoast.ORG.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR) writes:
>
>AA6PN, will you please get a life? You've been trying to convert the whole
>newsgroup to Holy Worship Of The All-Highest God Code for over a week, and
>it's getting annoying.
>
Whats with this infantile hysteria? I've been reading this news group for years and I have never read a posting from a CW OP that ever expressed an attitude of snobby unfriendliness that you describe above. People who work a lot of CW will be unabashedly enthusiastic about the mode but this has always translated into a desire to share their pleasure with as many other Amateurs as possible.

Your paranoia is unfounded. If you talk to the many CW OP's on the air you will find that far from looking down on you for any reason, they will be the ones who will treat you with an attitude of friendly encouragement. You will find them on all bands and all modes. Give them a break.

Further, they are not the enemy. Most CW OP's that I know support, as I do,the new no-code Tech license. One reason the ARRL changed it's position on no-code is that the membership changed it's position. These are the same members that have been vilified as being OF's and opposed to change. If the long term membership did not support no-code, the ARRL would not have backed it. We hope for the best for the new no-code license. We hope at the same time that the fundamental traditions of Amateur Radio will survive so that any new Amateurs will inherit a hobby based on friendliness and openness.

I hope you are not as nasty on the air as you are in your posting. That does not bode well for the Service.

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

65. Re: No-code Technicians

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 23:35:55 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <639@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4786

In article <844.2779F0BE@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
>Having said that, however, I see little sense in reserving huge chunks of HF
>spectrum primarily for CW. If CW operators are as good as they say are, wading
>through QRM from other modes ought to be a breeze. [:->
>
Sorry Jim: I wish it were so but it's not. For many reasons (CCNR's, TVI etc.) I and many other operators are limited to CW for a good part of the day and night. If you eliminate CW as a viable mode of operation you will drive me and many others off the air. Is that what you really want? I am already being driven off of the CW portion of the ten meter band by the increasing illegal SSB and AM operation there. There is a reason for a no-phone segment of the band. Without it CW will dissapear. Is that what you want? Has Amateur Radio deteriorated to the point that some segments of the population don't care if other segments that may have spent a good part of their lives on the air are driven out of the hobby? Just as bad, may potential new Amateurs will not be able to operate out of the many new suburban areas with low power on SSB. Without CW they will have no alternative but to stay off the HF bands.
You say you want to attract new hi-tech hams to the hobby. Well here is one engineer that will be forced out of the hobby if the anti-CW histeria wins the day. Think about it.

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

66. Re: Strange Interference...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 23:46:27 UTC
From: fletcher@OUTLAW.UWYO.EDU
Message-ID: <910102164627.204004f3@UWYO.BITNET>
Source record: 4787

From: amdahl!pyramid!athertn!steveh@ames.arc.nasa.gov
(Steve Harding) writes:
>Here's one for the books, radio pals.

>Here in the San Francisco Bay area we have a hi-level repeater on 145.41. This

>Lately I have been getting interference on 145.42; enuff that it wipes out
>145.41. This interference comes from another repeater located about 60 miles

From: ogicse!emory!athena.cs.uga.edu!mcovingt@ucsd.edu
then writes: (Michael A. Covington)

>Well, for one thing, the 440-MHz transmitter probably has a tripler
>somewhere in it -- that is, it oscillates at a much lower frequency
>and then doubles and/or triples it several times. If the last step
>in all this is a tripler, then some of the un-tripled signal (at about
>143 MHz) could also be getting through.

Ignoring the possibility that someone has misprogrammed a modified
dual-band rig you might consider an intermod product of the form:

F3 = (3 * F1) + F2 where F1 = 145.41 (or .42)
F2 = 11.7 (or another similar IF)
F3 equals the product making you lose sleep...

yielding results close to (for instance): 447.03 (145.41, 10.8),
447.06 (145.42, 10.8),
447.96 (145.42, 11.7) etc...

Also the 150 to 160 Mhz band stuff could be a direct mix of 145.4x + some IF).

Reid, WB7CJO

67. Re: No-code: Cease Fire

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-02 23:50:24 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <640@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4789

In article <1990Dec28.062943.1845@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
>
>Does this apply to those who enjoy the hobby of flaming on the net?
>
Holy smokin 811A's, I hope not Phil. If I didn't have you to flame on the net I'd have to retire out of shear boredom! Here's to another great year of high temperature exchange! (All in good fun of course B------) Happy New Year!!!

AA6PN
--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

68. Re: Future Ham needs to know ...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 00:34:22 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880397@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 4785

>What would be a good book to study, that would cover the requirements
>for the written test.
>
>Michael Waugh

The codeless Tech test is a subset of the question pool for the Novice and Tech (FCC elements 2A and 2B). The question pool is published in quite a few books. There's even one at Radio Shack. The ARRL also publishes the pool. If you can find a local radio club, you can probably borrow one of these books for free. I'd lend you mine, but I borrowed it from a friend :)

Perry Scott / KF0CA

69. Re: RF and the outer limits...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 01:07:28 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <641@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4791

In article <9012311443.AA29811@hermes.intel.com> rharel@fab8.intel.com (CAL-LAB (MS:JER2-85 TEL:7589)) writes:
>Ever wonder why after all the billions of dollars and countless man-hours
>spent on searching for extra-terrestrial RF signals that we've come up with
>NOTHING ! ?

What are you talking about? I was into a nice QSO on 28.005 when I got blasted by this BIG AM signal. At first I thought it was one of those @#*&^ CBers pushing up the band. Then I listened a little more and it turned out to be two guys from Tau Ceti speaking spanish. They were talking about the best way to cook curried chicken (I checked with my wife and she said they were right only she wouldn't use so much curry). I tried to break in on CW but they ignored me. So don't say there isn't activity out there, they just dont know the code.

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

70. Questions on tcp/ip and aea pkt1 tnc

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 01:27:02 UTC
From: n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP
Message-ID: <1266@kb2ear.UUCP>
Source record: 4792
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

I am interested in using my aea pkt1 with ka9q's tcp/ip. I would like to know any information on the roms used for kiss with the pkt1. I in addition would like any other info necessary to use this tnc with kiss and tcp/ip. Are any hardware mods necessary to do this? Any additional information would be appreciated.

Dave Marthouse

kb2ear!n2aam@princeton.edu

fido dave marthouse 1:107/323

ax25 packet n2aam @ w2odv-4.nj.usa.na

71. Re: Radiation Field

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 02:28:54 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1916@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 4798

In article <91Jan2.062406est.57361@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca> MULTI@TRIUMFER.BITNET writes:
>Date: 1 Jan 91 18:23:59 GMT
>From: swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!
>+ gary@ucsd.edu (Gary Coffman)
>Subject: A few new questions
>To: info-hams@ucsd.edu
>
>>>6. Would a 100W 10m Transmitter to an antenna, say, 100 feet away, damage
>>> one of those full-coverage scanners? Would a 1KW Transmitter? 2m?
>>> It just seems like that would generate a lot of energy at the antenna
>>> of the scanner-- how much is too much?
>
>>This should not be a problem. A 100 watt transmitter working into a 50
>>ohm load will generate about 70 volts of RF. Field strength falls off
>>to the inverse square of the distance. At 100 feet the RF voltage across
>>50 ohms should be 1/10,000 of the voltage at one foot. So the scanner
>>should see no more than approximately 7 millivolts at it's input. A
>>one kilowatt transmitter in the same circumstances would produce about
>>22 millivolts at the scanner. That shouldn't cause any problems. This
>>has been a simplified calculation ignoring near field effects, but
>>should be ballpark for this situation. At 80 meters the numbers would
>>be somewhat different as near field effects would predominate and you
>>could see volts of signal at the scanner.
>
>>Gary KE4ZV
>
>
>The RF voltage field from a radio transmitter falls off as the INVERSE of
>the distance, not the INVERSE SQUARE. One Kilowatt ERP generates a field
>of 186 millivolts per meter at one mile, in the absence of attenuation.
>At 100 feet, the RF field would be 186*5280/100 or 9.82 volts per meter.
>
>Ya'akov VE7-ALQ

Well yes, the RF voltage field does fall off to the inverse of distance.
But I am quoting voltage across 50 ohms in the above article not volts
per meter. That is another way of saying power, and power does fall off
to the inverse square of distance. I guess that wasn't as clear as it
could have been. The defining equation is:

Pr/Pt=Ar*At/d^2*L^2

Where Pr is received power
Pt is transmitted power
Ar is the effective area of the receive antenna

At is the effective area of the transmit antenna
d is distance
L is wavelength

As you can see, received power declines with the square of the distance and the square of the wavelength. This formula is valid where the inequality d>>2d^2/L is satisfied. In this case where the two antennas are separated by greater than 20 meters.

What we are interested in here is the voltage across the input impedance of the scanner, 50 ohms, as that is the voltage capable of doing damage to the scanner. And we can see that the voltage is quite low.

Gary KE4ZV

72. Re: New License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 02:44:56 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan3.024456.10587@informix.com>
Source record: 4800

```
In article <8493@gollum.twg.com> sawyer@twg.com (Bruce B. Sawyer) writes:
> The ruling is that applicants will
>be required to pass elements 2 and 3a. Period. Those are the same 2 and 3a
>elements as are around today (though, of course, the question pools are modified
>ever so slightly from time to time). These elements are commonly called the
>Novice written element and the Technician written element....

If someone wants the no-code Tech license, then he will have to memorize
the frequencies allocated to Novices and other CW-related questions
in order to pass element 2. This seems pretty strange to me.

--

=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
Randall Rhea Informix Software, Inc.
Senior Programmer/Analyst, MIS uunet!pyramid!infmx!randall
```

73. Re: A few new questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 02:50:37 UTC
From: Christopher.Boone@f8324.n106.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <5063.27844870@urchin.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4788

```
** Quoting Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR to All **
>+---------------
>| 1. Is it legal to communicate via repeater in a band for
>which you are
>| not licensed? The specific example that I suspect will
>become a common
>| question is 2m->10m repeaters. Previously, there was
>no class of Ham
>| operator that was licensed for 2m but not 10m... but
>the codeless tech
>| cannot operate 10m. Can she operate 10m via the aforementioned
>repeater?
>+---------------
>
>I assure you there was and is: both Novice and Technician
>can not transmit on
>the section of 10m used for repeater operation. FM, being
>wideband (compared
>to SSB), is restricted to the upper part of 10m to which Novices
>and current
>Techs don't have access.
>
>I had the same question when I got my Novice license, because
>I wanted to pick
>up a 220 HT and wanted to know if it would be legal for me
>to use the local
>linked repeater. The answer was a definite YES --- because
>it's not you
>controlling the transmission on 10m (or 2m in my case), it's
>the repeater
>control operator. The general rule is that only a ham licensed
>for the
>transmitter output frequency may make or break the link, but
>once it's made
>any ham licensed for the *input* frequency may use it. This
>is especially
>important when you consider that the outputs for virtually
>all 220 repeaters
>are outside Novice privileges... but virtually all *inputs*
>are within it.
>
** End of Quote **
FCC rules allow Novices and Techs to be retransmitted onto 10mtr via croosband
rptrs BUT the rptrs MUST be within the 29.5-29.7Mhz range..rptrs on 10 are NOT
```

allowed to be operated outside this range....remote bases legally can ONLY be controlled from 220.5 and above...which means Techs ona remote base CAN use 10m SSB from 220Mhz FM...a Novice cannot because they cannot be the control op of a remote base...BUT a Novice or Tech on 220 can be crossbanded to 29/5-29.7FM!! BUT a 2mtr repeater CANNOT retransmit on 10mtrs below 29.5! ONLY a remote base being controlled from 220.5 and above can do that!
** Quoting Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR to All **
>| 3. I'm confused about whether a repeater and/or phone patch
>can be run
>| without local direct control operator supervision. Are
>all those
>| repeaters out there really babysat all the time they're
>in use?
>| What about digipeaters and other packet radio stations?
>+---------------
** End of Quote **
Repeaters can be run in automatci control UNLESS they go into autopatch mode...then a control op MUST monitor all communications and terminate the patch if the rules are violated...Novices CAN use a 220Mhz rptr autopatch (I know..I own two 220machines)...they cannot CONTROL a rptr though..use of the patch is not contol provided another amateur is the control op..then the Novice can enter the access code, dial, etc....just like everyone else... Only when a rptr is in autopatch mode is a control op necessary (actually it should be when any 3rd party is being passed thru the rptr but the FCC is talking with the ARRL about this one I understood from several months ago...)
** Quoting Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR to All **
>| 4. Is it legal to make a repeater that changes its output
>frequency
>| via DTMF signals (and appropriate security codes a la
>phone patch)?
>+---------------
>
>Absolutely. It's called a "remote base". Various repeaters
>in my area have
>remote bases on 10m, 6m, and 2m --- at least. There are probably
>others; I
>believe I read something about a local repeater with a 220MHz
>remote base.
>
>Well, I should qualify that. A repeater must (or at least
>should) have a
>fixed input and output separated by the standard offset for
>the band in
>question (i.e. 100 KHz for 6m, 600 KHz for 2m, 1.6 MHz for
>220 MHz, 5 MHz for
>440 MHz, etc.; these are U.S. figures, they are different,
>for example, in
>Europe) and the frequencies should be assigned, or at least
>cleared with, the
>local frequency coordinators. However, such a repeater may

>have one or more
>remote bases on it, following the same rules as above (Novices
>can't control
>the remote link but can use it, etc.).
** End of Quote **
A remote base is not defined in the rules as such..it ios called a "remotely controlled station." and is subject to such rules...a remote base (for shorter name) may be ONLY controlled by an auxillary station on 220.5 and above!
This makes a rmote base on a 2mtr rptr illegal...except a 2mtr rptr may have "extra inputs and outputs" even in the same band PROVIDED they fall within the RPTR subbands for the appropiate band (29.5-29.7;51-54, etc)..a 2mtr rptr may have a 146.52 input/output in additon to its normal freqs (say for example 146.34/94 whew what an example!)..but the same rptr may NOT have an additonal input/output on 145.6Mhz! this is out of the rptr subbands...
to summarize and simplify:
a rptr on 10,6,2 may croosband to any RPTR bband only (including its own) but it must stay within the rptr subbands...(a 2mtr rptr with a 29.4 crossband is NOT legal!)

an auxillary station or rptr above 220.5 MAY crosslink anywhere PROVIDED that the control op has the appropiate license for the crossband or remote base tx..(a TECH may operate a 10SSB rig between 28.3-28.5Mhz from 224FM but a Novice cannot because of the prohibition against the Novice being a control op of the aux link or a rptr....)
Confusing isnt it? not really...if you are a Novice, you can be crossbanded to any RPTR band legally...as a Tech you may operate a remote base anywhere your license lets you do so yourself (a remote base is you operating your HOME station remotely..the same rules, etc applies no matter how you do it!)
73
WB5ITT

74. Rumors of ARRL appeal on No-Code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 04:11:05 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <954.278266F9@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4795

> From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com (Steve Wilson x2580 dept303)
> Date: 2 Jan 91 19:30:54 GMT
> Organization: Wyse Technology
> Message-ID: <3082@wyse.wyse.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <886.277E1926@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
> (Jim Grubs) writes:
> > > Much has been said, mostly rumor, in this newsgroup about the ARRL's
> > > possible reaction to the recent FCC decision in PR Docket 90-55,
> >
> >What "rumor"? Price was quoted in a W1AW bulletin as considering filing a
> >Petition for Reconsideration.
> >
> >--
> >Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
>
> Yes, but you have to read the rest of the announcement to understand
> what they are doing...just what the Paul said...looking for input from
> the membership to determine whether such action is required...the
> announcment doesn't say that such action is positively forth-coming.

And I did not say it did. And I wrote my open letter in the hopes of helping
them make the decision that they NOT choose to Petition for Reconsideration.
Is that not what _I_ should have done?

> Since the ruling doesn't match what the league actually requested they
> are asking the membership whether it is acceptable or not...Isn't this
> how they should react?

Precious little good it will do them. The FCC has obviously decided that the
Antiquarian Rant 'n' Rave League is not leading ham radio in the direction it
should go.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

75. Rumors of ARRL appeal on No-Code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 04:11:15 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <955.27826701@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4796

> From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
> Date: 2 Jan 91 22:38:24 GMT
> Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana
> Message-ID: <1991Jan2.223824.6041@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> I will then let him decide, on whatever basis he decides to, whether or
> not I will have at least one more year of renewal.

I do not disagree (and will do the same), but isn't it sad that to accomplish what's right, we have to appeal to their greed?

And they say it's not just a publishing company...

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

76. No-code Technicians

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 04:11:30 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <956.2782670A@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4797

> From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu (Richard Currier)
> Date: 2 Jan 91 23:35:55 GMT
> Organization: MPL of SIO at UCSD
> Message-ID: <639@chiton.ucsd.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <844.2779F0BE@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
> (Jim Grubs) writes:
> >
> >Having said that, however, I see little sense in reserving huge chunks of
> HF
> >spectrum primarily for CW. If CW operators are as good as they say are,
> wading
> >through QRM from other modes ought to be a breeze. [:->
> >
> Sorry Jim: I wish it were so but it's not.

See smiley face above. Sheesh!

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

77. Re: RF and the outer limits...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 06:18:36 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <1991Jan3.061836.27609@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 4799

In article <411@newt.sbi.com> jl@newt.sbi.com (Jean-Louis Ecochard) writes:
>Such as a direct beam of light :-)

Uh, no, not if by that you mean noncoherent light in the range visible to humans (approx 700-400nm wavelength). The universe is filled with lots of extremely powerful natural generators producing these signals - they're called "stars".

If you read up on the background of SETI, the first thing you find is that choice of frequency band is critical. The infrared and optical wavelengths are dominated by thermal radiation from stars and similar objects, while the longer radio wavelengths are wiped out by natural non-thermal RF sources (synchrotron radiation, etc). This leaves a window in the range from 1-10GHz that seems optimum for interstellar communication. (There are lots of other factors such as quantum limits, atmospheric absorption, receiver technology limits, etc, but these are the fundamental ones.)

Those interested in reading up on SETI should check the back issues of the Planetary Report, the newsletter of the Planetary Society. There is also an excellent NASA report SP-419 "The Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence" that Dover published in paperback form (ISBN 0-486-23890-3, $3.00). It was published in 1977 so it's slightly dated with respect to the signal processing technology. But the majority of the report deals with the fundamental principles of SETI, so it's still very much worth reading.

Phil

78. LED flasher

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 06:44:35 UTC
From: hca@pnet51.orb.mn.org
Message-ID: <3743@orbit.cts.com>
Source record: 4807

Does anyone know of an LED flasher that is more efficient than an LM3909.
I am NOT looking for a 555 timer circuit. Thanks.

UUCP: {amdahl!bungia, crash}!orbit!pnet51!hca
ARPA: crash!orbit!pnet51!hca@nosc.mil
INET: hca@pnet51.orb.mn.org

79. Tube protection (was: 3CX800 amps)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 10:12:51 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <03.Jan.91.10
Source record: 4801

To anyone who is building tube-type amplifiers and is wondering about fusing or otherwise protecting the tubes against over current (either plate current or screen-grid current) here is a useful (and cheap!) tip.
Firstly, do not use a fuse! The current needed to take out a fuse is several times its marked rating; so a 500mA fuse will actually pass many amps for a millisecond or two before it blows. In this time, you can easily weld together the internal structure of the tube. Remember that the smoothing capacitors of the power supply represent a significant energy store.
The answer is a combination of current limiting and electronic protection; put a low value (100 ohms or so) resistor in the B+ feed to the plate or screen-grid feed; this will limit the current that flows under flashover or short-circuit conditions. Also, fit a low-value resistor to the B+ feed, calculate this resistor so that under peak drive conditions it is dropping about 1 volt.
Then connect across this resistor, one of the cheaply-available opto-isolator ICs; these consist of a LED and a photo-transistor (or photo-SCR) and are usually rated to give 3 or 4 Kv isolation between the two sides. Now you have a circuit which, if excessive current flows to the tube, fires the LED in the optoisolator, and turns on the phototransistor or SCR. The panic-circuit that cuts the power to the tube can all be at low voltage since the optoisolator is keeping the B+ voltage away from it.

(I have seen a similar circuit, driving a latch & counters, used to count tube flashovers in a commercial RF power-generator (flashovers often happen if the unit is run with too small a load or no load at all) - the maintenance technicians were changing the tubes after a certain number of flashovers had been registered. One of the users (a ham) discovered how to simulate flashovers.... he then asked the maintenance team what they did with all the tubes they pulled, bought the maintenance guy a beer or two, and started building a K2RIW-type linear knowing he had a good supply of tubes!)

Note that since some of these optoisolators will work with very small currents (a few milliamps) you can also use them with class 'C' tube amps that get their grid bias from drive rectification, so that if you lose the drive, the tube B+ and screen-grid feeds are opened.

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

80. Re: Ground Plane for my CB antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 14:08:15 UTC
From: feg@moss.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <1991Jan3.140815.20900@cbnewsl.att.com>
Source record: 4811
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In article <1990Dec31.232808.18508@athena.cs.uga.edu> mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:
>All you need is four horizontal pieces of wire, going out in different
>directions, each of them as long as the antenna itself. This is a very
>common configuration for commercial 2-way radio antennas.
>.

As a point of interest, one of the fellows who hold the patent for
this antenna is a ham, W2EBS. His name is Bob Lewis, of the
classic 1930's paper on radial ground planes (Brown, Lewis, and Epstein).
He is 83 and still continues his interest in antennas. He is
currently one of the review board of Communications Quarterly.

BTW, the proper configuration is an upright quarter wave element
and quarter wave length radials. Since in this case the radials
are tuned, they must be exactly quarter wave length.

Forrest Gehrke feg@dodger.att.com k2bt

81. Re: New License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 14:19:03 UTC
From: cs00jmc@unccvax.uncc.edu
Message-ID: <3026@unccvax.uncc.edu>
Source record: 4802

In article <1991Jan3.024456.10587@informix.com> randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
>>Novice written element and the Technician written element....
>
>If someone wants the no-code Tech license, then he will have to memorize
>the frequencies allocated to Novices and other CW-related questions
>in order to pass element 2. This seems pretty strange to me.

Actually, if you take all of the tests to get an Advanced license in one sitting, you are responsible for knowing subbands for Novice, Tech and General as well, even though you will never be confined by them if you pass the test. That is a side effect of the modular examinations. The alternative is to have a complete exam for each license class and no credit for past examinations.

The point is well-taken, I have thought of it myself as seeming a little funny.

--
John Covington WN4BBJ Internet: cs00jmc@unccvax.uncc.edu
P.O. Box 217122 MCI Mail: JCOVINGTON 342-6957
Charlotte, NC 28221-7122 Packet Radio Mail: WN4BBJ @ W4BFB.NC.USA.NA
(704) 537-7653 "Kenneth, what's the frequency?" "I dunno, ask Dan"

82. Re: No-code Technicians

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 14:36:50 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1919@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 4816

In article <639@chiton.ucsd.edu> rec@chiton (Richard Currier) writes:
>In article <844.2779F0BE@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>>
>>Having said that, however, I see little sense in reserving huge chunks of HF
>>spectrum primarily for CW. If CW operators are as good as they say are, wading
>>through QRM from other modes ought to be a breeze. [:->
>>
>Sorry Jim: I wish it were so but it's not. For many reasons (CCNR's, TVI etc.)
>I and many other operators are limited to CW for a good part of the day and
>night. If you eliminate CW as a viable mode of operation you will drive me and
>many others off the air. Is that what you really want? I am already being
>driven off of the CW portion of the ten meter band by the increasing illegal
>SSB and AM operation there. There is a reason for a no-phone segment of the
>band. Without it CW will dissapear. Is that what you want? Has Amateur Radio

Well here it is folks. Mr. CW admits that CW won't hack it in the face of
a little adjacent channel operation by another mode. I guess he never tries
to work 40 meter CW at night either. All those megawatt SW broadcast signals
must make CW operation disappear from the band. :-)

Hey Dick, even poor old dyslexic Morse confused me has worked 40 meter
CW. If you can hack that, you can handle *any* interference from puny
ham transmitters. Besides, you can catch up on the *straight* news from
Radio Moscow between beeps. :-)

Gary KE4ZV

83. Re: Did the FCC go Far enough this time .....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 14:44:07 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <15334@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 4803

In article <637@chiton.ucsd.edu>, rec@chiton (Richard Currier) writes:

>Not if the computer dweebs have their way Tad. As the spectrum fills up with
>hackers avoiding phone charges for their bbs's there will be pressure to expand
>deeper into the CW bands on RF and to push CW out entirely. After CW goes...

So you are saying that's different than all the voice operators who are
"avoiding phone charges" for long distance and conference calls?

-don perley - ke2tp
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

84. Re: is Pogo a ham?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 14:48:28 UTC
From: daemon@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan3.144828.18975@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 4804

[previously-posted accounts of ham radio in the funnies deleted.]

In the 1950's, some bad guys kidnapped Dick Tracy and used a helicopter to maroon him in Mexico in an enormous pit completely surrounded by overhanging cliffs. He waited for favorable propagation conditions and used his wrist radio to contact a ham, and thus was rescued. Since DT's wrist radio is nuclear powered, battery life wasn't a problem.

Such a place actually exists; it's called "El Sotano" and is 1300 feet deep. American cavers found and descended it ca. 1970. It's so large that it looks like a valley instead of a pit, and sometimes people rappel through a cloud layer on the way to the bottom.

--

Frank Reid W9MKV NSS 9086F reid@ucs.indiana.edu

85. Comments needed on a YEASU FT-757 GX II

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 14:51:11 UTC
From: IANR003@UNLVM.BitNet
Message-ID: <9101031728.AA15712@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4815

I am seriously considering purchasing a YEASU FT-757 GX II HF
radio. It has the following features that I find attractive (this is
not an all-inclusive list) - General Coverage receive (150KC to 30MC),
CONTINUOUS DUTY 100 WATT TRANSMITTER, AM & FM included as standard,
RF Preamplifer, CW notch filters, all-mode squelch, a computer
interface, and external connections for RTTY, PACKET, and so on.

Does anyone have any operating experience concerning this radio? I am
interested in any comments you might have. If you know of another
radio that has these same basic features in the same price range ($900),
feel free to discuss that one as well.

Thanks
Michael Ruhrdanz N0FER
BITNET: IANR003@UNLVM
OTHER: IANR003@UNLVM.UNL.EDU

86. Re: ATV/Cable TV Freqencies?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 15:09:13 UTC
From: davet@tsdiag.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1307@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Source record: 4805

In article <1991Jan2.182430.2440@intacc.uucp> mann@intacc.UUCP (Jeff Mann) writes:
-Can anyone tell me the frequencies used by cable tv channels? I have heard
-it is possible to tune in ham radio (amateur) TV signals using a cable
-converter with an antenna attached, but I don't know what frequencies the
-cable channels correspond to. Specifically, the frequency I am looking
-for is 439.25MHz. What channel would this be on a cable converter?

421.25 = 57
427.25 = 58
433.25 = 59*
439.25 = 60

*Not in the bandplan for ATV.
--
David E. Tiller davet@tsdiag.ccur.com | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952 Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!davet | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 52" N 73 59' 00" W | N2KAU @ NN2Z

87. Re: Rumors of ARRL appeal on No-Code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 15:31:02 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <418@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 4809

In article <3082@wyse.wyse.com>, stevew@wyse.wyse.com (Steve Wilson x2580 dept303) writes:
>
> Since the ruling doesn't match what the league actually requested they
> are asking the membership whether it is acceptable or not...Isn't this
> how they should react?

Steve! I thought you understood how it's supposed to work. Whenever
the League does something that is the will of the majority but with
which you disagree, the League is guilty of lack of leadership. But
if they do something that is _not_ the will of the majority and with
which you disagree, then the League is guilty of being antidemocratic
and fascist.

I thought you knew that! :-)

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

88. Re: Rumors of ARRL appeal on No-Code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 15:35:12 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <419@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 4810

In article <1991Jan2.223824.6041@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
> the 2 meter band is that the band is currently overloaded in many
> areas of the country. I believe this to be absolutely false. What
> might be wrong with 2 meters is poor planning and poor coordination.
> Amateurs need to be more innovative in finding ways to increase the
> efficient use of all spectrum, not try to reserve enough room to just
> wallow in it.

Of course, if you *were* a member, you would have read the January QST editorial and you would realize that you are preaching to the choir.

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

89. Re: New License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 15:43:46 UTC
From: tmurphy@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan3.154346.6421@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 4808

In article <1991Jan3.024456.10587@informix.com> randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
>
>If someone wants the no-code Tech license, then he will have to memorize
>the frequencies allocated to Novices and other CW-related questions
>in order to pass element 2. This seems pretty strange to me.
>

Not really. It would seem to me that a major point of the exams
should be where one can and cannot transmit, and what type of signals
are allowed in which subbands. After all, it is CRITICAL for any
operators to know the rules and be able to avoid poor operation,
anything else is window-dressing.

Christopher Murphy, N1HQL |
MIT Network Services |
tmurphy@mit.edu |

90. Re: No-code: Cease Fire

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 15:47:43 UTC
From: datwyler@esunix.UUCP
Message-ID: <2269@esunix.UUCP>
Source record: 4743

See summary.

--
Douglas L. Datwyler, WR7O
Evans and Sutherland
600 Komas Drive
Salt Lake City, UT 84108 (801)582-5847

91. TR-7400A & Touch Tone Mic

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 16:27:08 UTC
From: joseph@panix.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jan3.162708.17502@panix.uucp>
Source record: 4814

Does anyone know of a source for a touch tone pad for a Kenwood
TR-7400A?

Or, how about a source for a mic which has a touch tone pad and can
be modified for use (if necessary) with a TR-7400A?

Used is just as fine, if not finer, than new.

Thanks,

--

Joseph R. Skoler

UUCP: {cmcl2|apple!}panix!joseph

92. Hustler CG-144 antenna.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 16:42:25 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <03.Jan.91.16
Source record: 4812

I have an opportunity to buy one of these antennas at a very good price.
Anyone had any experiences (good or bad) with one? How well do they work?
My particular concern is mechanical robustness; previous Hustler antennas
i have seen seem to be well constructed, but have never seen a CG-144
in close-up..

Pete Lucas G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA

93. 5CX1500A source

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 17:04:25 UTC
From: anachem@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan3.170425.12552@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 4813

e-mail replys at ANACHEM@IUBACS appreciated

94. Modular Examinations (was New License)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 17:26:22 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9101031726.AA08460@tilde>
Source record: 4821

I don't see anything odd about the current examinations. When you stop to think about the license structure as a progressive series, with each step being more complex than pervious ones, then the current method makes sense. The whole system was, IMHO, set up for people to progress from one class to the next higher class. Thus the exams were structured so that you didn't have to take the entire series every time you wanted to upgrade.

(change "pervious" to "previous", all you editors :))

I really can't see why anyone would object to having to know the simple basics of the hobby, anyway.

Geez! The exams, and the testing method, are so simple! What's to whine about?

73,
Dube N5PDK

95. Re: Biographical References on Yagi of Antenna Fame ??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 17:45:50 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.scd.hp.com
Message-ID: <5490110@hpscdc.scd.hp.com>
Source record: 4806

The antenna was actually invented by his student Uda, who didn't know English. Hence, Yagi wrote the paper on it and got the credit for it. In recent years, academics have started calling it the Yagi-Uda array to redress this injustice. I'd suggest you write to Yagi's university to see if any archives survived the B-29's. If you can find his original paper in the 1920's, it should give the name of the university.

N6RK

96. Re: Rumors of ARRL appeal on No-Code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 17:58:38 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <3084@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 4825

In article <418@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu> jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom) writes:
>Steve! I thought you understood how it's supposed to work. Whenever
>the League does something that is the will of the majority but with
>which you disagree, the League is guilty of lack of leadership. But
>if they do something that is _not_ the will of the majority and with
>which you disagree, then the League is guilty of being antidemocratic
>and fascist.
>
>I thought you knew that! :-)

>Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League

Gee Jon,

I wish people like Rod, KB6ZV, had explained that too me before
I ran for office... Thanks for finally setting me straight.... ;-)

73's de Steve KA6S

97. Re: Doing Crossword Puzzles in Ink

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 18:00:59 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <727@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 4761

In article <897.277FB484@w8grt.fidonet.org>, jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:

>
> > From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
> >
> > Wonder why I was skeptical before the no-code license when folks were
> > saying they CAN'T learn the code? :)
>
> Difficulty was never the issue. Relevance was the issue.

How was relevance an issue for those who claimed that they
CAN'T learn the code?

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

98. Re: Rumors of ARRL appeal on No-Code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 18:04:24 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <728@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 4762

In article <899.277FB48E@w8grt.fidonet.org>, jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
> > From: pbhx@ellis.uchicago.edu (Peter B. Hayward)
> > Date: 31 Dec 90 22:16:28 GMT
> > Organization: The University of Chicago
> > Message-ID: <1990Dec31.221628.28219@midway.uchicago.edu>
> > Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
> >
> > Tad...The following was posted in rec.ham-radio on Dec 21. It
> > references a ARRL Press Release. Price's comments along the line that
> > Jim references follow in the last two paragraphs.
>
> Thank you, thank you, thank you!

But Jim specifically referenced bulletins transmitted by W1AW, which
I receive regularly at my station. ARRL Press Releases, which were
NOT in his reference, don't seem to come in here! :)

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

99. Re: No-code Technicians

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 18:40:08 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <642@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4820

In article <956.2782670A@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:

>
> > Sorry Jim: I wish it were so but it's not.
>
>See smiley face above. Sheesh!
>

Sorry again Jim, I didn't mean to jump on you but the situation on the low end of ten is really getting bad and it is moving up into the beacon area and even into the novice phone portion of the band. I hate to see the only phone band available to Novice and Tech OP's ruined by illegal operation. I try to spend a certain amount of my operating time just rag chewing on the novice bands both phone and CW and have made many new friends there. When the cycle dips the mess will go away on ten and will return again with the new rise. We'll see...

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

100. Re: weather satellite questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 19:06:24 UTC
From: markz@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <729@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 4763

In article <OWHITE.91Jan2115333@haywire.nmsu.edu>, owhite@nmsu.edu (smouldering dog) writes:
> I am building a digital imagery station for APT weather data and I
> would like to know what I should use for the 2400 Hz AM demodulator.
> the ARRL handbook doesn't appear to have much information on this
> stage of data receiving.

Which ARRL handbook?

The new edition of the Weather Satellite Handbook by Taggart, published by the ARRL has a bandpass/full wave detector. Figure 5.3 pg 5-5.

Another possiblity is a chip that SGS makes for Linear Variable Differential Transformers that has a synchronous detector.
(The part number escapes me)

Markz@ssc.uucp

101. Re: Doing Crossword Puzzles in Ink

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 19:31:38 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250320@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 4752

In rec.ham-radio, tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:

>...
>She got a copy of TUNE IN THE WORLD and learned the code well enough to
>pass the Novice IN ABOUT AN HOUR! She took the exam, and became KA7QOS.
>She NEVER got on the air though....."What would I talk about??"

When I was in college a ham buddy of mine and his girlfriend came around one day. I asked them what they had been up to lately, and my friend said his girlfriend had learned the code "this morning". When I expressed disbelief, he tested her on the spot. She was still a little weak on a couple of the letters, as I recall, but she basically had all the letters and numbers.

AL N1AL

102. Re: Comments needed on a YEASU FT-757 GX II

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 19:33:04 UTC
From: tom@ksr.com
Message-ID: <TOM.91Jan3143304@bigfoot.ksr.com>
Source record: 4826

I have had the radio that you are looking into for almost a year.
Basically I like the radio but I do have a few complaints.

First of all, I use it alot for mobile and the green LED display is
worth crap in a bright sunshine, which is most of the time that I am
on the road.

The thing that I dislike the most is the way you have to switch modes
between CW/AM/LSB/USB/FM etc. It uses to buttons to progressively
choose from one to the next. When I drive, it is a pain to have to
press the right button (which is not lit at night) 5 times to go from
FM to USB. I do this a lot on 10 meters.

Measureing SWR is even a bigger pain. The control is way in the back
and is very difficult to get to, especially in the car.

I also had a chance to compare how the VFO on an ICOM works compared
to the Yaesu. The Icom is velocity sensitive. In other words, the
faster you turn the VFO know, the frequency change is accelerated.
Very convenient to get from one band edge to another. I sorely miss
this in the Yaesu.

Finally, I think that the way memories are programmed is a bit
schlocky. I don't know how the other radios work but my ICOM HT is
much easier to use.

Don't get me wrong, I do like the radio and it does perform very well.
But next time I will probably go with an ICOM. I think that it's
worth the few extra bucks.

Good Luck,
Tom

--
==
= Tom Varga N2UA/1 617-895-9415 packet : N2UA @ KA1MGO =
= tom@ksr.com uunet!ksr!tom =
= There's never time to do it right, but there's always time to do it over. =
==

103. Re: Did the FCC go Far enough this time .....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 20:04:21 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <731@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 4760

In article <25476@ucsd.Edu>, brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
> In article <637@chiton.ucsd.edu> rec@chiton (Richard Currier) writes:
> >Not if the computer dweebs have their way Tad. As the spectrum fills up with
> >hackers avoiding phone charges for their bbs's there will be pressure to expand
> >deeper into the CW bands on RF and to push CW out entirely. After CW goes...
>
> Hey, Dick, that's a good idea! Who wants to file the first petition to
> open up the formerly-CW-only bands to ALL digital modes of transmission,
> not just one obsolete kind.
> - Brian

What digital modes that are in the higher part of the band are
prohibited on HF in the CW subbands? None, I think.

Anyone else noticed the steady march of unattended HF packet robots
marching down into the "RTTY" subbands?

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

104. Re: RE: EQ for Microsats, DSP, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 20:48:30 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <844@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 4730
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

From article <1991Jan2.151921.3487@dgbt.doc.ca>, by barry@dgbt.doc.ca (Barry McLarnon DGBT/DIP):
> From article <839@idacrd.UUCP>, by mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier):
>>
>> If you are using omni's and have not compared results with a correctly
>> tuned PSK modem from TAPR and/or PacComm (the paccomm is a licensed
>> variant of the TAPR box), then I suggest you do so. The problem
>
>> Truth in advertising requires me to tell you that I get a royalty
>> as one of the designers of the PacComm PSK-1. I am not sure but
>
> Really? The PSK-1 is a licensed copy of the TAPR modem, which in turn
> was a direct copy of a Japanese design (with some tweaking by W3IWI & co.).
> Where do the royalties come in?
>
> Barry
>

That is not true.

It includes a modification of the TAPR PSK modem for which a license
has been granted. The legal details have been worked out between TAPR
and the Japanese ages ago. There was some quid pro quo of you take
our design, tweak it as you will, and give us copies, artwork, etc.
In return, you can market it as you see fit and license it to whomever you
please. The intellectual property that myself, KA2MOV, and KB2CST have
in it are a 68HC11 design, a redone analog front end, including an AGC,
and a major code effort to do some DSP in the 68HC11. We do integrate
and dumps in the 68HC11 of the analog signal. It is a 2 dB win over
the hard limiting design of the TAPR original without the AGC.
The AGC is a big win in its use for copying AO-13. Yes, AO13. One
of the modes for the modem is to change loop constants, and to run a
clock recovery for the manchester data coming from AO-13. This is
sent out in a format compatible with P3C.EXE, which is available
from AMSAT-VK and PROJECT OSCAR. The royalties come in because
we put it in a form that was commercially useful, made major enchancements
to it, and for less than the cost of a TAPR PSK kit plus G3RUH
AO-13 demod you get both, assembled and sometimes tested by PacComm ;-(.

According to several who use it, it outperforms even the infamous
AFDEM in copying AO13 and its weak signal performance on PSK is quite
good. Both the TAPR royalies ($2 per) and mine are a joke, we did it
to get it into the amateur radio community in a commercial package.
If Gwyn sells 1000 (not there yet), we will have our investment paid

off.

I don't know why I feel defensive about this, but I guess I didn't
care for the `tone' of your question.

Bob
--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.
---

105. Re: weather satellite questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 21:11:36 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <845@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 4729

From article <OWHITE.91Jan2115333@haywire.nmsu.edu>, by owhite@nmsu.edu (smouldering dog):
> I am building a digital imagery station for APT weather data and I
> would like to know what I should use for the 2400 Hz AM demodulator.
> the ARRL handbook doesn't appear to have much information on this
> stage of data receiving.
> --
>

In QST, Earl Schwittek advertises a board that will do the job. It is
~ $120 assembled and tested and much less for bare board, schematics,
and some documentation. This board is very straightforward and comes
with software to support it. In its native format, a game port is
required though you can get around this as well.

The board consists of several simple pieces:

First, there is a low Q bandpass filter around 2400 Hz. Low
Q because it must do things like not filter off the modulation
side bands which include the sync tones (even though no software but
mine apparently uses the sync signal, I'd like to be proved wrong).
It must also pass Meteor (Russian weather birds) imagery. The Meteor's
do not have their tone at 2400 Hz.

Following this is a standard envelope detector. This is a full wave
rectifier and a low pass filter. The APT handbook says the image
carries information to 1400 Hz so a well designed system could use
1400 Hz. In analog practice, it is difficult to get this so most
designs have this analog filter cutoff at a lower frequency. The
pictures are good anyway but some small amount of resolution is lost.

In my strictly DSP approach, I have an FIR which cuts off at 1200 Hz
and stops shut at 2400 Hz. It is 44 dB down at 2400 with less than
1 dB of ripple in the passband (how I LOVE DSP).

The output of this lowpass filter is sampled under software control
and the digitized samples are sent through the game port.

One of the nice features of Earl's hardware is in addition to the
APT demod, it contains a two filter, slicer discriminator. Two
bandpass filters, one over the low portion of the HF wefax tones
and one with passband over the high portion of the HF wefax tones,
are fed the input signal. The output of each is full wave rectified.
One is fed into a summer directly, the other is fed through an inverter
first and then to the summer. The output of the summer is fed
to the same low pass filter talked about above. Think for a moment
about what this does. If the tone is low, then the lower filter

output should have a higher amplitude than the high filter output,
so the signal will have an average value that is less than half
scale. The higher the frequency, the more the high tone filter
takes over. If all this is well designed, and the two filter
outputs carefully equalized, and each has similar responses,
you get a fantastic S shaped discriminator with linear response
in the region you care about. Once again, the low pass version
of this discriminator output is fed to the A/D and from there
to the computer. Since you are writing your own software,
this hardware might be particularly suited to your needs.

I am very familiarly with it since as I have just mentioned, I
have emulated its functions in software for a DSP thingy. There
have to be several others like this, it is just this one I am
most familiar with.

Hope this was of some help to you.

Bob N4HY

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

---

106. Will the codless license save ham radio (ARRL BASHING)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 21:11:47 UTC
From: Lynn.Wold@p2.f715.n153.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <957.27835530@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4727

In a message of <Dec 29 10:22>, Gary Bourgois (1:234/1) writes:

GB> After listening to all the belly aching about the codeless license, I
GB> decided it is time for the Eccentric Old Hippie to toss in his dos
GB> centavos.

GB> I think the FCC is one heck of a lot smarter than those old rickity
GB> coots at ARRL. The code free license that ARRL proposed would have
GB> brought in NO ONE. Plain and simple, that ticket had no value, and the
GB> FCC is wise enough to see that. Here are these grinchy coots wanting to
GB> hang on to all the "good stuff" like 2 meters for themselves.

GB> WHAT ON EARTH FOR? Maybe there is a lot of fascinating 2meter
GB> discussions where YOU live, but my experience is that NEW BLOOD is
GB> NEEDED, and without this transfusion, the patient is gonna die.

GB> One of the group has already stated that come february he will be taking
GB> the plunge. I am figuring that once HE does, several of the others in
GB> the 27.275 group will also join in (There are THREE of us in the group
GB> that are already hams, but find the CB group more handy)

GB> I think it is time we old timers wake up and smell the coffee. I am in
GB> my 40's and I am the youngest member of most of the nets I am on. I
GB> used to remember in the 50's and 60's always hearing high school and
GB> college age kids on the ham bands. I don't think there is anyone
GB> younger than 35 on the local ham bands, and I do not recall hearing very
GB> many youthful voices on 20 40 or 75 either.

GB> I want to personally elmer in a SLEW of new ops, and so should the rest
GB> of you.

GB> At least here on USENET, there has not been the sour grapes doom and
GB> gloom griping.

GB> "Ham radio will become like CB"

GB> Well I tell ya folks. Listen to 14.313 and then come to Marquette
GB> Michigan and tune in 27.275. Compare the two. Then say "Boy would it
GB> ever be a good thing if it *DID*"

Hi this is a call from across the border. About 10 years ago there was an
influx of "CBers". Guess what guys these people turned out to be the best
darned operators around. Several of them including myself are still active but
several of them gave up .Due to lack of interest in the scope and subjects or
lack there of being discussed on the Amateur Bands. Can we blame them. No!
Either we keep the hobby alive with fresh ideas and operators or even a
transfusion wont help.The average age of the Amateur Radio Operator has gone up

by 10 years over the past 5 years in both Canada and the U.S.A. We need the younger operator to keep our hobby a viable,going concern. No code licencing may achieve that objective. If not we are going to lose band space etc! It really is a case of use it or lose IT!

--- msged 2.06
* Origin: A Difficult Point, Maple Ridge, BC (1:153/715.2)

--
Lynn Wold - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!153!715.2!Lynn.Wold
INTERNET: Lynn.Wold@p2.f715.n153.z1.fidonet.org

107. ARRL RECONSIDERATION?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 21:12:05 UTC
From: David.Moisan@p0.f192.n101.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <958.27835538@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4728

I recently read something on USENET (Via the HAM-TECH echo) by a guy who addressed apparent rumors that the ARRL will appeal the no-code tech license. The poster talked to someone from the ARRL, the Mid-Atlantic coordinator, if I read the posting correctly. This coordinator mentioned three possibile difficulties with the no-code Tech:

1. The Code/No-code battle. It was mentioned that this debate has split ham radio, and that if the no-code goes into effect, it'll damage the hobby (because of the split).

2. If more new amateurs go to 6 meters (seemingly underutilized), they'll cause (more) TVI to channel 2.

3. The Novice privileges on 220 were intended to get more spectrum in use up there, which as most of you know is endangered by commercial interests. By giving 2 meters to new no-code techs, the 2 meter band may well become overloaded.

My response:

1. The ARRL seems to be saying that, because some old hams are bitter about no-code, no-code should not be implemented. I say (no offense) to the OF's--TOUGH LUCK! Life is but constant change, and new folks should not carry the cross just because of progress. The ARRL MUST get new blood if it is to survive, and if that means that a relative few will be unhappy and bitter, so be it. Most people on this echo accept the ruling, anyway.

2. The TVI thing. The ARRL is almost saying that the CW test is a "filter" that will keep all these people off 6 meters. It's ridiculous--how many people even operate in that band, anyway?

3. Band loading may well be a concern, but the ARRwould do better to take a proactive approach, and explain the numerous benefits of 220, 440, 1270, etc. I've been told on another echo, that by commercial standards, 2 meters is not heavily used. In any event, the ARRL should speak to all hams on this, instead of asking the newcomers to bear the "sins" of their elders.

I'm infuriated; If the ARRL does appeal, then I'll NEVER join, for then the organization will not serve MY interests (which are as valid as any old farts'). If they appeal, you'll hear Wayne Green talking about this one from now until Hell, for sure!

---Grey---

--- Opus-CBCS 1.14
* Origin: NPI I (617) 593-0081 Lynn, MA 01904 (1:101/192.0)

--
David Moisan - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!101!192.0!David.Moisan
INTERNET: David.Moisan@p0.f192.n101.z1.fidonet.org

108. Re: Re: Thanks for the traffic...and now something really important :-)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 21:22:26 UTC
From: vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500077@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 4817

/ hpfcso:rec.ham-radio / stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) / 10:00 pm Dec 26, 1990 /

mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:

And now, since the no-code question has been beaten to death, let's
all start a spelling flame war. We can all pick apart every message with
any spelling or grammer errors, and argue endlessly about "which" and "who"
and "lose" and "loose", and "its" versus "it's".

Nah.. Everybodies far too involved in deciding if this news group should have
the word "ham" or "amateur" in the title.

Bill - WA7NWP

109. Re: Re: 5 WPM == ITU requirement

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 21:44:54 UTC
From: vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500078@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 4818

> / hpfcso:rec.ham-radio / sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Avatar) / 11:32 am Dec 26, 1990 /
> In article <58130008@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com> holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com (Jim Hollenback) writes:
>
> In fact, some of us have technical skills that far surpass those of our
> brethern with General tickets; the reason? While the Generals have been
> busy blasting away at 14.313, the Techs have been building antennas for
> OSCAR, amps for 1.2 GHz, linked microwave systems at 10 GHz and playing
> with the packet and DSP techniques...done any of that stuff??!!

Now that sounds like fun stuff. How about some more information on the projects above.

>
> is kicked back to 5 WPM. There's really no reason whatsoever for anything
> faster in terms of the ITU regs, or the skill level of the operator.
>
> If you could explain ONE real reason why that 13 WPM/Element 1b makes a
> ham any better, I'd love to hear it!

Ok. Passing the 13WPM test means you probably can use CW at 5WPM in the real world.

> To my way of thinking, it's just
> another stumbling block - another way of keeping the inner-sanctum of HF
> from people that would be interested in it bringing technical growth to
> it! (no :-)'s here...I'm very serious about this.)

Maybe. But the names in the news of the folks making the big steps today have lots of those funny 2x1 calls. It doesn't seem to be that big of an hindrance.

A local engineer just received his ticket. He's a hotshot EE who'll be a great addition to the ham ranks. He went from no license to Extra in one test session. He didn't find the code an stumbling block - he thought it was fun. A challenge. Took him 6 whole weeks to pass the 20WPM test.

Often it seems that the learning the code is influenced far more by attitude than by ability.

>
> -Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-------------------------+
> Citicorp(+)TTI *----------> panic trap; type = N+1 *
> 3100 Ocean Park Blvd. Santa Monica, CA 90405 +-------------------------+
> {csun,philabs,psivax,pyramid,quad1,rdlvax,retix}!ttidca!sorgatz **
> (OPINIONS EXPRESSED DO NOT REFLECT THE VIEWS OF CITICORP OR ITS MANAGEMENT!)
> ----------

I think new decaffinated/decoded Tech license was a great move by the FCC.
I also don't find any problems with the HF licensing system.

Now if only we can get the SSB off 20 mtrs - it'd be a great digital-only band.

Bill - WA7NWP

110. Re: Did the FCC go Far enough this time .....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 22:09:17 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <644@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4731

In article <25476@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>In article <637@chiton.ucsd.edu> rec@chiton (Richard Currier) writes:
>>Not if the computer dweebs have their way Tad. As the spectrum fills up with
>>hackers avoiding phone charges for their bbs's there will be pressure to expand
>>deeper into the CW bands on RF and to push CW out entirely. After CW goes...
>>
>>Can you say sayonara ARS?
>>
>> AA6PN
>
>Hey, Dick, that's a good idea! Who wants to file the first petition to
>open up the formerly-CW-only bands to ALL digital modes of transmission,
>not just one obsolete kind.
> - Brian

I knew I'd get ya Brian B--)

Actually more crowded conditions should stimulate
both DSP and SS solutions to improving CW reception. It should be possible to
operate CW underneath SSB and digital modes using current DSP technology to
pull a very narrow carrier out of the QRM and synthesize an ear copyable audio
output. My DSP engineers tell me they can do this now with a few hundred
dollars worth of hardware and some programming. The first stage would be to
build a processor that crunches the audio output of your current rig. A
sort of glorified audio filter. If enough of these units sold, rig manufact-
turers would get interested in adding the DSP enhancer to the earlier IF stages
of newer rigs. This same process has brought about the inclusion of CW keyers
in the newest rigs. KENWOOD, ICOM, YAESU..they all have them so there must be
a demand.

This should make us both happy. More spectrum for the digital modes as the
demand explodes, while at the same time allowing CW OPs to work anywhere
in the spectrum regardless of QRM caused by crowded band conditions.

Maybe we can all learn to live together in peace and harmony....

Naaaaaah

Happy New Year! AA6PN
--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

111. Re: Did the FCC go Far enough this time .....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 22:11:53 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <645@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4732

In article <15334@crdgw1.crd.ge.com> perley@galaxy (Donald P Perley) writes:
>In article <637@chiton.ucsd.edu>, rec@chiton (Richard Currier) writes:
>
>>Not if the computer dweebs have their way Tad. As the spectrum fills up with
>>hackers avoiding phone charges for their bbs's there will be pressure to expand
>>deeper into the CW bands on RF and to push CW out entirely. After CW goes...
>
>So you are saying that's different than all the voice operators who are
>"avoiding phone charges" for long distance and conference calls?

touche....You got a point there...

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

112. Caribbean dxing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 22:25:12 UTC
From: chase@tdw206.ed.ray.com
Message-ID: <3@tdw515.ed.ray.com>
Source record: 4736

I am interested in operating from the Caribbean this spring.

QST has a couple of ads for locations in VP5 and ZF2 which
have stations set up for your use. Has anyone given these
places a try?

I would appreciate any advice on operating locations
with or without stations set up. Aruba is of special
interest.

Hamming would be a part time activity, with relaxing on the
beach and windsurfing given main priority.

thanks in advance, tom - k1um

113. UQC explained

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 22:28:20 UTC
From: ron@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500080@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 4819

> Tad Cook says:
>
> Tell us more about this "underwater telephone". Is this for two subs in
> the same area to talk to each other? How did it work?
>
> In article <7500073@hpfcso.HP.COM>, ron@hpfcso.HP.COM (Ron Miller) writes:
> >
> > a. For UQC (underwater telephone) when voice reverb or s/n was
> > too poor. The manual CW button on the box was good for
> > the occasional 'R' or 'C'. (But the other station needed
> > to know morse too. Send slow so they can read the table off
> > the side of the box!)

Simple, stupid box as I recall. Just like the one they used in the
movie GRAY LADY DOWN. High frequency sonar transmitter(60Khz??)
Injected tone CW or DSB no carrier (I think) voice. No
scrambler. Used for talking to surface ships and other submarines in
the area while submerged.
Non-secure, normally danger tagged while on patrol because of emission
control hazard (transmit on it and the bad guys will hear you).

Typically we would use it to talk to surface ships escorting us on sea trials
or when conducting rendezvous for "games"

One had to speak slowly and distinctly, as if thru a bullhorn, to make
oneself understood if there was a lot of reverberation off the bottom
or the water surface (smooth bottom and glassy sea was the pits!).
Range depended on environmental noise and reverberations.
Ham radio experience was useful for eliminating mic fright and for copying
the other guy's tranmsissions thru his self-generated QRM.

Just your basic, simple, underwater sonar telephone :-)

Well, it was better than banging on pipes.......

Ron
NW0U

114. Re: HTs and Die Hard

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 22:29:13 UTC
From: berger@iboga
Message-ID: <1991Jan3.222913.19968@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 4733

sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu writes:

>Does anyone know which model(s) HT(s) were used in the movies Die Hard 1 and
>2? And, what can you tell me about their performance and price?

>Thanks much for any info. you can give me.
*---

They said very clearly that they were talking on "C.B.". So they must have
been walkie-talkies.
--
Mike Berger
Department of Statistics, University of Illinois
AT&TNET 217-244-6067
Internet berger@atropa.stat.uiuc.edu

115. New License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 22:41:02 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <960.27836A1C@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4734

> From: randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea)
> Date: 3 Jan 91 02:44:56 GMT
> Organization: Informix Software, Inc.
> Message-ID: <1991Jan3.024456.10587@informix.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <8493@gollum.twg.com> sawyer@twg.com (Bruce B. Sawyer)
> writes:
> > The ruling is that applicants will
> >be required to pass elements 2 and 3a. Period. Those are the same 2 and
> 3a
> >elements as are around today (though, of course, the question pools are
> modified
> >ever so slightly from time to time). These elements are commonly called
> the
> >Novice written element and the Technician written element....
>
> If someone wants the no-code Tech license, then he will have to memorize
> the frequencies allocated to Novices and other CW-related questions
> in order to pass element 2. This seems pretty strange to me.

Not if you consider that just getting a 5 wpm CSCE authorizes Novice band HF privileges.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

116. Re: No-code Technicians

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 22:42:17 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <646@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4735

In article <1919@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>Well here it is folks. Mr. CW admits that CW won't hack it in the face of
>a little adjacent channel operation by another mode. I guess he never tries
>to work 40 meter CW at night either. All those megawatt SW broadcast signals
>must make CW operation disappear from the band. :-)
>
Actually, as a no-phone novice I used to work 40 M CW every night. It was most painful but it was the best training for copying CW there is. After years of duelling with the AM broadcasters I found I could copy almost anything through the most horrendous QRM. There are "gettoes" of quiet spots between the AM stations that the same regulars find and occupy. I can still work old friends on 40 from back east where I was first licenced who, like me, still slip into the holes to see what's happening. And there are lots of new hot novice and tech CW punchers with fists that jump right out of the noise. The beat goes on.

>Hey Dick, even poor old dyslexic Morse confused me has worked 40 meter
>CW. If you can hack that, you can handle *any* interference from puny
>ham transmitters. Besides, you can catch up on the *straight* news from
>Radio Moscow between beeps. :-)
>
Believe it or not I still do this. If you work up tight under RM close to 7.148 you can switch back and forth from AM and CW mode and listen to the Russkies while waiting for some action to show up on the band. I can't believe I still do this stuff but its still fun after all these years.

Well it ain't pretty but it works...

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

117. Re: Ground Plane for my CB antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 22:53:03 UTC
From: jre@sactoh0.SAC.CA.US
Message-ID: <4576@sactoh0.SAC.CA.US>
Source record: 4739
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In article <1991Jan3.140815.20900@cbnewsl.att.com>, feg@moss.ATT.COM (Forrest Gehrke,2C-119,7239,ATTBL) writes:
[some stuff deleted]

> BTW, the proper configuration is an upright quarter wave element
> and quarter wave length radials. Since in this case the radials
> are tuned, they must be exactly quarter wave length.
>
> Forrest Gehrke feg@dodger.att.com k2bt

I believe that the statement about the radials being the same length as the vertical element is incorrect. The ground radials should be 10% *longer* than the vertical element. If you are building a 1/4-wave ground plane for 27 mHz, the length of the vertical element should be around 108". That makes the radials come in around 119". I'm no expert, but that is what I seem to remember reading about them.

I also seem to remember something about making sure the radials are "drooping" at a 45-degree angle, because that makes the ground plane closer to the desired 50-ohm impedance.
--
Jim Earl - KB6KCP / home: (916) 729-6825 work: (916) 929-0300 x233
INTERNET: jre@sactoh0.SAC.CA.US
UUCP: {ames | apple | att | sun}!pacbell!sactoh0!jre
or: ucbvax!csusac!sactoh0!jre

118. Scanner Frequencies ...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 23:07:47 UTC
From: RVY2@psuvm.psu.edu
Message-ID: <91003.180747RVY2@psuvm.psu.edu>
Source record: 4738

My father (who is disabled) wanted a scanner. We got him one for
Christmas, figuring that it would give him something to do. I know
nothing about this type of thing ... it is a programmable scanner ...
and I would really appreciate any information concerning good
frequencies to listen to in the South Western PA area (Pittsburgh,
Indiana, Kittaning, Punxsutawney, Butler, Dubois, Monroeville, Blairsville,
etc.). I apologize if this is the wrong newsgroup ... and thank anyone
in advance for any assistance. Please post to this group or EMAIL me
directly.
Thanks Again!
Ron Yarnick
RVY2@PSUVM

119. Re: Rumors of ARRL appeal on No-Code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 23:13:09 UTC
From: rusty@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5977@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 4747

In article <9012301924.AA29750@umail.UMD.EDU> ps67@UMAIL.UMD.EDU ("Paul W. SCHLECK") writes:
>Much has been said, mostly rumor, in this newsgroup about the ARRL's
>possible reaction to the recent FCC decision in PR Docket 90-55,
>Codeless License. Posters have accused the ARRL of being a "spoiler"
>on this issue and out of touch with "real" hams.
>...

I sent email to the ARRL mci address (and cc'd everybody that someone else had as well) on Tuesday, and got a reply today (Thursday).

I have emailed back asking if he (K1ZZ) minded if I post the email he sent. He has not replied yet (obviously), but I pretty much expect a positive reply (I also took the opportunity to suggest to him that ARRL should get a usenet feed, and offering to help them do it).

In any case, I will summarize: the ARRL does not have any plans to petition for reconsideration (yet). Such a decision will be made during the meeting Jan 18-19. Write your directors to tell them what you think.

So, there you have it, and only one hop away from the horses mouth :-)

--
+++ 73 de N7IKQ +++
Rusty Carruth {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 anasaz!rusty@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, saturdays, 1700-1900Z, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The Ham Callsign Project-part 3 (the 1990 version) - its HERE! Email for info

120. callsign stuff

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 23:16:56 UTC
From: rusty@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5978@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 4748

Callsign Project Update:

I got the tape from the NTIS the day I got back from vacation.

I've finished most of the 9-track tapes (easiest media for me
to do this year, as opposed to carts which were easier last
year!). We should have them in the mail tomorrow (Friday Jan 4).

Once I get the carts better organized I'll be doing them as
quick as I can. Hopefully no later than middle of next week.

73, merry Christmas, and very happy new year!

(or is that newt ear? nude ear? new dear? Oh dear! :-)

--
+++ 73 de N7IKQ +++
Rusty Carruth {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 anasaz!rusty@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, saturdays, 1700-1900Z, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The Ham Callsign Project-part 3 (the 1990 version) - its HERE! Email for info

121. Re: A few new questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 23:48:02 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230054@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 4822

>1. Is it legal to communicate via repeater in a band for which you are
> not licensed? The specific example that I suspect will become a common
> question is 2m->10m repeaters. Previously, there was no class of Ham
> operator that was licensed for 2m but not 10m... but the codeless tech
> cannot operate 10m. Can she operate 10m via the aforementioned repeater?

Actually, this situation *has* existed before; back before the Techs were granted Novice HF priveleges. I believe that the answer then was yes, a Tech could use such a machine, as the Tech was transmitting only in a band for which he or she was licensed, and so was the repeater (the "privileges" of the repeater being derived from those of its licensee (and/or control op?)). This is just like you as a Tech talking to someone via my station with me (an Advanced) at the controls; your license class doesn't matter, it's mine as station licensee and operator which determines whether we're legal or not. (Or else non-hams would never be allowed at the mike!)

Or am I completely wrong about all this?

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

122. Re: Looking for qsl address for u2mir

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 23:55:32 UTC
From: charlier@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5720091@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 4633

>/ hplsla:rec.ham-radio / winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter) writes:
>In article <1264@kb2ear.UUCP> n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP (Dave Marthouse N2AAM) writes:
>>
>>The other morning I worked u2mir on 2 meters. Does anyone in netland know
>>the qsl address?
>
>
>From the latest AMSAT bulletins:
>
> UA6HZ is handling QSLs for both U2MIR and U9MIR. The address
> is: Valery Agabekov, UA6HZ, Box 1, 375600 Yessentuki, USSR.
^^^^^^
**********this should be 357600,

The 1990 Callbook has it wrong, and Larry (as he likes to be called)
asked me to write them a letter for him about it when he was here
last summer. I don't know about the address someone gave in Moscow,
but I do know that Larry has had quite a bit of involvement
with the MIR amateurs, and in fact his Yaesu is probably still
up there. He also had some MIR QSL's with him last summer.

Again, congratulations!

Charlie Panek (UUCP: hplabs!hp-pcd!hplsla!charlier)
KX7L (SMTP: charlier@lsid.hp.com)

123. TTD emulation on a MAC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-03 23:59:31 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <9101040000.AA03952@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4737

I'm hoping I might be able to get some information here, because of the similarity of TDD and RTTY operation. For those that don't know, a TTD is a terminal and modem for a deaf person to communicate over the telephone. It uses 45.45 baud Baudot code, using a half-duplex Weitbrecht modem with space at 1800Hz, and mark at 1070 Hz. The tones are transmitted only when a character is being sent.

I'm trying to set up a friends Mac so she can use it at a TTD. She has a TTD, but because of its size and shape, it's difficult and painful for her to use. I'm hoping someone in this community may have some useful information about this.

BTW, cost is an issue. A "modem" that apparently does the translation to ASCII is available for $350.

Thanx, and 73,
doug

124. Re: CAPACITORS, RESONNANT FREQUENCY, R7000 to NRD 525

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 00:05:53 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230055@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 4823

>a capacitor in series with the cable. I do not know the impedance of
>the 10.7 Mhz IF output on the R7000 (ICOM does not either) but the
>antenna input on the NRD is 50 Ohms.
>The setup functions (I hear stuff) with a .001 uF capacitor but I would
>like to have a better match:
>
> - Have the circuit wire-capacitor resonant at 10.7 Mhz to get
> the maximum current through and also act as a filter.
> - Have the impedance matched at 50 Ohms.

In the situation you describe, you want the coupling capacitor to be a low impedance (relative to the load) at the frequency in question, namely 10.7 MHz. "Matching" the cap to the cable is not a concern; rather, you want to match both the total output impedance of the R7000's IF stage (if only you knew it) and the NRD's input (known to be 50 ohms) to the cable. Since you don't know the R7000's IF output impedance, we won't worry about it for the moment; it won't really matter that much anyway, since with a 50 ohm cable feeding a 50 ohm load, there will be no reflections from the load end anyway. (And these aren't really that big a concern in the first place; you're really only concerned about matching to the source - the IF output - to get the best power transfer. But more on that later.)

With that said, let's just choose a cap which will meet the requirement of low impedance at 10.7 MHz. For the cap to be 1 ohm or less at this frequency, it should be greater than about 150 nF (0.15 uF). You also want a cap of this value that can still be expected to be a cap at this frequency; in other words, it should have a self-resonant frequency well above 10.7 MHz. Find a good ceramic or mica 0.2 uF cap, and mount it at the R7000's IF output, keeping the leads as short as possible. Connect the coax to the other side of this cap, and the closest ground available.

>1- What is the formula that gives the resonant frequency of a capacitor?
>The formula giving the resonant frequency of a circuit,
>f=1/(2*PI*SQR(L*C)) lets me wonder what value I should take for L
>Should it be the impedance of the coax (50 Ohms).
>The ARRL Handbook has a table of resonant frequencies for capacitors
>and specifies the length of the leads, but that table does not have

As mentioned above, you do not want the cap to have a reactance of 50 ohms; it should be much lower. There is no "resonant frequency" for a cap by itself, unless you count the lead inductance (as the ARRL tables show). This gives the self-resonant frequency, which is not of interest here except that we want the self-resonant point to be much higher than 10.7 MHz. (Above the self-resonant point, caps act like inductors; the capacitive reactance has become small compared to the inductive reactance of the leads, which then

increases with higher frequency.)

One possible problem, though, is that you may be coupling *too much* signal from the IF output to the antenna input; there's typically much higher signal levels in the IF than an antenna input would expect. This can actually degrade the performance of the receiver, as the front end would overload. If you can, you may wish to connect the signal into the second receiver later in the front end, or add some attenuation prior to coupling the signal to the antenna input.

The ARRL _Radio_Amateur's_Handbook_ is a very good source for further information on these topics. I'd suggest looking for it in your local library.

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

125. Re: Ground Plane for my CB antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 00:06:32 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230056@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 4824

>I am setting up a CB in my house, and I am having problems with a ground
>plane. The equipment works fine in my car, so I know its not broken or
>anything. I want to put the antenna on my roof, but I am having trouble
>finding a good ground plane. The manager at Radio Shack suggest getting a
>peice of sheetmetal for a ground plane. How big should I make the sheet
>metal?

At a minimum, 1/4 wavelength radius, centered on the antenna. (At CB frequencies, that's about 109", or a bit over nine feet.) But you don't need a solid sheet; several "radials", or grounded wires of about this length stretched radially from the grounded mount at the base of the antenna, will work just as well and be a whole lot simpler. You've probably seen the CB "ground plane" antennas, with a 1/4 wavelength vertical whip surrounded by 3 or 4 drooping horizontal elements of about the same length - those sorta-horizontal elements are the ground radials.

For a home installation, you'd be much better off making a full-length 1/4-wave whip than using a loaded mobile antenna (the kind with a coil in the middle or at the base), and at least 3 or 4 ground radials (the more the merrier; keep 'em symmetrically spaced about the vertical element, i.e., if you have four, they should be 90 degrees apart. "Drooping" the radials slightly - as you see on the commercially-made base antennas - raises the feedpoint impedance slightly for a better match to 50-ohm line (a vertical whip with a "perfect, flat" ground plane has a feedpoint impedance of about 37 ohms).

Another option would be a half-wave dipole (about eighteen feet overall at the CB frequencies) mounted vertically; this'll only work, though, if you can keep the bottom end as well as the top well off the ground and away from any conductive structures such as towers.

(Obligatory plug for ham radio - have you heard about the new no-code Technician license? Now may be a good time to consider "stepping up" from CB!)

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

126. Re: Did the FCC go Far enough this time .....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 00:28:53 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jan4.002853.9051@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 4740

As quoted from <637@chiton.ucsd.edu> by rec@chiton.ucsd.edu (Richard Currier):
+---------------
| deeper into the CW bands on RF and to push CW out entirely. After CW goes...
| Can you say sayonara ARS?
+---------------

Yeah, the All-Highest, Most Worshipful Great Lord Thy God MORSE will strike us all with lightning, can't you tell?

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

127. Re: RF and the outer limits...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 01:00:14 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jan4.010014.10418@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 4741

As quoted from <1991Jan1.183915.10276@bellcore.bellcore.com> by karn@envy..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn):

```
+---------------
| Seriously, I doubt that any civilization that really wanted us to detect its
| signals would be spreading them, precisely because that would expand the
+---------------
```

"Really wanted us to"? I've always taken it for granted that we wouldn't discover someone broadcasting "WE ARE FRIENDLY - TAKE US TO YOUR LEADER" at us. More likely we have to search for their *real* communications; they might not want to waste energy to provide beacons for developing civilizations. (Unless, of course, they're hams. ;-)

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

128. Re: off the deep end

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 01:15:01 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jan4.011501.10535@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 4742

As quoted from <25454@ucsd.Edu> by brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor):
+---------------
| If this is a typical ham, I'm no longer proud to be one....
+---------------

(NK8H's drivel deleted)

You think *you're* annoyed? All I have to do is "MON ON" to read this jerk! Luckily, there's been no sign of the local VE's flocking to turn in their credentials (NK8H himself excepted --- and as far as I'm concerned, if he wants to go crawl in a hole and sulk, ham radio's the better for it).

This is the same idiot who sent out a packet message advertizing CB crystals for an FT-101 a month ago --- to enable receive *and* transmit at full power. I never did understand hypocrisy....

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

129. orbit23 sat. tracking program

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 03:17:19 UTC
From: ephillip@magnus.ircc.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <CMM.0.88.662959039.ephillip@magnus.ircc.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 4744

I have obtained a copy of the satellite tracking program,
orbit23. As there was no documentation, plus the fact that
I'm unfamiliar with everything, could someone out there
familiar with the output explain a few things to me?
1) What does "phase(360)" mean?
2) How does one get it to output to printer?
3) Do the lat,long correspond to the setting circles on a scope?
4) Is it possible to input parts of hours for start time; i.e. 1:30 UT,
instead of 1 UT?
5) Will it accept input for days as a fraction; i.e. .25 for a quarter-
day, etc?
6) Is it possible to use a compass and quadrant with the Az,El info? (since
I'm more used to these instruments!).

Thanx for any assistance anybody can offer!

```
**************************************************************
* | ====@==== ///////// *
* ephillip@magnus.ircc.ohio-state.edu| ``________// *
* | `------' *
* -JR- | Space;........the final *
* | frontier.............. *
**************************************************************
```

130. Re: Modular Examinations (was New License)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 03:31:45 UTC
From: cs00jmc@unccvax.uncc.edu
Message-ID: <3029@unccvax.uncc.edu>
Source record: 4745

In article <9101031726.AA08460@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
>sense. The whole system was, IMHO, set up for people to progress from
>one class to the next higher class. Thus the exams were structured so
>that you didn't have to take the entire series every time you wanted to
>upgrade.
>
>I really can't see why anyone would object to having to know the simple
>basics of the hobby, anyway.
>
>Geez! The exams, and the testing method, are so simple! What's to
>whine about?
>

Actually I wasn't whining about anything. The fact that you DO
receive credit for past exams is a GOOD thing. In my post on
the subject I was just saying that if instead of going up one
class at a time you qualify for a higher-class license in one
sitting, you will be tested on band restrictions that will never
apply to you. In other words, if an unlicensed person goes in
and passes all of the tests to get an Advanced Class license,
they will be tested on band restrictions for Novice, Technician and
General.

It isn't necessarily a bad thing to know, but it is a side effect
of the modular exams that you may be tested on rules that will not
apply to you depending on what elements you pass.

I am NOT suggesting we change that. Better for them to know too much
than too little! :-)

--
John Covington WN4BBJ Internet: cs00jmc@unccvax.uncc.edu
P.O. Box 217122 MCI Mail: JCOVINGTON 342-6957
Charlotte, NC 28221-7122 Packet Radio Mail: WN4BBJ @ W4BFB.NC.USA.NA
(704) 537-7653 "Kenneth, what's the frequency?" "I dunno, ask Dan"

131. Re: Comments needed on a YEASU FT-757 GX II

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 04:06:48 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <758@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 4749

In article <9101031728.AA15712@ucsd.edu>, IANR003@UNLVM.BitNet (Michael Ruhrdanz) writes:
>
> I am seriously considering purchasing a YEASU FT-757 GX II HF
> radio. It has the following features that I find attractive (this is
> Does anyone have any operating experience concerning this radio? I am
It seems that you have neglected to consider possibly the most important
feature of all: how well does it work (as compared with other rigs
generally available.)
The recent Yaesu line seems sadly deficient in receiving quality and
servicability -- I admit to having been at one time a Yaesu owner,
and I have one comment: Never Again.
Recommend seeing some of the comments and comparative measurements by
N5AR, DL1BU, and QST Feb 88. Would seem to me that the predominant
"Asian
lines rank Icom, Kenwood, Yaesu, with the Ten-Tecs as good as the Icoms.
This for general receiver performance. On durability and serviceability
the T-T's are about 3 orders of magnitude ahead of the others.
The combination of PLL general coverage and acceptable ham-band performance
in one box is asking a little much --- and only one manufacturer
is willing publicly to address the problem:
Ten-Tec's ads put the Omni V and Paragon side by side, with generally
identical appearance and features and price, but with their comment
that if you must have general coverage, buy Paragon, but if you want
top ham performance, Omni. My own service experience with T-T has
been no b-s assistance from the guy who answers the phone, overnight
receipt of needed components, and flea-market size bills.
On the other hand, don't write off Drake stuff. None available new
any more, sadly, but it'
it's very very good stuff.
Collins likewise.
*** the power of <><ADVERTISING<><*****

132. Re: ARRL RECONSIDERATION?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 04:19:08 UTC
From: dt@yenta.alb.nm.us
Message-ID: <1991Jan4.041908.8308@yenta.alb.nm.us>
Source record: 4754

David.Moisan@p0.f192.n101.z1.fidonet.org (David Moisan) writes:

[excellent rebuttals to an ARRL coordinator's beefs with no-code.
Here are the ARRL coord's beefs again, with my own rebuttals]

>1. The Code/No-code battle. It was mentioned that this debate has split ham
>radio, and that if the no-code goes into effect, it'll damage the hobby
>(because of the split).

Yeah, like we shouldn't let blacks in our schools, because it'll just cause
racism. :-|

>2. If more new amateurs go to 6 meters (seemingly underutilized), they'll
>cause (more) TVI to channel 2.

All amateurs except novices are allowed on 6 meters, so the only way this
argument holds up is if we generalize: avoid having any new amateurs
because they might use 6m and mess up channel 2.

That's great. The ARRL is trying to keep people OUT of the hobby.

>3. The Novice privileges on 220 were intended to get more spectrum in use up
>there, which as most of you know is endangered by commercial interests. By
>giving 2 meters to new no-code techs, the 2 meter band may well become
>overloaded.

The 2m spectrum is poorly managed, not overloaded. Ask the commercial
services that would love to get their hands on it!

Oh well, I'm not saying anything that hasn't been said before ... I am
24 now. When I was 20 I went to a local ham club meeting. The next
youngest person was 35, then 50+ all the way. Is amateur radio the
exclusive old-timer's hobby, or are we young hobbyists welcome? I
get the idea that in fact we are not welcome. I've got a license but
I've been bootlegging because it's a better way to talk to people who
are genuinely interested in radios! Don't quote me on that!

little david
--
This sentence is a !!! premature punctuator

133. Re: off the deep end

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 05:12:57 UTC
From: daveh@ka3uzr.UUCP
Message-ID: <aoH9u2w163w@ka3uzr.UUCP>
Source record: 4758

brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:

> If this is a typical ham, I'm no longer proud to be one....
>
> Date: 21 Dec 90 04:16
> Message-ID: <25240@WA8BXN>
> From: NK8H@WA8BXN
> To: ALL@ALLUS
> Subject: a sad day
> Path: KB6GFT!N6KZB!KB6GVT!KB6JES!KB6RAA!KB6RAA!N8GTC!KC8TW ...
>
> here we go again. "remove the code
> requirement for those who find it unsuited to
> their needs and tastes" another classic!! as a public school teacher for the
> past 19 years, i have seen the results of
> "lowering the standards" to make things
> easier forthe minorities. in my profession, i
> never had had much choice. follow the
> dictates of the school board or find another
> job. well, when it comes to signing my
> name to a "no-code" amateur license, i do
> have a choice. as of today, i am returning my arrl/vec
> certificate to protest the decision of
> the fcc. this won't amount to much but it
> will make me feel a lot better about
> what the bureau has done. the action i am taking will amount to
> very little, if anything, but it will make
> me feel better about a sad and
> sickening decision by the fcc. at
> least i will know that i'm not the one
> to perpetuate this "give in" process
> one step further. i like amatuer radio;
> i am proud to be part of it; i get a
> lot a lot of enjoyment from it; i hate
> to think that every pervert going down
> the highway
> may get the chance to take these things
> away from me
> me...cul..de don, nk8h @ wa8bxn..the voice of wickliffe, ohio...73
>
> Date: 23 Dec 90 08:31
> Message-ID: <25569@WA8BXN>
> From: NK8H@WA8BXN
> To: ALL@ALLUS

> Subject: ve's! take a stand
> Path: KB6GFT!N6KZB!KB6GVT!KB6JES!KB6RAA!KB6RAA!N8GTC!KC8TW ...
>
> ok fellow ve's, it is time to stand up
> and be counted. how do you stand on the
> no-code issue? if you are against it,
> then let's do something about. i have done
> something. i recently returned my
> ve credentials to the arrl.i strongly urge others that feel as i
> do to do the same. if enough of us will do
> it, we can send the fcc a message.
> "either back up on this no-code or get the
> amateur testing back in your lap". at the
> same time we might find out how some
> other people feel about testing delays and license fees.
> i would like to hear your opinions. but please, no
> nuts. if you have a legitimate argument, fine, i would like to hear it. forg
> the name-calling and character attacks...cul..de don, nk8h @ wa8bxn..the voic
> To: ALL@ALLUS
> Subject: keep those cards coming
> Path: KB6GFT!N6KZB!KB6GVT!KB6JES!KB6RAA!KB6RAA!N8GTC!WB8JIB ...
>
> i am compiling a list of calls/ages to determine where the name-calling is
> coming from. so far, the (gimme-take)
> generation is leading the pack. it won'tchange my convictions but it will be
> very interesting. no-code! no way!
> "easy come, easy go" what you put into
> something is proportinate to what you
> get out of it. ..cul..de don, nk8h @ wa8bxn..the voice of wickliffe, ohio...7

If the above posting doesn't take the cake for blind stupidity, I don't know what does. What a mature attitude! I didn't get my way some I'm going to take my ball and go home. Shesh, reminds me of some of the arguments my 8 year old has with his 10 year old sister. If this is your attitude maybe you weren't cut out to be a VE in the first place. I plan to welcome all new hams, no matter what class, to the hobby. I'm glad the VEs who tested me didn't have your attitude. They are VEs to bring more people into the hobby, not preserve unnecessary hazing rituals.

73 de Dave KA3UZR/WPE3HMT/ex-KHV8564 Fidonet: 1:270/101.28
Packet: KA3UZR @ WB3EAH.PA.USA.NA CI$: 72437,3215
UUCP: uunet!rutgers!psuvax1!eds1!wa3wbu!compnect!ka3uzr!daveh

134. DSP for the non-EE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 05:14:48 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4520@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 4750

In article <2269@esunix.UUCP> datwyler@esunix.UUCP (Doug Datwyler) writes:
>See summary.
...which said,
>Summary: Yes, it is time to stop the debate. Let's get technical. Maybe share
> the techniques of DSP, etc.

OK...someone want to explain how those of us who aren't EE technonerds with serious, high-level education in the higher realms of mathematics and the theory of signals can do useful things digitally?

The impression I got from talking briefly with N4HY is that seriously heavy theory is involved in even thinking about playing with DSP. The comparison I've drawn after considering the question is that the equivalent level of knowledge for a digital logic hacker is knowing how to mask and dope silicon wafers that are eventually built into gates. Is it possible to have the gates premade, so I only have to worry about wiring them together?

This gets even worse for a non-computer weenie...I, at least, am comfortable with the idea of writing assembly language code. Joe Ham who's not a systems programmer has an additional layer to penetrate.

One of these days, there will be a DSP device in my packet station. (The thing will be doing useful work when I'm not playing with it.) The question is, will I be able to hack on it without earning 30 credit hours?

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"...flames are a specific art form of Usenet..." -- Gregory G. Woodbury

135. NK8H's Mature(?) Packet Message

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 05:18:23 UTC
From: daveh@ka3uzr.UUCP
Message-ID: <cXH9u3w163w@ka3uzr.UUCP>
Source record: 4759

My previous response on NK8H's decision to turn in his VE accredidation
was directed to NK8H, not to person who forwarded to the newsgroup.
This type of response to the new code free Tech license could kill ham
radio.

73 de Dave KA3UZR/WPE3HMT/ex-KHV8564 Fidonet: 1:270/101.28
Packet: KA3UZR @ WB3EAH.PA.USA.NA CI$: 72437,3215
UUCP: uunet!rutgers!psuvax1!eds1!wa3wbu!compnect!ka3uzr!daveh

136. Re: Class D AM Phone (was Re: morse code)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 06:08:09 UTC
From: mce@sdcc10.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <15196@sdcc6.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4751

In article <7880389@hpfcdc.HP.COM> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
#Re: Urban Legend - CBer uses CW when mic is fubar
#
#>What are the odds of a microphone element failing while the push-to-talk
#>button stays in working order?
#
#By using a piece(s) of wire, you wouldn't even need the PTT.
#
#Perry "chewing gum and baling wire"
#KF0CA
I did use CW once on 2 meters for just this reason. I was chatting
with an old friend when the mike audio lead broke inside the plug attached
to the transceiver. I apologized for the abrupt cessation of the conversation
using just the PTT to key carrier to my CW literate friend.
I am grateful for the no-code license option. My wife (who is quite
capable of passing the written exam) will finally be able to share the use
of my rather substantial investment in Amateur Radio. Even though I have an
Advanced Class license (WA6SMN), I couldn't care less about operating on HF
or using CW. High speed digital networking is what really piques my interest
in the hobby. Yakking on a voice repeater is usually boring....the less
educated members of the community seem to feel the need to jam any sort
of technical discussion. Maybe getting a few more EE's on the air will help.
--
Mark C. Edwards voice: 619/586-2204
Associate Systems Analyst unix: mce@pbsdts.pacbell.com
Matt 3:16-17,Acts 7:55-56,*John 8:17-18,*John 14:28,*Mark 13:32,
*John 20:17,*Matt 12:31-32,*John 17:20-23 (* Red letters)

137. Re: DSP for the non-EE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 06:14:08 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan4.061408.27027@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 4753

Aren't there some building-block-type DSP chips that do fairly elementary things and can be treated as black boxes?

If not, there ought to be. There's a ready market...

One-tube CW transmitters would seem awfully complex, too, if you had to derive them from basic physics!

138. Re: off the deep end

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 06:32:45 UTC
From: alan@adept.UUCP
Message-ID: <349@adept.UUCP>
Source record: 4746

In article <YETSKO.91Jan2113840@interlan.interlan.com> yetsko@interlan.interlan.com writes:
>To be honest, I thought that you were one of the participants in the
>"protest" so to speak. However, in my posting, I may have replied toyou
>but never mentioned any calls or otherwise directed it specifically to
>you. If you took it that way, please consider this my appology.
>
>As to the other assinine individuals who are turning in their VECs,
>no appology is offered in ANY shape for form! Good Riddence!
>
>Mike Yetsko
>N1DVJ

I have been following this thread and have some thoughts. First, I'm not taking a stance on code/nocode. I'm just wondering why these people who seem to believe STRONGLY in what they are doing, and have taken a position (sending in their VEC credentials as a protest) are assinine? Not doing what you believe in is hypocritical, to do nothing is apathy, and if you don't agree with Mike you're assinine? Hmmm, seems like a no-win situation.
I applaud anyone who has the guts to do what they believe in, even if it does not necessarily agree with my own viewpoint.

+---+
| Alan R. Ruffer UUCP: {csccat,chinacat!holston}!adept!alan |
| Route 1, Box 1745 Amateur Radio Station WB5FKH |
| Sulphur, LA 70663 BBS: (318) 527-6667, 19200(PEP)/9600(V.32)/2400/1200 |
| |
| "A witty saying proves nothing." -- Voltaire |
+---+

139. Re: ARRL APPEAL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 13:06:36 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9101041306.AA06882@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 4755

David Moisan (no call given) recently said:
>I recently read something on USENET (Via the HAM-TECH echo) by a guy who
>addressed apparent rumors that the ARRL will appeal the no-code tech license.
>The poster talked to someone from the ARRL, the Mid-Atlantic coordinator, if I
>read the posting correctly. This coordinator mentioned three possibile
>difficulties with the no-code Tech:

>1. The Code/No-code battle. It was mentioned that this debate has split ham
>radio, and that if the no-code goes into effect, it'll damage the hobby
>(because of the split).
(rest of message deleted)

PLEASE re-read Paul Schleck's message, this part of which which you have
almost completely reversed. Our ARRL Director's view is that the debate HAS
been devisive, but the no-code license now exists and the DIVISIVENESS MUST
NOT CONTINUE, OR IT will DAMAGE HAM RADIO. See, he's on your side.

73, Bob W3OTC

140. new technician license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 13:07:04 UTC
From: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
Message-ID: <124@canada.sbi.com>
Source record: 4767

Ok folks, I just got off the air after a rather heated 1/2 hour discussion on 2 meters with the gentleman who runs the busiest VE sessions in North Jersey.

His position is that anyone taking the element 2 and 3a tests (Novice and Technician theory) now with the intention of getting a new Technician class license after 2/15 is wasting his/her time. Here's why. He says that there is no process in place to have people show up at a VE test session with the two CSCE forms and to generate a form 610 for a license. The current process requires one to pass some element at the exam session for a 610 to be generated.

I argued that this was not fair. That someone who has the requirements is entitled to the license and this needs to be fixed.

If there are any other VE's out there, peopel from a VEC, or especially the FCC that could help clear this up a reply would be most appreciated. I am sure everyone has their own opinion but it is most important that this be addressed by those in a position to actually process this information.

Does anyone have a phone number or email address I could use to get an answer directly from the FCC on this matter ????

Jerry Simonowits
Salomon Technology Services, Inc.
Internetworking & Support Group
Phone: 201-896-7330
Email: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
(KB2GCG)

141. DSP for the non-EE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 13:15:32 UTC
From: Pete_Simpson@dgc.ceo
Message-ID: <9101041315.AA00038@rtp40.dg.com>
Source record: 4756

Jay Maynard and others have brought up an excellent point:
there is very little knowledge in the ham community of DSP and the
theory behind it. However, in the innaugural issue of Communications
Quarterly, there's a very good introductory article. I'd suggest Jay
read that for a start, then post his questions about it to the net.
We could all benefit from the responses.
.
I don't think there's any way to understand the finer points of
DSP without *some* math being involved, but the basic principle is
pretty simple. You take "strobe photos" (called "samples") of the
input signal at regular intervals (called the "sampling rate") and
convert the voltage you measure to a binary number (using an A-D
converter). Then you do math :-) It doesn't have to be complicated
math, although it can be. What you do could be as simple as
displaying an X-Y plot of the voltage values against the sample
number. Sort of like an oscilloscope. You could even send the samples
to a D-A converter and regenerate the original signal if you wanted.
Texas Instruments has been running some ads lately offering a
set of 3 DSP applications handbooks wich might be of interest. A call
to your friendly local TI sales office might be in order...

142. Turtles

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 14:21:00 UTC
From: MOSIER@UNCG.BITNET
Message-ID: <DCD20C3A431F20141F@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 4757

This isn't about code, or no-code, or appeals, or such.

Grey writes:

> I'm infuriated; If the ARRL does appeal, then I'll NEVER join, for then the
> organization will not serve MY interests (which are as valid as any old
.... and so on.

This reminds me of the turtle who left the bar to go home and get his umbrella. After several days, as his companion was finally ready to give up and go ahead and drink his friend's beer, the turtle replies from the doorway, "If you drink my beer, I won't go get the umbrella."

Well, Grey, if you were going to join ARRL, you WOULD have, it seems to me. If the League doesn't p*** you off on this one, they surely will sooner or later on another issue, so better wait until then so you can say, "I'm infuriated; If the ARRL does/doesn't _______(fill in blanks)_____, then I'll NEVER join, for _____(fill in blanks)______." ANY ORGANIZATION wil eventually, royally, p*** you off!

Getting "infuriated" over FCC actions, League actions, election outcomes, or any one of a thousand other possible daily setbacks, can significantly shorten your life. That leaves less time for hamming, cabinetwork, bicycling, photography, or whatever else gives you pleasure (all of those apply to me). I'll continue to have fun after no-code, I'll continue to have fun reading QST and building the homebrew articles there, and I'll continue to use the QSL bureau because it saves me a lot of headaches. Cancelling my membership, refusing to join the next organization, or turning in my VEC certificate (which I don't have but one other recent protester claims he is doing) doesn't really hurt anyone but me. Really! I think we all need to stand up and express our opinions (by letter to those who make decisions) but this anger business is really destructive. And not for those whom we want to hate. It doesn't hurt them at all. It hurts us. I've been on the receiving end of protest resignations, cancellation of donations, etc. Have I lost sleep over those? I don't think so. Now if a full 15 percent of the amateur community cancelled/resigned/got off the air/etc. etc., then that would cetainly send a message. But its not going to happen. How many of us are really going to cut off our noses to spite our faces?

So RELAX a little, everybody. And I'll ragchew with you in another 5 years instead of reading about your BIG ONE in the obits.

73 & Happy New Year.

de W3GRG - steve

143. Re: ARRL RECONSIDERATION?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 14:40:25 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <420@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 4764

In article <958.27835538@w8grt.fidonet.org>, David.Moisan@p0.f192.n101.z1.fidonet.org (David Moisan) writes:
>
> I recently read something on USENET (Via the HAM-TECH echo) by a guy who
> addressed apparent rumors that the ARRL will appeal the no-code tech license.
> The poster talked to someone from the ARRL, the Mid-Atlantic coordinator, if I
> read the posting correctly. This coordinator mentioned three possibile

Actually, it was the Atlantic Division director. There is no such person
as a "Mid-Atlantic coordinator" in ARRL officialdom.

[deleted comments]

> I'm infuriated; If the ARRL does appeal, then I'll NEVER join, for then the
> organization will not serve MY interests (which are as valid as any old
> farts'). If they appeal, you'll hear Wayne Green talking about this one from
> now until Hell, for sure!

I realize that most of the net readers are aware of it, but it bears
repeating: Until the ARRL Board of Directors meets later this month
there *is* no ARRL policy. Only the Directors can set policy, and
they have not as yet done so. Comments from any individual Director
are, of course, very relevant since he/she casts one of the 15 votes.

The best way of influencing ARRL policy is, as always, to contact
your division Director. I urge you to do so.

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

144. Re: Biographical References on Yagi of Antenna Fame ??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 15:08:15 UTC
From: dalyb@godzilla.UUCP
Message-ID: <4f01590e.1423f@godzilla.UUCP>
Source record: 4765

In article <35211@netnews.upenn.edu>, broscius@grad1.cis.upenn.edu (Al Broscius) writes:
> There appears to be a dearth of biographical information on the
> inventor of the widely used Yagi antenna. Does anyone have
> any publication references which describe the life of Dr. Yagi ??
>

Here's a good trivia question for you....

Who is the inventor of the Yagi antenna?

Based on your question, you probably would say Professor Yagi. Well,
you are incorrect!

The design of what came to be known as the Yagi antenna first appeared in
March, 1926 (and later November 1927) in the Journal of the I.E.E. of Japan.
This article was titled "Wireless Beam of Short Electric Waves", and was written
by S. Uda of the Tohoku Imperial University in Japan. The problem was the
journal (and article) was written in Japaneese, so it was not widely read
or circulated. In 1928, a colleague of Mr. Uda -- Mr. H. Yagi -- made presentations
of the design at IRE meetings in New York, Washington, and Hartford. Mr. Yagi
also published a paper in the June, 1928 Proceedings of the IRE. Since this
paper was in English, it was more widely read -- thus, the antenna became known
as the Yagi. It should be pointed out that Yagi did acknowledge the work of Mr.
Uda.

Many books refer to the design more properly as the Yagi-Uda, to give credit
to the actual inventor.

(This information is from Constantine Balanis' Antenna Theory:Analysis and
Design).
--
Brian K. Daly WB7OML @ AG Communication Systems, Phoenix, Arizona
UUCP: {...!ames!ncar!noao!asuvax | uunet!zardoz!hrc | att}!gtephx!dalyb
Phone: (602) 582-7644 FAX: (602) 582-7111
~

145. ham-radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 15:34:09 UTC
From: johnr@twiki.PDX.COM
Message-ID: <mFa0u3w163w@twiki.PDX.COM>
Source record: 4652

Can anyone suggest a nice radio for working either the 10 meter or 2 meter bands. I have been looking at Yaesu, Icom, and Kenwood, but I can't decide which one out of the brand names I want to buy. Any Responses will be appresciated.

Johnr@twiki.pdx.com

146. ARRL reply (was Re: Rumors of ARRL appeal on No-Code)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 15:55:39 UTC
From: rusty@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <5987@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 4640

Ok, I got a reply from David Sumner, K1ZZ saying that it was ok to post
his reply. So, here it is (unedited except for removal of some extra mail
headers!). I present it without comment (at this point, anyway :-)

First, my mail:

From rusty Wed Jan 2 09:03:08 1991
Subject: No-code license as proposed by FCC
To: syntllct!uunet!mcimail.com!0002155052
Date: Wed, 2 Jan 91 9:03:08 MST
Cc: syntllct!uunet!mcimail.com!0002184001 (wy5i),
syntllct!uunet!mcimail.com!0003511297

Dear ARRL,

Last year I let my membership to the ARRL expire. I had been planning
to renew until I heard that the ARRL will be petitioning the FCC to
not allow the new no-code Technician class licensee priveledges below
220 MHz. Part of the reason I originally allowed my membership to expire
was the ARRL's no-code position.

I strongly object to your opposition to the FCC's decision. I will
continue to be a non-member of the ARRL should you insist upon the
folly of opposing their decision.

For the record, I am Carroll D. Carruth, Jr., N7IKQ, technician class
licensee for approximately 4 years. If you desire, you may reply to me
via email (using your current email interface's "reply" command), or
via postal service at 245 W. 10th Place, Mesa Arizona 85201.

Thank you very much for your attention to this matter.

Carroll D. (Rusty) Carruth, Jr.
245 W. 10th Place #6
Mesa AZ 25201

--
Rusty Carruth {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 anasaz!rusty@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, saturdays, 1700-1900Z, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz

Date: Wed, 2 Jan 91 18:32 GMT
From: American Radio Relay League <uunet!mcimail.com!0002155052@syntllct.UUCP>
To: Rusty Carruth <anasaz!qip.rusty@syntllct.UUCP>
Cc: "WGE Publishing, Inc." <com!0002184001@mcimail>
Cc: "Frederick O. Maia" <com!0003511297@mcimail>
Cc: Fried Heyn <com!0002542030@mcimail>

Subject: RE: No-code license
Message-Id: <54910102183245/0002155052NC3EM@mcimail.com>
Status: RO

Dear Rusty:

I appreciate your MCI message, because it gives me the opportunity to correct some false information that appears to be circulating.

The truth is this: ARRL HAS NOT DECIDED TO PETITION FOR RECONSIDERATION OF ANY PORTION OF DOCKET 90-55.

The only statement that has been made by the League that has made any reference whatsoever to possible reconsideration was released by President Larry Price, W4RA, on December 14. He said, "Before we can decide whether to request that the Commission partially reconsider its action, we'll have to see the Report and Order." (The R&O was not released until the 27th.) In the same statement, he asked League members to share their views with their elected Directors, who collectively determine League policy.

The ARRL Board of Directors will be holding its regular meeting on January 18-19. I anticipate that between now and then, the Directors will be reviewing the input they receive from members. At the meeting, the Board may or may not consider the subject, and if it does, may or may not vote to seek reconsideration. No one can say for certain at this point: it depends on what a majority of Directors decide at that time.

League members have an opportunity to select their own elected representatives to the Board, and also have the opportunity to influence the opinions of their Directors on any issue. You sound like the sort of radio amateur who would want to take advantage of both of these opportunities.

I am forwarding your message, and this reply, to the Director of the Southwestern Division: Fried Heyn, WA6WZO.

73,

David Sumner, K1ZZ
Executive Vice President

Date: Thu, 3 Jan 91 02:03 GMT
From: "Frederick O. Maia" <uunet!mcimail.com!0003511297@syntllct.UUCP>
To: Rusty Carruth <anasaz!qip.rusty@syntllct.UUCP>
Subject: RE: No-code license as proposed by FCC
Message-Id: <42910103020324/0003511297NB2EM@mcimail.com>

<oops, I edited something, sorry - I did not ask Fred for permission, so lets just say I got a very nice reply from him, as well>

73/Fred/W5YI

Date: Thu, 3 Jan 91 17:52 GMT
From: American Radio Relay League <uunet!mcimail.com!0002155052@syntllct.UUCP>
To: Rusty Carruth <anasaz!qip.rusty@syntllct.UUCP>
Cc: "WGE Publishing, Inc." <com!0002184001@mcimail>
Cc: "Frederick O. Maia" <com!0003511297@mcimail>
Cc: Fried Heyn <com!0002542030@mcimail>
Subject:
Message-Id: <15910103175251/0002155052NC1EM@mcimail.com>
Status: RO

Dear Rusty:

Thanks for your explanation of Usenet. Next opportunity,
I'll ask Jon Bloom for some more background.

Sure, you have permission to relay my reply. Thanks for
asking -- most people don't bother to!

73,
Dave K1ZZ

----------end of copied mail----------

I also sent Fred Maia some info about what usenet was, as well as a copy
of one of the articles posted here (the one with the 5 or 6 questions,
good article BTW).

And, Jon Bloom, be expecting Dave Sumner to be asking you about usenet!
I hope you can convince him that a presence here would be "A Good Thing".
(I hope that their presence here *would* be "A Good Thing"! :-)

(oops, there I go again, making comments... Oh, dear)

Well, there you have it. "Let the flames begin".... er, I mean
"Let the GAMES begin", yeah, thats the ticket :-)

--
+++ 73 de N7IKQ +++
Rusty Carruth {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 anasaz!rusty@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, saturdays, 1700-1900Z, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The Ham Callsign Project-part 3 (the 1990 version) - its HERE! Email for info

147. Re: Comments needed on a YEASU FT-757 GX II

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 17:03:41 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.scd.hp.com
Message-ID: <5490111@hpscdc.scd.hp.com>
Source record: 4766

Michael Ruhrdanz writes:

> I am seriously considering purchasing a YEASU FT-757 GX II HF
> radio. It has the following features that I find attractive (this is
> not an all-inclusive list) - General Coverage receive (150KC to 30MC),
> CONTINUOUS DUTY 100 WATT TRANSMITTER, AM & FM included as standard,
> RF Preamplifer, CW notch filters, all-mode squelch, a computer
> interface, and external connections for RTTY, PACKET, and so on.
>
> Michael Ruhrdanz N0FER

Let's look at some of the features you mentioned:

FM included as standard: there is about a 1/2 second delay between
a signal coming on, and the squelch opening up. You're always missing
the beginning of the other guys transmission. If you ask a question with
a yes or no answer, you typically hear nothing (he's said "yes" or "no"
before the squelch opens). So FM operation is poor.

RF Preamplifier: the IF gain is so low, you need the preamp just to
get anything resembling decent sensitivity above 15 MHz. I modified
my 757 by adding 20 dB. of IF gain. After that mod, the RF preamp
really could be considered to work as an RF preamp should.

Computer interface: practically every HF rig has that now.
Also, it is known to be very RFI and ESD sensitive.

CW notch filter: yes, but the basic CW "500 Hz" filter is a joke
with about 3:1 shape factor. I had to add a Fox-Tango filter to
my 757 to get decent performance.

External connections for RTTY: so it has an AFSK input (big deal,
saves you from having to use the mike input). The trouble is the
rig doesn't switch fast enough for AMTOR, which is about all you
hear these days. You can modify it, but you can only get the switching speed
up to where it is within 5 or 10 msec. of meeting the spec, so
even then, operation is marginal (can't work anyone less than 1000
miles away).

Continuous duty 100 watt transmitter: well really, you can transmit for
5 or 10 minutes at a time key down and then listen for a while, but the
physics are such that there just isn't enough heat sink area to support
100 watts continuously, even with the fan running. Its not much of a fan.

Bottom line on the 757: It is one of the cheapest rigs on the market. It is also one of the poorest rigs on the market. You get what you pay for and no more. If that's all you can afford, it'll get you on the air. If you can afford a TS-440, etc., you will be glad you spent the extra money.

Rick N6RK

148. Modular Exams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 17:16:04 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9101041716.AA16198@tilde>
Source record: 4769

In <cs00jmc@unccvax.uncc.edu (John Covington WN4BBJ)> John replies:

Subject: Re: Modular Examinations (was New License)

>>Geez! The exams, and the testing method, are so simple! What's to
>>whine about?

>Actually I wasn't whining about anything. The fact that you DO
>receive credit for past exams is a GOOD thing. In my post on
>the subject I was just saying that if instead of going up one
>class at a time you qualify for a higher-class license in one
>sitting, you will be tested on band restrictions that will never
>apply to you. In other words, if an unlicensed person goes in
>and passes all of the tests to get an Advanced Class license,
>they will be tested on band restrictions for Novice, Technician and
>General.

Then I apologize. Please excuse me for thinking that, now that CW
seems to have been pretty much eliminated, the next attack would be
on the writtens.

>It isn't necessarily a bad thing to know, but it is a side effect
>of the modular exams that you may be tested on rules that will not
>apply to you depending on what elements you pass.

"Isn't necessarily...!?" I would think that, if anything, the more
advanced classes of licenses holders would want to *be sure* to know all
the rules and operating practices up to, and including, their own class
of ticket. How else would you be able to help newer Hams in the less-
advanced classes? Your statement sounds a little self-indulgent to me.

>I am NOT suggesting we change that. Better for them to know too much
>than too little! :-)

Indeed, one can never know too much! (no smiley)

73,
Dube N5PDK

"Why waste time learning, when ignorance is instantaneous?" -Hobbes

149. Re: Did the FCC go Far enough this time .....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 17:21:41 UTC
From: paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <52@shasta.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 4629

In article <731@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>Anyone else noticed the steady march of unattended HF packet robots
>marching down into the "RTTY" subbands?

Yes. I choose to Think of it as Evolution in Action.

;-)

Actually, both AMTOR and packet seem to be growing explosively. 14050-14100
is full of stuff during the evenings and weekends. You can expect further
downward growth in the future...

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Without KILL files,
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | life itself would be impossible.

150. AutoPatch Phone Bills

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 17:31:00 UTC
From: lwrclmr@SACEMNET.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9101041736.AA04775@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4768

I seem to recall discussion here before regarding phone rates for ham autopatches/repeater control. We recently had a problem where our phone line of the past six years was disconnected due to a mix-up when we changed mailing addresses. Now the phone company insists we have a business line for our repeater instead of the residential line we had for the past six years. When we griped, they said we were lucky they didn't charge us back fees for having the wrong service. To keep the fees down to the cheapest line available, we had to get measured service where we pay 8.2 cents per call and 17.50 line charge per month. We also have to pay $4.00 to NOT have a Yellow Pages listing! We also have a rotary line to save $4 per month.
Our service is through Michigan Bell, and Ameritech Company, so it's not one of those fly-by-night outfits.

Does any one have any sugestions or experiences in beating this? We would appreciate any help any one may be able to offer.

Please E-mail if possible, as I have a hard time finding time to read all the newsgroups.

Thank you and 73,
Michael WA7SKG

LWRCLMR@SACEMNET.AF.MIL
scxc3@tincan-sawyer.af.mil
sharkey!lopez!mabarnes
906-346-2811

151. Re: DSP for the non-EE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 17:32:51 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <47743@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 4775

jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:

>The impression I got from talking briefly with N4HY is that seriously heavy
>theory is involved in even thinking about playing with DSP. The comparison
>I've drawn after considering the question is that the equivalent level of
>knowledge for a digital logic hacker is knowing how to mask and dope silicon
>wafers that are eventually built into gates. Is it possible to have the gates
>premade, so I only have to worry about wiring them together?
>
>This gets even worse for a non-computer weenie...I, at least, am comfortable
>with the idea of writing assembly language code. Joe Ham who's not a systems
>programmer has an additional layer to penetrate.

IMHO, one cannot do serious DSP without at least rudimentary knowledge
of Convolutions, Z-transforms and Fourier Transforms. One does *not,*
though, need heavier stuff such as Winograd FTs, Itakura iterations,
Wiener-Levinson, LPC and such to thoroughly enjoy playing with discrete
filtering.

And, you do *not* need to be a "computer nerd." In fact, I have seen
few cases of being a "computer weenie" helping with the understanding
of DSP fundamentals. Knowing applied mathematics is much more useful.
I know, I know, we have fewer of those than computer nerds, even,
in the Ham community.

That said, I think it would not take long for everyone to be able to
play with DSP. How many people that you know who claims to "homebrew"
antennas really know how to solve them integral equations? They use
NEC (or one of the variants) and stop at that, at the most! Many claims
"homebrew" just by cutting a piece of wire to 0.52 Lambda and feed
it with a coax through a store-bought balun. But, they have fun,
nevertheless. How many designing their own rigs bothers with the
base-voltage-collector-current relationships?

I'll bet lots of kopeks that almost all the Hams playing with FIRs
today are already using canned routines lifted from IEEE publications
(probably the Burrus and Parks stuff :-) to help them design filters.
But, hey, if it helps slowly for them to understand the need for
odd-ordered FIRs, why not? I wonder how many of them worry about
limit-cycles of IIRs. Don't worry, Jay, the "experts" of the use of
DSPs in the Ham world aren't *that* many steps ahead of you.

Further, lots can be done with DSP without touching a single integral
equation (just don't go try proving the convergence of certain series :-).
Most of the work can be done with the summations that more people tend
to have grips with.

At some point, I see DSP cookbooks much like, say, the Op-amp cookbooks of two decades ago. Before that, did many Hams use Op-amps? Although, the cookbooks will probably not be in the form of *schematics,* but be in terms of canned *design programs* running on home computers. And, just like people starting off with the op-amp cookbooks, the DSP newcomers will slowly and surely apply their own "tweaks," learning both from their successes and failures. You tend to blow up fewer parts with DSP. Just hit the Reset switch and only your ego goes up in smoke :-) :-).

The appeal of DSP to a segment of the community is the capability of creating filters that are tweaky, at best, to create using analog means. Just try comparing an FIR approximation of the Hilbert transform to one of the analog broadband quadrature phase-shifters that you can build. I hate to say this, you also have to "build" less :-). A good building block, once finished, can be reprogrammed to do something else when you are tired of it.

BTW, no one has mentioned this before, I don't think; at least on this newslist. With DSP, the Weaver method (sometimes called the "third method") of SSB generation becomes extremely practical. The 1800 cps (sorry, Hz; but the Weaver method did preceed the cps -> Hz changeover :-) whine should be perfectly nullable with DSP techniques. And, there is no broadband phase-shifters needed in the Weaver method (IMHO, Hilbert transforms are a pain even with DSP). Just an example of how DSP can make even old ideas work out better. A small QRP SSB rig based on DSP, anyone?

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

152. Re: DSP for the non-EE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 17:34:00 UTC
From: paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <54@shasta.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 4630

From a mathematical standpoint, DSP is simpler than analog design, since the former requires only series expansions, while the latter really requires calculus. So, if you want to become proficient in DSP, break out that old precalc textbook, and look over series expansions.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Without KILL files,
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | life itself would be impossible.

153. DSP file #1

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 18:56:45 UTC
From: paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <55@shasta.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 4772

Lesson #1: The Nyquist Sampling Theorem

The Nyquist Theorem is easily the most important and fundamental concept in DSP. It is also one of the stranger, and probably least intuitive concepts in engineering mathematics. The idea that one can sample a signal, and retain all of the information in the original is suprising to say the least.

Let's start off by looking at another theorem that seems to make more sense, the Fourier Theorem. Simply stated, FT says that any signal may be expressed as an infinite sum of sines and cosines. Think of a signal as a vector in an n-dimensional space. FT allows you to break up that single vector into n-orthogonal vectors, which add up to the original. Thus, we can speak of a signal in terms of its original form (as a waveform varying with time) or broken down by frequency content (as a waveform varying with frequency).

Fourier analysis is a topic unto itself, as people have invented a number of ways to perform the mathematics quickly and easily. The classic text is Bracewell's "The Fourier Transform and Its Applications", a neat book to have just for the pictoral dictionary of transforms. In any event, there are a number of subtheorems to the FT, which allow one to generate and manipulate waveforms. For our purposes, we need the theorems that deal with impulses and periodic waveforms.

An impulse is simply a very narrow pulse. Mathematically it approaches zero width, but in practice it's simply very very narrow. The neat thing about an impulse is that, while it's narrow in a time sense, it's very broad in its frequency content. In fact, a true mathematical impulse has an infinite bandwidth; our real world equipment has limited bandwidth, which is why in practice our impulses are "very very narrow" and not zero width.

As it turns out, the frequency content of any periodic waveform (that is, one that repeats itself) consists of a set of impulses (or "impulse train") whose amplitudes vary; in fact, the variation is the same as if we were to run through one period of the waveform. Now, suppose that our signal is "band limited", that is, all of the frequency content lies between two discrete frequencies. Then we can represent our waveform (which is periodic and band limited) by a finite set of impulses, whose amplitudes are scaled by the frequency content of a single period. Those impulses are thus samples of the frequency content of a single period of the waveform. So, sampling in frequency corresponds to periodicity in time.

To review very briefly to this point, we've seen that a periodic, band limited signal can be represented by a finite number of samples of the frequency content.

Another neat property of FT is that both "domains" are duals. So, as it turns out, sampling in time corresponds to periodicity in frequency. Since most electrical waveforms that we have access to are time waveforms, this tends to be the result that's used more often. If our signal is band limited, then sampling in time results in a periodic repetition of the frequency content of the waveform. Since all of these repetitons are equivalent, it's wasteful to keep all of them around, so we'd like to be able to get rid of all but one copy -- and we want the original. The spacing of the copies depends on the rate that we sample the signal -- the faster we sample, the bigger the separation between the copies. Now of course, we'd like to determine the slowest sample rate, since the fewer samples we have to deal with, the better. As we slow the sample rate down, the copies of the frequency content begin to come together, as the separation decreases. Eventually, one reaches a point where the space between the copies becomes zero. The sampling rate at this point is called the Nyquist Rate, or Nyquist Frequency, and as it happens, the Nyquist Frequency is exactly twice the highest frequency sample in the signal. For example, the telephone system assumes that the highest frequency in human speech is 4.0kHz; the Nyquist Rate is 8kHz. Thus, the Nyquist Theorem gives us the minimum amount of work we need to do in order to preserve a signal.

If we sample below the Nyquist rate (either on purpose, or by underestimating the frequency content), the copies will overlap. This is known as Aliasing, and great care must be taken to avoid it, as quite obviously it distorts the frequency content of the signal. In practice, an Anti - Aliasing filter is applied to the signal before sampling, so we can be sure that the signal is band limited to an amount we'd planned on.

There are a few other considerations worth noting here. As it turns out, representing a signal by a finite number of time samples introduces a bit of ripple in the frequency content; the greater the number of samples, the smaller the ripple.

Another consideration is that most signals are not completely bandlimited. The trick is to study the signal, and determine what band contains most of the information (really, most of the signal power). This is usually done by using some sort of spectrum analyzer (either by using a self contained instrument, or by using software to perform the same tasks). A human voice, for example, really only needs about 2kHz for communication. The added bandwidth in the telephone system passes along certain voice characteristics that allow us to identify the speaker.

Next time, we'll look at how we can use discrete time samples to implement filters.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Without KILL files,
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | life itself would be impossible.

154. Re: Comments needed on a YEASU FT-757 GX II

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 19:10:16 UTC
From: jeff@xanadu.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan4.191016.29388@xanadu.com>
Source record: 4776

In article <9101031728.AA15712@ucsd.edu>, IANR003@UNLVM.BitNet (Michael Ruhrdanz) writes:
>
> I am seriously considering purchasing a YEASU FT-757 GX II HF
> radio. It has the following features that I find attractive (this is
> Does anyone have any operating experience concerning this radio? I am

I considered this radio. I was also turned off by how the modes are switched.
Also, the audio quality didn't seem very good. I think it has 10 memories
which is o.k. but I have used most of the memories in my new ts-440 (it has
100). As a mobile radio, I think the icom radios (either the 735 or 725)
would be better. I like the ts-440 better than the 735/725 or the yaesu
757, but then again it costs a few hundred more with the auto-tuner built
in. I think it can be had for about $1k without the tuner, so thats about
$100 more than the yaesu 757.

One problem with the 440: it takes up a little more space than the yaesu 757
or Icom 735 or 725. The 440 won't fit in my car very easily. The Icom or
the yaesu might. If I had the opportunity to put a new radio in my vehicle
it would probably be one of the Icoms.

Another thing to consider is the new Delta II from ten tec. This looks
like a very fine radio and was supposed to be released in november. Does
anyone know when/if it will be released? I hear it is supposed to cost
about $1k.

Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)
AMIX Corporation 2345 Yale Street Palo Alto, CA 94306
jeff@markets.amix.com, {uunet,sun}!markets!jeff, N6ZFX@N6IIU.#NOCAL.CA.USA

155. Re: ATV/Cable TV Freqencies?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 19:26:54 UTC
From: Christopher.Boone@f8324.n106.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <5130.27855DF1@urchin.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4770

** Quoting Jeff Mann to All **
>Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.video,alt.artcom,rec.arts.fine,matrix.newmedia.telecomatrix
.newmedia.video
atrix.newmedia.video
>Can anyone tell me the frequencies used by cable tv channels?
>I have heard
>it is possible to tune in ham radio (amateur) TV signals using
>a cable
>converter with an antenna attached, but I don't know what frequencies
>the
>cable channels correspond to. Specifically, the frequency I
>am looking
>for is 439.25MHz. What channel would this be on a cable converter?
>
** End of Quote **
Try channel 60 on a cable convertor! That's 439.25 exactly!!! Rptr outputs on
421.25 is 3 channels down at 57!! A good antenna with a preamp and LOWLOSS
coax with work just fine!
73
WB5ITT

156. Re: RF and the outer limits...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 19:33:18 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230057@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 4771

>light-years distance. The Carl Sagan novel "Contact" has an alien
>civilization receive ordinary broadcast television signals radiated from
>Earth. The information bandwidth in such a signal means that the rcv antenna
>required at the alien planet few light-years away from earth would have to be
>bigger than a typical planet. Maybe possible, but not likely to be likely.

In defense of Dr. Sagan, I should point out that in "Contact," the alien
structure which detected the TV transmissions and beamed them back to us
was described as planet-sized. Of course, the alien culture described in
that novel was clearly thousands of years ahead of us, so maybe they just
picked up the sub-space reflection of the TV signal, which is generated by
double-reverse-phase gonkulation with the hyperspatial ether when the signal
encounters the Van Allen belts, on their PanGalactic Space Walkmans. :-)

Seriously, though, I thought that the first few chapters of "Contact" gave a
very accessible look at some of the problems and techniques used in current
SETI efforts. Whether or not you like the rest of the book depends on how
much you like SF, and Sagan's particular brand of it.

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

157. Re: EQ for Microsats, DSP, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 19:34:58 UTC
From: jl@hera.Sbi.Com
Message-ID: <405@plato.hera.Sbi.Com>
Source record: 4634
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

A recent article with this subject mentions the PK-232 and new AEA DSP product.
I just purchased a PK-232 (as an alternative to the M7000) and was
not aware of the forecoming DSP products. I also wanted to keep the
system at a reasonable cost. I have a couple of questions:

- Is there a way to Better the PK-232. Specially in RTTY
with the 170/200 Hz filter problem. I would like to keep
the ability to have 200Hz filters for packet. May be
some tuning, a switched capacitor/resistor or altogether
a better external modem ...

- The AEA DSP being out of my financial range (for now) do
you know of a product (kit/circuit design/commercial) that
could allow me to do DSP on my laptop (no slot inside).
An A/D converter between the audio and the RS-232 of the
PC may be enough. I would write the softwar including
FFTs. I wrote software for an EEG on the PC. Displaying
brain waves or radio waves should be pretty close in
theory (program wise that is).

- You mention good results using discone antennas. I am
curious. I have an ICOM R7000 and a discone, the local
satellite shop told me NO WAY, I think they are just
trying to sell me their equipment. What is your
opinion concerning whether or not I can get satellites
with my equipment.

--
Jean-Louis Ecochard O
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~./_\.~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
(__Y__) uunet!sbi!chi!jl
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

158. HELP with mike cord

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 19:36:04 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9101041936.AA20598@tilde>
Source record: 4632

<medin@cod.NOSC.MIL (Ted Medin)> writes:

> Well the flames of code/nocode ... are rising higher. So how about something
>more practical.
> Ever noticed how that nice curly mike cord gets strange turns in it after
>a while. Well i have tried all sorts of things to restore it to its original
>shape with little success. So anyone have the key to this?

Good thinking! The issue is destined to take care of itself. Now, to more serious matters: Best way to keep curly-cords to retain their "shape" is to *not* exercise them :) Don't stretch 'em and don't let 'em hang down. Yeah, I know; then why have one? Well, so you can stretch 'em I guess. Anyway, the question was asked, and there's my answer.

73,
Dube N5PDK

"Why waste time learning, when ignorance is instantaneous?" -Hobbes

159. Re: AutoPatch Phone Bills

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 19:44:44 UTC
From: rnovak@mips.COM
Message-ID: <44512@mips.mips.COM>
Source record: 4627

This isn't much help, but I seem to recall that Michigan Bell just shut
down a BBS system using similar logic. They seem to be the most aggressive
in this area. All of us that use our phones for multiple purposes need to
watch this very carefully. I have 4 phone lines into my house, Voice, FAX,
my modem and the XYL's modem. They are all for personal use and I would
hate to see the phone company start charging business rates.

In article <9101041736.AA04775@ucsd.edu> lwrclmr@SACEMNET.AF.MIL ("LWRCLMR") writes:
>I seem to recall discussion here before regarding phone rates for ham
>autopatches/repeater control. We recently had a problem where our phone line
>of the past six years was disconnected due to a mix-up when we changed mailing
>addresses. Now the phone company insists we have a business line for our
>repeater instead of the residential line we had for the past six years. When
>we griped, they said we were lucky they didn't charge us back fees for having
>the wrong service. To keep the fees down to the cheapest line available, we
>had to get measured service where we pay 8.2 cents per call and 17.50 line
>charge per month. We also have to pay $4.00 to NOT have a Yellow Pages
>listing! We also have a rotary line to save $4 per month.
>Our service is through Michigan Bell, and Ameritech Company, so it's not one of
>those fly-by-night outfits.
>
>Does any one have any sugestions or experiences in beating this? We would
>appreciate any help any one may be able to offer.
>
>Please E-mail if possible, as I have a hard time finding time to read all the
>newsgroups.
>
>Thank you and 73,
>Michael WA7SKG
>
>LWRCLMR@SACEMNET.AF.MIL
>scxc3@tincan-sawyer.af.mil
>sharkey!lopez!mabarnes
>906-346-2811

--
Robert E. Novak Mail Stop 5-10, MIPS Computer Systems, Inc.
{ames,decwrl,pyramid}!mips!rnovak 950 DeGuigne Drive, Sunnyvale, CA 94086
rnovak@mips.COM (rnovak%mips.COM@ames.arc.nasa.gov) +1 408 524-7183

160. Re: DSP file #1

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 19:55:35 UTC
From: anachem@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan4.195535.19524@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 4631

see "From:" field re: Nyquist sampling rate

161. Re: new technician license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 20:08:45 UTC
From: ken@uswat.uswest.com
Message-ID: <14083@uswat.UUCP>
Source record: 4657

In article <124@canada.sbi.com> jerrys@canada.sbi.com (Jerry Simonowits) writes:
>Ok folks, I just got off the air after a rather heated 1/2 hour discussion
>on 2 meters with the gentleman who runs the busiest VE sessions in North
>Jersey.
>
>His position is that anyone taking the element 2 and 3a tests (Novice and
>Technician theory) now with the intention of getting a new Technician
>class license after 2/15 is wasting his/her time. Here's why. He says that
>there is no process in place to have people show up at a VE test session with
>the two CSCE forms and to generate a form 610 for a license. The current
>process requires one to pass some element at the exam session for a 610 to
>be generated.
>
This is bull! If the rules change on 2/15 then the VEs most definitely
will be able to fill a 610 for a new tech license. The way I understand it is
that those with existing exam credit will be grandfathered since there is no
change in the questions involved.

>I argued that this was not fair. That someone who has the requirements is
>entitled to the license and this needs to be fixed.
You're right, the problem is in your VE friends understanding of what
the new proceedure will be. By the way Just curious, but was this an ARRL VE
group, or one of the others?
>
>If there are any other VE's out there, peopel from a VEC, or especially the
>FCC that could help clear this up a reply would be most appreciated. I am
>sure everyone has their own opinion but it is most important that this
>be addressed by those in a position to actually process this information.
I'm a VE here in Denver, CO. Our group handles between 100 and 200 upgrades/
new licenses each year.
>
>
>Does anyone have a phone number or email address I could use to get an
>answer directly from the FCC on this matter ????
>
You can call any of the FCC field Offices. The only Number I have
is for the office here in denver, 1-303-969-6497, but there are others
around the country.

CU
KAC WB0E

>
"Anybody want a drink before the war?"
Sinead O'Connor

>>>
Kenny A. Chaffin {...boulder}!uswat!ken
U S WEST Advanced Technologies (303) 930-5356
6200 South Quebec
Englewood, CO 80111
<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<

162. Re: DSP for the non-EE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 20:10:21 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250321@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 4773

In rec.ham-radio, jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:

>...
>The impression I got from talking briefly with N4HY is that seriously heavy
>theory is involved in even thinking about playing with DSP.

Not really. A DSP chip is nothing more than a special-purpose microprocessor.
You COULD implement a word processor or database program on a DSP, although
that would be a serious misapplication.

The hard part is learning the algorithms for doing filtering or other
signal-processing functions. You can think of filtering as a form of
averaging. For example, let's say you have a set of temperatures in
Santa Rosa, CA for a year and want to generate a graph that is "smoothed".
For each point (day), you could simply add in the data for the 3 days
previous and the three days after and divide the result by 7 to get
the 7-day running average.

What you have done is implement a Finite-Impulse-Response (FIR) digital
filter. In other words, you have low-pass filtered the data. This is
not the best smoothing function -- if you look at the response in the
frequency domain, you will see that the frequency response has a bunch
of spurious responses in the "stopband". A better "windowing function"
would be to weight the 7 values, with values closest to the center
counted the most. Each different shape of window has a different
shape in the frequency domain (frequency response). The theoretical
best window (rectangular "brick wall" frequency response) is a
sin(x) / x function, but this requires an infinite number of samples
(x goes from -infinity to +infinity), so real-world windows are
always a compromise.

You can do a bandpass filter by using a window function shaped like a
sine wave. (Polarity changes + to - every few samples).

FIR filters can always be implemented by simply summing in weighted
samples of the input signal. IIR (Infinite Impulse Response) filters
also sum in weighted samples of the OUTPUT signal. The advantage
is that you can usually get away with fewer calculations. The
disadvantage is they have an infinite impulse response and a
delay that varies with frequency. They are also often harder to
analyze and design.

There are software packages available to do all the filter design
for you. I seem to recall I have seen software that runs on a PC
for about the price of a good 2 meter HT. Perhaps someone on the
net has more specific info.

AL N1AL

163. Re: RF and the outer limits...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 20:13:39 UTC
From: jl@hera.Sbi.Com
Message-ID: <406@plato.hera.Sbi.Com>
Source record: 4635

In article <1991Jan4.140109.5881@news.larc.nasa.gov> kludge@grissom.gatech.edu (Scott Dorsey) writes:
>
>We'll be more likely to get a visit from the Galactic Communications
>Commission, about at the 60 Hz interference we're producing knocking out
>the 60 Hz Venus-Mars CW link...
>
On the other side the communication between US and the OTHERS may well be like:

US - Hi good buddy, whatsup ?
OTHERS - Greetings, do you also have the answer to the big question of life the universe and everything as we do ?

U - Hu ... no ... what kinda rig do you have, our are coming S1 with bad intermod.
O - I use a Xawon III with a Rombico-octahedric antenna, what about you ?

U - I'm sorry this is CLASSIFIED information, I am not authorized to reveal this to you.
O - ... click ...

And this might well be the only conversation we might ever have with them :-)

--
Jean-Louis Ecochard O
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~./_\.~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
(__Y__) uunet!sbi!chi!jl
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

164. Re: Ground Plane for my CB antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 20:21:22 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880398@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 4774

>>I am setting up a CB in my house, and I am having problems with a ground
>>plane.
>
>I had very good luck with a quarter wave (104") mobile whip mounted on
>the roof of my house (secured to a short mast), with three (four would have
>been better still) quarter wave (104") ground radials (#14 wire or thicker)
>sloping down at about 30 degrees below horizontal.

Right on the button. You can use almost any guage wire - I'm using
32+ radials of #25 enameled copper at 500 watts. Since 5 watts CB is
pretty low current, the radials don't need much surface area. If you
want to combine the groundplane with the guying system, you can also
use aluminum guy wire, cut and insulated at the right length.

>Now, I was just imitating other working designs, without any really good
>understanding of antenna theory, so there are undoubtedly things I could
>have done better. Please do post, so we can all learn.

The sound of a scholar. Such humility is uncommon here. :)

Much of antenna design is mechanical, as well as electrical. Both parts
of antenna design are well described in the ARRL Antenna Handbook. Great
bedtime reading.

> little david

Perry Scott / KF0CA

165. Re: 3CX800 amp(s)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 20:49:08 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880399@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 4628

>I want to build a couple of VHF power amplifiers using the
>3CX800 triode.
>Is it OK to just connect each amplifier's B+, B-,
>and chassis grounds together? Actually, the real question is
>what will happen to cathode-current metering?

I've built the 2KV supply, with grid and screen supplies for a multiple 4CX250B HF amplifier. My strategy is to connect B-, chassis, and electrical ground together. I'm using some sockets that allow me to insert metering resistors between the chassis and cathode. Keep the metering resistor and bypass cap leads short if you're doing VHF. I drive the plate and screen transformer from the same point, so plate is guaranteed whenever screen is available. (Thanks for the tip, Gary, I think I'll just let the main fuse do the work, and not fuse B+)

>I gotta admit, triodes in grounded-grid baffle me.

You and me both. After reading the ARRL Handbook's 4CX250B 2m amplifier article, it appears the GG's biggest advantage is that it lowers stage gain, making self-oscillation less likely. With careful design, you can use common-cathode, and get outrageous power gains. I've taken up the gauntlet and chosen the latter.

Perry Scott / KF0CA

166. Re: RE: EQ for Microsats, DSP, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 21:10:02 UTC
From: barry@dgbt.doc.ca
Message-ID: <1991Jan4.211002.27574@dgbt.doc.ca>
Source record: 4636
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

From article <844@idacrd.UUCP>, by mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier):
> It includes a modification of the TAPR PSK modem for which a license
> has been granted. The legal details have been worked out between TAPR
> and the Japanese ages ago. There was some quid pro quo of you take
> our design, tweak it as you will, and give us copies, artwork, etc.
> In return, you can market it as you see fit and license it to whomever you
> please. The intellectual property that myself, KA2MOV, and KB2CST have
> in it are a 68HC11 design, a redone analog front end, including an AGC,
> and a major code effort to do some DSP in the 68HC11. We do integrate
> and dumps in the 68HC11 of the analog signal. It is a 2 dB win over
> the hard limiting design of the TAPR original without the AGC.
> The AGC is a big win in its use for copying AO-13. Yes, AO13. One
> of the modes for the modem is to change loop constants, and to run a
> clock recovery for the manchester data coming from AO-13. This is
> sent out in a format compatible with P3C.EXE, which is available
> from AMSAT-VK and PROJECT OSCAR. The royalties come in because
> we put it in a form that was commercially useful, made major enchancements
> to it, and for less than the cost of a TAPR PSK kit plus G3RUH
> AO-13 demod you get both, assembled and sometimes tested by PacComm ;-(.
>
> According to several who use it, it outperforms even the infamous
> AFDEM in copying AO13 and its weak signal performance on PSK is quite
> good. Both the TAPR royalies ($2 per) and mine are a joke, we did it
> to get it into the amateur radio community in a commercial package.
> If Gwyn sells 1000 (not there yet), we will have our investment paid
> off.
>
> I don't know why I feel defensive about this, but I guess I didn't
> care for the `tone' of your question.
>
> Bob

Sorry if the tone struck you wrong (that's a problem with this medium!),
but this really was meant to be an 'inquiring minds' kind of question,
and not a flame of any sort. I admit to never having peered under the
hood of a PSK-1, and therefore rashly assuming that it was more or less
a direct copy of the TAPR modem (a la TNC-2 clone). This assumption was
evidently off-base, and I thank you for clarifying the issue.

Having homebrewed a PSK modem from the original Japanese design, I can
attest that it is an excellent performer, even without the value-added
goodies that came later. In the early days of FO-12 mode JD, it ran rings
around the other folks, who were all using G3RUH modems.

Barry

--
| Barry McLarnon Communications Research Center, Ottawa, ON, Canada |
| Internet: barry@dgbt.doc.ca |
| Packet BBS: VE3JF@VE3JF AMPRnet: barry@bbs.ve3jf [44.135.96.6] |

167. Re: RE: EQ for Microsats, DSP, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 21:53:42 UTC
From: hicks@nikkor.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <703@sousa.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 4642
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Bob:
I appreciate the feedback you have provided and the insight you have given in regards to the design and improvements to the original TAPR design.

Open discussions like this are, I feel, invaluable in helping understand and sort out the technical tradeoffs for products like this. As one of the design engineers, your comments and feedback have been very valuable to me in deciding which way to go.

Thanks for ALL of the information yo have shared!

--chas hicks, WB0LJP

ps: will you be at Dayton?

168. HELP with mike cord

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 22:41:00 UTC
From: ENGE@IBM.COM
Message-ID: <010491.144024.enge@ibm.com>
Source record: 4638

Are we starting the COIL NO-COIL debate now???? ;-)

169. Re: HELP with mike cord

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 23:39:39 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <58130009@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 4637

Cut it at both ends and replace it with a straight one. Of course, the straight one gets all kinky and twisted up and looks like the curly one after it gets all kinky and twisted up! :-)
73's, Jim, WA6SDM
jholly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

170. Re: TR-7400A & Touch Tone Mic

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 23:54:10 UTC
From: Christopher.Boone@f8324.n106.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <5146.2785B95C@urchin.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4665

```
** Quoting Joseph R. Skoler to All **
>Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
>
>Does anyone know of a source for a touch tone pad for a Kenwood
>TR-7400A?
>
>Or, how about a source for a mic which has a touch tone pad
>and can
>be modified for use (if necessary) with a TR-7400A?
>
>Used is just as fine, if not finer, than new.
>
** End of Quote **
Any 600 ohm or low impedance mic will do....A Yaesu YM23 or 22 would be
ideal...but try to find a used one is next to impossible nowadays....CES makes
some good DTMF mics....Also Midian...but noone makes a 16button mic that would
be an exact plug in for the Kenwood...(and I doubt there's a 12 button one
that would be that way too) almost any TT mic you get will have to have the
plug rewired for the 7400 4pin jack....(even the Yaesus I mentioned...)
73
Chris WB5ITT
```

171. Re: HTs and Die Hard

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-04 23:58:15 UTC
From: Christopher.Boone@f8324.n106.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <5147.2785B963@urchin.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4666

** Quoting Mike Berger to All **
>>Does anyone know which model(s) HT(s) were used in the movies
>Die Hard 1 and
>>2? And, what can you tell me about their performance and
>price?
>
>>Thanks much for any info. you can give me.
>*---
>
>They said very clearly that they were talking on "C.B.". So
>they must have
>been walkie-talkies.
>--
** End of Quote **
Though they were supposed to be on CB, the HTs used in DieHard 1 looked like
Kenwood TH21 AT or BT series.....I havent seen DieHard2...
Needless to say, they would be hard pressed to make work on CB...
and I think the performance of them in the movies was a little out of reach
for what they would do in real life
(Check out in DieHard 2 a phone in the airport.....Supposed to be DC airport?
but the phones say Pacific Bell!...read that in a review!)
WB5ITT

172. Swedes and/or Paket Radio Info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 00:01:59 UTC
From: GIDEN@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU
Message-ID: <9101050001.AA24370@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4641

I have two questions - not related:

1) I'd like to meet some more Swedish speakers in North America. A fews contacts have been made - and will continue to be made - on a couple Swedish nets. But, in one case I met a Swede who has been a Ham in the US for more than 30 years, but he found the net for the first time in that morning I met him.

Jag skulle garna hora av dig!

2) Getting basic info on paket radio has not been intuitive or easy. I live in a area where I know of two Hams using paket. I haven't met them yet so Hams or Paket clubs are not at hand. The articles in QST, while informative, are sporadic in its presentations on what I'd like to read about. I've ordered both ARRL's "Gateway to PR" and the RTTY Journal so this info will be forthcoming. But, in the several weeks I've been on this list, I've heard practically nothing about paket radio. Let me know of other LISTSERVers on paket radio, other newsletters or national organizations that zero-in on this field (digital communications).

Robert Giden, N7KCG (Tusen tack)

173. Re: HTs and Die Hard

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 00:26:45 UTC
From: luigi@aix02.aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <GXV^~Y%@rpi.edu>
Source record: 4643

In article <1991Jan3.222913.19968@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> berger@iboga (Mike Berger) writes:
>sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu writes:
>
>>Does anyone know which model(s) HT(s) were used in the movies Die Hard 1 and
>>2? And, what can you tell me about their performance and price?
>
>>Thanks much for any info. you can give me.
>*---
>
>They said very clearly that they were talking on "C.B.". So they must have
>been walkie-talkies.
>--
> Mike Berger

Wrong, wrong, wrong, wrong, wrong. There was a HUGE discussion going on
about this one that lasted through at least December of 1990.
Entitled something to the effect of "Bruce Willis and Amateur Radio"
along with a "Die Hard" thread as well.
It is generally accepted as a USENET QUASI-FACT that the HTs in "DH" were
Kenwood TH25 HTs (or something along that series).... or should I say USED FOR
SHOOTING THE FILM!!!! The things these HTs did were... shal we suffice to
say.... slightly unrealistic... Transmitting on either the national
police emergency coordination frequency (well, OK no one specified what
frequency during the film, but lets assume that Bruce, being a cop from
NYC would know the LAPD frequencies would say "hey they should be monitoring
here!" ..no I don't remember the frequency..it is VHF hi-band.. BOB PARNASS
save me!) for talking with Reginald Veljohnson (the cop on the ground who
shot a kid once) or CB channel9 (with the 'ordering a pizza' line)
which is not NBFM...(notice I did not say GMRS)
Best part: The radios were full-duplex!! (what realism! :-)
Then our happy USENET family discussed the intracacies of the RED x-mit LED
on the HT for a couple more weeks... (Well, at least I did READ it all!)
..
During DIE HARDER the hts were purported (by the storyline) to have some sort
of whiz-bang digital transmission mode... or by some interpretations, an
encoded type of frequency access scheme and/or x-mit/rcve CTCSS locking
squelch. Where the user must punch in the secret code in order to access
either the frequency (or the key for the digital transmission algorythm,
depending on your interpretation of the story... It has been a while.. maybe
I'll rent it again tonight.) However, there is a brief shot where when Bruce
discovers an HT with the code enabled (what luck!) where you can clearly see
"TH-45" on the HT (I know, I said "Hey thats a 440 Kenwood HT" and my date
got mad, and told me I was a radio geek for the rest of the night)
However, for those who enjoy suspending disbelief for movies, I will admit

that they did put some sort of red/green authorization status light on the HT. Additionally, when the army was called in they brought in "all sorts of radio gear"... which looked exactly like a TS-940 and SM-220, tranceiver and station monitor (there was even a nice lissajous figure on the SM-220, during receive...imagine that!!)
...
Enough nitpicking....WHAT!! NEVER ENOUGH NITPICKING!!!!!
...
Lets fry-up some no-code techs for dinner, shall we? :-) <-BIG :-)!!

OK OK OK... I am losing it.
But on the serious side and for a complete non-sequitor, is any one doing a lot a 12meters (or any WARC for that matter) recently...
24Megs was hot today in the northeast, YCCC had more spots for 12m than 15m by a factor of 2 (and good ones like ZS9)
Also, does anyone have praises/horror-stories about the Mosley 5-banders?

Luigi Giasi, KA1UTU
luigi@rpi.edu

174. 440 HT Antenna question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 00:59:25 UTC
From: goris@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230058@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 4639

HT Antenna question....

Does anyone have experience with the AEA Hot-Rod antenna for 440 MHz?
Is it as good as the HR-1 is for 2M? I have an HR-1 and have been very
happy with it. I also have a Diamond RH-77 dual band flexible antenna which
words very well on my Kenwood TH-77A dual-band HT, but I'm looking for a
little more gain on 440.

Any help with 440 MHz HT antennas would be helpful. (I never use a duck)

-Duckless

Andy Goris goris@hpfclm.hp.com
AA0CM

175. Re: A few new questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 01:01:42 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jan5.010142.17798@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 4645

Looks like I got confused by the fact that they're always called "remote bases" even when they aren't really remote bases according to Part 97.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

176. Re: An Outside Viewpoint

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 01:05:58 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jan5.010558.18137@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 4646

As quoted from <7880396@hpfcdc.HP.COM> by ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Alan Silverstein):

```
+---------------
| > HAM RADIO IS UNPOPULAR BECAUSE UNDERSTANDING TECHNOLOGY IS UNPOPULAR.
|
| Consider automobiles. In their early years, you pretty much had to be a
| mechanic to own one. Nowadays, due to successful "consumer packaging",
| total idiots (in more ways than just auto mechanics) can drive cars.
+---------------
```

Yes, but what happens when there are no more auto mechanics, because nobody wants to learn how? I'm not saying *everyone* must become technologically knlwdgeable, but the U.S. at least is fast headed toward a point where we will be dependent on Asia for our technology because nobody here understands it any more.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

177. Re: HTs and Die Hard

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 01:06:39 UTC
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Jan5.010639.16541@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 4644

In article <GXV^~Y%@rpi.edu> luigi@aix02.aix.rpi.edu (John L Luigi Giasi) writes:
-The things these HTs did were... shall we suffice to
-say.... slightly unrealistic... Transmitting on either the national
-police emergency coordination frequency (well, OK no one specified what
-frequency during the film, but lets assume that Bruce, being a cop from
-NYC would know the LAPD frequencies would say "hey they should be monitoring
-here!" ..no I don't remember the frequency..it is VHF hi-band.. BOB PARNASS
-save me!)

Try 155.475 MHz - National Law Enforcement Mutual Aid - Gold 3

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

178. Re: new technician license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 01:26:04 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jan5.012604.18339@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 4647

As quoted from <124@canada.sbi.com> by jerrys@canada.sbi.com (Jerry Simonowits):
+---------------
| Does anyone have a phone number or email address I could use to get an
| answer directly from the FCC on this matter ????
+---------------

General rule of thumb: let the experts ask the FCC. Preferably someone with
legal knowledge. However you may feel about the ARRL, I'd ask them first ---
you might also direct your query to the various VEC's and see what they say,
as they may well have given the matter consideration.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

179. Rumors of ARRL appeal on No-Code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 03:22:48 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <985.2784FF08@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4648

> From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
> Date: 3 Jan 91 18:04:24 GMT
> Organization: very little
> Message-ID: <728@ssc.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> > Thank you, thank you, thank you!
>
> But Jim specifically referenced bulletins transmitted by W1AW, which
> I receive regularly at my station. ARRL Press Releases, which were
> NOT in his reference, don't seem to come in here! :)

I goofed. So, shoot me!

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

180. Rumors of ARRL appeal on No-Code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 03:25:14 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <986.2784FF0E@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4649

> From: rusty@qip.UUCP (Rusty Carruth)
> Date: 3 Jan 91 23:13:09 GMT
> Organization: Anasazi, Inc. Phoenix, Az
> Message-ID: <5977@qip.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In any case, I will summarize: the ARRL does not have any plans to
> petition for reconsideration (yet). Such a decision will be made
> during the meeting Jan 18-19. Write your directors to tell them
> what you think.
>
> So, there you have it, and only one hop away from the horses mouth :-)

I heard back from the horse himself. [:-)

He went as far as he could (since he said it) to give the impression that he didn't REALLY say it. I think that HQ has realized they goofed and are trying to back away from the news release statement in order to minimize the lashback from codefree techs in the area of QST subscriptions. (Sorry, I meant ARRL dues.)

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

181. * SpaceNews 07-Jan-91 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 03:41:17 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <395@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 4653
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

SB SPACE @ ALLBBS < KD2BD $SPC0107
* SpaceNews 07-Jan-91 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC0107

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY JANUARY 7, 1991

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, United States.
It is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* U2MIR NEWS *
==============
Musa, U2MIR, (aka UV3AM when at home in Moscow) despite his rigorous work schedule has been QRV on 145.55 or thereabouts usually in the 1200 - 1300 UTC time frame. He reports that Mission Commander Victor, U9MIR, will be sharing the station with Musa as time permits.

It appears that Amateur Radio is rapidly becoming a part of normal operations on MIR. It is reported that the next crew (expected to be launched in May 1991) may have another ham or two on-board. Boris Stepanov, UW3AX, the RSF "Ham in Space" project coordinator indicates that training courses for prospective MIR cosmonauts are presently being coordinated.

UA6HZ is handling QSLs for both U2MIR and U9MIR. The address is:
Valery Agabekov, UA6HZ, Box 1, 375600 Yessentuki, USSR. Use of this address should obtain a faster turnaround than through Box 88 Moscow.

AREM Status:

The equipment for the Austrian Amateur Radio Experiment on MIR (AREMIR) is nearing completion. In a telephone interview for the South African Radio League program "Amateur Radio Mirror" the President of AMSAT-OE, Wolf Hoeller (OE7FJT), said that integration of the equipment is nearing completion. The packet radio station consists of a TNC2 and a two meter hand-held transceiver built into a "black" box with connectors for the antenna and laptop computer.

He told Hans van de Groenendaal (ZS6AKV) that the TNC and radio will be delivered to Moscow by mid January for a month of testing. The equipment will be sent to MIR during early March. Originally, it was announced that the equipment was to be launched in mid January, however it appears that delays in final check-out has slipped the launch date a few months.

For the first few months AREMIR will operate as a Packet radio beacon. During a later supply mission, a laptop computer will be sent to MIR which will allow the cosmonauts to enter messages. Wolf, OE7FTJ, said that there is some doubt whether the laptop computer will survive the shake test. It may well have to be taken up by an Austrian Cosmonaut due to be sent to MIR towards the end of September or in early October, 1991.

[Information via AMSAT, Wolf (OE7FTJ), Boris Stepanov (UW3AX), Ray Soifer (W2RS), and Hans van de Groenendaal (ZS6AKV)]

* SHUTTLE NEWS *
==========
The Space Shuttle "Discovery" was powered up last week in preparation for mission STS-39 (DoD) currently scheduled for launch in March. Installation of the Forward Reaction Control System was carried out and a high pressure main propulsion test was also performed.

Atlantis is being prepared for launch in April. The remote manipulator "arm" that will be used in the deployment of the Gamma Ray Observatory during its mission was prepared for installation last week.

* METEOR SHOWERS *
==========

1991 METEOR SHOWERS
by Tom, KE2M

SHOWER DATE UTC RATE

Quadrantids 04-Jan 0300 60/hour
Lyrids 22-Apr 1400 10/hour
Eta Aquarids 05-May 1400 35/hour
Delta Aquarids 29-Jul 0400 20/hour
Perseids 13-Aug 0400 75/hour
Orionids 22-Oct 0700 25/hour
Taurids 04-Nov ---- 10/hour
Leonids 18-Nov 0300 75/hour
Geminids 14-Dec 1000 75/hour

* TNX QSL! *
==========
A special thanks to all those who sent QSLs and letters to SpaceNews:

JR1RBR : Imai Keiji, Tokyo, Japan
WB2RXR : Ira Linderman, Commack, New York, U.S.A.
WB3GCP : Bob Shattuck, Gillett, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
N4NAS : Joe Taylor, Glasgow, Kentucky, U.S.A.
WB4UIE : Jeff Callahan, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.
N7KXI : Jim Raehl, Orem, Utah, U.S.A.
N7MVX : Bruce Walters, Helena, Montana, U.S.A.
N8JTR : Jason Sattler, Port Huron, Michigan, U.S.A.
N9BVU : Shirley Lunsford, Merrillville, Indiana, U.S.A.
WN9L : Malcolm Lunsford, Merrillville, Indiana, U.S.A.

...and e-mail messages:

4X1MK, K6DGW, N4HY, N6HNY, N7MLR

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
==========
Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the editor (John) via any
of the following paths:

INTERNET : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
UUCP : ...uunet!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd

MAIL : John A. Magliacane, KD2BD
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
765 Newman Springs Road
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

<< All The Best Wishes For A Healthy And Happy 1991! >>

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

182. HELP with mike cord

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 04:11:05 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <987.2785092C@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4650

> From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
> Date: 4 Jan 91 19:36:04 GMT
> Organization: The Internet
> Message-ID: <9101041936.AA20598@tilde>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> <medin@cod.NOSC.MIL (Ted Medin)> writes:
>
> > Well the flames of code/nocode ... are rising higher. So how about
> something
> >more practical.
> > > Ever noticed how that nice curly mike cord gets strange turns in it after
> >a while. Well i have tried all sorts of things to restore it to its
> original
> >shape with little success. So anyone have the key to this?
>
> Good thinking! The issue is destined to take care of itself. Now, to
> more
> serious matters: Best way to keep curly-cords to retain their "shape"
> is to
> *not* exercise them :) Don't stretch 'em and don't let 'em hang down.
> Yeah,
> I know; then why have one? Well, so you can stretch 'em I guess.

I wonder if curly mike cords is the cause of the twisted logic on 14.313...

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

183. new technician license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 04:41:08 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <988.27851008@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4651

> From: jerrys@canada.sbi.com (Jerry Simonowits)
> Date: 4 Jan 91 13:07:04 GMT
> Organization: Salomon Brothers - NJ
> Message-ID: <124@canada.sbi.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> Ok folks, I just got off the air after a rather heated 1/2 hour
> discussion
> on 2 meters with the gentleman who runs the busiest VE sessions in North
> Jersey.
>
> His position is that anyone taking the element 2 and 3a tests (Novice
> and
> Technician theory) now with the intention of getting a new Technician
> class license after 2/15 is wasting his/her time. Here's why. He says
>
>
> Does anyone have a phone number or email address I could use to get an
> answer directly from the FCC on this matter ????

I forwarded your letter to the Fidonet FCC conference. Some middle level FCC employees and a communications lawyer who practices before the FCC show up there regularly. If I get an answer from them, I'll fetch it back here.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

184. Re: new technician license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 04:48:23 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <759@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 4654

In article <124@canada.sbi.com>, jerrys@canada.sbi.com (Jerry Simonowits) writes:
> Ok folks, I just got off the air after a rather heated 1/2 hour discussion
> on 2 meters with the gentleman who runs the busiest VE sessions in North
> Jersey.
> His position is that anyone taking the element 2 and 3a tests (Novice and
> Technician theory) now with the intention of getting a new Technician
> class license after 2/15 is wasting his/her time. Here's why. He says that
>
> I argued that this was not fair. That someone who has the requirements is
> entitled to the license and this needs to be fixed.
>
> If there are any other VE's out there, peopel from a VEC, or especially the
> FCC that could help clear this up a reply would be most appreciated. I am
> Does anyone have a phone number or email address I could use to get an
> answer directly from the FCC on this matter ????
>
Our VE group has not had any instructions on the situation yet; seems as
though someone holding cscs for 2 and 3A will be rather easily
processed into new Techs.

As for "
"busiest VE session ;in NNJ" ??!!??

and as for your comment about "How to Call FCC" ******D O N T
E V E N T H I N K OF D O I N G T H A T *******

That's the way adverse rulings are generated.

As of right now nothing is finalized, but don't expect some
arbitrarily unfair procedures. Just relax, and keep out of it.

185. Re: weather satellite questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 05:04:42 UTC
From: mcmahan@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <20059@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 4655

In a previous article, markz@ssc.UUCP (Mark Zenier) writes:
>In article <OWHITE.91Jan2115333@haywire.nmsu.edu>, owhite@nmsu.edu (smouldering dog)
writes:
>> I am building a digital imagery station for APT weather data and I
>> would like to know what I should use for the 2400 Hz AM demodulator.
>
>The new edition of the Weather Satellite Handbook by Taggart, published
>by the ARRL has a bandpass/full wave detector. Figure 5.3 pg 5-5.
>
>Another possiblity is a chip that SGS makes for Linear Variable
>Differential Transformers that has a synchronous detector.
>(The part number escapes me)

I believe the part number you are looking for is the NE5521. This part has
two portions, one is an oscillator and the other is a synchronous detector.
It is detailed in the Signetics data book and there was also an article in
EDN on May 29, 1986 page 159.

I have used the 5521 (several years ago) for doing LVDT interfacing. It
seems to work pretty good, but there are a few problems with it. We found
that using the oscillator and detector at the same time causes problems. We
solved this by just using the chip to do the detection and then had another
oscillator that provided the drive signal for the LVDT. This probably won't
be a big deal for the application discussed above. The big problem that I
see with this chip is that you need to provide a reference tone at the
EXACT same frequency as you wish to extract the information from. This means
that you would need to construct something like a PLL that would lock onto
the incoming tone and provide a constant tone of steady amplitude as the
reference. You might also have to do some phase shifting of the PLL output,
depending on the type of PLL you create to extract the reference signal.
I think this chip would do a quite excellent job for signal extraction of
the wefax signal, but haven't tried it yet.

If anyone out there has a good method of extracting a voltage signal from
an AM modulated wefax signal from a satellite or other tips that would be
useful, please let me know. I want to add an AM-to-FM front end to my wefax
hardware so I can capture satellite transmissions directly. I have written
a wefax receiving program for the amiga computer and now have some folks
interested in trying to get signals from satellites. I'd like to just convert
the AM modulation from the satellite to standard FM tones that could be fed
into my existing system.

>Markz@ssc.uucp

-dave

--
Dave McMahan mcmahan@netcom.uucp
{apple,amdahl,claris}!netcom!mcmahan

186. Re: DSP for the non-EE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 08:23:41 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan5.082341.239@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 4656

jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:

>OK...someone want to explain how those of us who aren't EE technonerds with
>serious, high-level education in the higher realms of mathematics and the
>theory of signals can do useful things digitally?
...
>This gets even worse for a non-computer weenie...I, at least, am comfortable
>with the idea of writing assembly language code. Joe Ham who's not a systems
>programmer has an additional layer to penetrate.

One possibility is to do like may people who use computers today. They get the latest and greatest programs people write and post on newsgroups and BBS's, ditch the source code because they don't understand that stuff, and just run the things and have fun.

If you don't care to write the problems, at least you can play around with trying one program after another, and/or setting their parameters and stuff.

It is all part of the learning experience anyway. You may not know a Laplace from a Fourier or how to convolute stuff, but if you figured out how to post on Usenet, you have most of the skills already.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

187. 600 hZ cw filter wanted for FT-101

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 13:43:00 UTC
From: MULTI@TRIUMFER.BITNET
Message-ID: <91Jan5.094834est.57518@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Source record: 4658

I am looking for the optional 600 hZ cw filter for my recently acquired Yaesu FT-101E. I am also looking for two rubber feet for the front of the radio (why anyone would remove these is beyond my understanding), and two side rubber feet. Finally, I am looking for a PB1292 noise blanker as the later PB-1582 is next to useless, unless somebody knows how to adjust the PB-1582 noise blanker to increase the amount of blanking.

Y.N. Miles,
VE7-ALQ,
<MULTI@TRIUMFcl.bitnet>

ps: The set came with all ten meter crystals pulled, and replaced with CB crystals for 26mHz,27mHz,and 27.5 mHz. I guess the CBer didn't want the 600Hz cw filter...

188. Re: An Outside Viewpoint

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 17:12:30 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1929@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 4662

In article <7880396@hpfcdc.HP.COM> ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Alan Silverstein) writes:
>> HAM RADIO IS UNPOPULAR BECAUSE UNDERSTANDING TECHNOLOGY IS UNPOPULAR.
>
>If so, even that is not necessarily a bad thing!
>
>Consider automobiles. In their early years, you pretty much had to be a
>mechanic to own one. Nowadays, due to successful "consumer packaging",
>total idiots (in more ways than just auto mechanics) can drive cars.
>
>For me the interesting question is, "is that a bad thing?" Not
>necessarily. Autos have become a modern "utility", like telephones,
>power, TV, broadcast radio, newspapers, water, and sewer... A commodity
>item available to non-specialists.
>
>Of course you can still play auto mechanic yourself if you want. You
>can specialize and become technically proficient.

This is what ham radio is supposed to be, playing radio mechanic. Applicance users have the cellular phone, CB, and commercial two way. Our charter is to provide for self training in the radio art. Play is one of nature's most effective learning tools. That's why all young creatures exhibit the behavior. One of the best ways to keep ourselves young and vital is to exhibit more of this play behavior. One of the best ways to learn technological skills is to "play" designer or "play" troubleshooter. The most attractive thing about the new Technician license is that it gives us a better tool for enticing more people into the playground.

What is a bad thing is that our culture is turning away from technological play and thus turning away from learning technological skills. This has negative long term consequences for the health of a technology based society. Most people take utilities for granted and have little curiosity as to how they work. Yet people take their toys very seriously and often go to great lengths in both time and money to master them. Bringing the the people back to radio toys can have very positive results on the competitiveness of our society.

Gary KE4ZV

189. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 17:15:18 UTC
From: root@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1972@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 4683

```
From N8JYV Sat Jan 5 01:35:40 1991
Return-Path: <N8JYV>
Message-Id: <m0is7RF-0000bMC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Sat, 5 Jan 91 01:35 EST
[To: <ALL@N8EMR>
R:910105/0559z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:167 Z:43232

R:910104/0431z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:134 Z:43232
R:910104/0421z @:W8CQK Columbus, OH #:9216 Z:43229
R:910103/2138 @:WB8BII.OH.USA.NA Cuyahoga Falls, OH #:17051 Z:44223

ZCZC AE07
QST DE W1AW
DX BULLETIN 1 ARLD001
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS NEWINGTON CT
JANUARY 4, 1991
RELAYED BY KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

THANKS TO JOE SAND, KnGX, AND THE TRISTATE DX PACKET CLUSTER
NETWORK, FOR THE FOLLOWING DX INFORMATION.

AFGHANISTAN, YA. THE YA0RR OPERATORS WERE DELAYED IN TASHKENT FOR
ONE DAY ON ROUTE TO KABUL. THEY VISITED THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN KABUL,
JANUARY 2ND, AND ARE NOW RETRIEVING THEIR EQUIPMENT FROM CUSTOMS.
OPERATIONS COULD COMMENCE AT ANY TIME. QSL YA0RR VIA ROMEO
STEPANENKO VIA BOX 812, SOFIA 1000, BULGARIA. RTTY CONTACTS MAY ALSO
BE CONFIRMED BY UT5RP. STATIONS WITH MORE THAN ONE CONTACT PER MODE
MAY FIND THEIR WAIT FOR A QSL TO BE LONGER THAN OTHEJS.

BAHRAIN, A9. A92BE HAS A BIG SIGNAL ON 75, 17, AND 12 METERS AND IS
EXPECTED TO BE ON THE TOP BAND AT ANY TIME.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, TL. TL8SC, CARL, LIKES 14 MHZ SSB AT
2300 UTC.

COMOROS, D68. D68JM STILL ROAMS 20 METER SSB AT 0300 UTC. TRY
14153 KHZ. QSL VIA WV4F.

ETHIOPIA, ET. GABI, DL2BCH, SAYS THAT AN ITALIAN GROUP HAS 3
COMPLETE STATIONS SHIPPED TO ETHIOPIA IN ANTICIPATION OF A LICENSE.
IK6DPW EXPECTS TO ARRIVE JANUARY 15. IF HE IS SUCCESSFUL IN
OBTAINING A WRITTEN LICENSE, OPERATIONS WILL COMMENCE IMMEDIATELY.
QSL VIA I8YCP.

IRAQ, YI. YI1BGD LOGS UP TO OCTOBER 13, 1990, HAVE BEEN HAND CARRIED
Y1{p2,@x.p"@`.p2*&ajpOUT OF IRAQ. CONTACTS WITH OPERATOR SAMI, QSL VIA ON7LX. CONTACTS
```

OUT OF IRAQ. CONTACTS WITH OPERATOR SAMI, QSL VIA ON7LX. CONTACTS WITH OPERATOR ALI, QSL VIA JR1AIB. CONTACTS WITH OTHER OPERATORS, QSL VIA JL1BLW.

KURE ISLAND, KH7. KD7P/NH7 HAS CONCLUDED A SUCCESSFUL 2 WEEK OPERATION HERE AND INFORMS US THAT KH6JEB WILL VISIT KURE IN FEBRUARY.

LORD HOWE ISLAND, VK9. JOE, N4MQX, PLANS TO OPERATE FROM HERE DURING MARCH, INCLUDING THE WPX SSB CONTEST. HE WILL BE USING A BEAM AT FIFTY FEET.

MALAGASY REPUBLIC, 5R. 5R8JD HAS BEEN ACTIVE THIS WEEK. 5R8GN OPERATED 12 AND 17 METERS, POSSIBLY FOR THE FIRST TIME EVER FROM HERE, ON JANUARY 2.

MONACO, 3A. LOOK FOR 3A/F9UW/M ANY MORNING ON 17, 15, 12 OR 10 METER SSB.

NIUE, ZK2. LOOK FOR ACTIVITY FROM HERE BY MID-MONTH, AS ELI AND MIKI MOVE ON FROM THEIR ZK1 OPERATION.

SAN FELIX, CE0X. XQ0X HAS BEEN ACTIVE ON 14236 KHZ AND ALSO ON 10 METERS IN THE MORNING.

SIE2bA*LEONE, 9L. 9L1US HAS A BIG 75 METER SIGNAL AT 2100 UTC.

TEN METERS SEEMS TO BE THE BEST PLACE TO HUNT DX THESE DAYS WITH A22AA, A71CD, FP8HL, H5AW, JY5FA, OD5RX, OY9JD, TA3PB, T77T, VK9NS, XQ0X, ZD7VC, ZD8DX, 8Q7BX, AND 9H4R RECENTLY HEARD OR WORKED.

GOOD LUCK WN DX,DF KB8NW/OBS

190. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 17:15:30 UTC
From: root@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1973@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 4685

```
Return-Path: <N8JYV>
Message-Id: <m0is7M7-0000aBC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Sat, 5 Jan 91 01:35 EST
[To: <ALL@N8EMR>
R:910105/0602z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:169 Z:43232

R:910103/0235z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:90 Z:43232
R:910103/0231z @:W8CQK Columbus, OH #:9086 Z:43229
R:910102/1812 @:WB8BII.OH.USA.NA Cuyahoga Falls, OH #:16863 Z:44223

ZCZC AG66
QST DE W1AW
ARRL BULLETIN 1 ARLB001
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS NEWINGTON CT
JANUARY 2, 1991
RELAYED BY KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

On December 19th, 1990, FCC granted an ARRL request for extension of
the Special Temporary Authority, 7230-J, which allows specific
amateur stations to use automatic control when transmitting
certain digital communications below 29.7 MHz. The FCC extension of
the STA is one year.
```

191. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 17:15:44 UTC
From: root@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1974@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 4686

```
Return-Path: <N8JYV>
Message-Id: <m0is7OC-0000owC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Sat, 5 Jan 91 01:35 EST
[To: <ALL@N8EMR>
R:910105/0601z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:168 Z:43232

R:910103/0839z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:102 Z:43232
R:910103/0805z @:W8CQK Columbus, OH #:9124 Z:43229
R:910102/2132 @:WB8BII.OH.USA.NA Cuyahoga Falls, OH #:16889 Z:44223

ZCZC AP57
QST DE W1AW
PROPAGATION FORECAST BULLETIN 1 ARLP001
FROM ED TILTON, W1HDQ SPRING HILL FL
JANUARY 3, 1991
RELAYED BY KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

SOLAR ACTIVITY IN DECEMBER MADE A STRONG FINISH FOR THE FIRST YEAR
OF THE NEW DECADE. PREVIOUS MONTHS HAD FLUX READINGS AS LOW AS 122,
BUT THE DECEMBER LOW, WHICH CAME ON THE FIRST DAY, WAS 176. ALL THE
OTHER DAYS REACHED 182 OR HIGHER. THE DECEMBER PEAK, 239, WAS THE
HIGHEST SINCE AUGUST. PROPAGATION WAS GENERALLY GOOD, AND THERE
WERE NO SERIOUS MAGNETIC DISTURBANCES.

THE NEW YEAR STARTED WITH THE FLUX AT 184. THE SURFACE OF THE SUN WAS
ALMOST UNCHANGED IN RECENT DAYS, AND NO NEW ACTIVITY WAS SEEN TODAY.
HOWEVER, NEW LIFE IS EXPECTED SOON. THIS BULLETIN WAS SHORTENED BY
HOLIDAY DOINGS. BOTH NEW SOLAR ACTIVITY AND THE TIME TO USE IT
SHOULD PROVIDE MORE LIFE FOR NEXT WEEKS BULLETIN.
```

192. new technician license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 17:41:02 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <989.2785C6CD@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4659

> From: k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller)
> Date: 5 Jan 91 04:48:23 GMT
> Organization: Wells Computer Systems Corp., Levittown, Pa. 19058
> Message-ID: <759@wells.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> and as for your comment about "How to Call FCC" ******D O N T
> E V E N T H I N K OF D O I N G T H A T *******
>
> That's the way adverse rulings are generated.

In general, maybe; but clearly the FCC wants the codefree license and that means they want the process to work. They won't throw a monkey wrench in the machinery needed to make it work.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

193. Code vs. No-Code Compromise?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 17:41:13 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <990.2785C6D3@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4660

> From: k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller)
> Date: 5 Jan 91 05:06:34 GMT
> Organization: Wells Computer Systems Corp., Levittown, Pa. 19058
> Message-ID: <760@wells.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> As for any VE's turning back their credentials because of NO CODE,
> I think it's an excellent idea. Saves the VEC's the trouble of
> forcibly recalling them.

Amen!

> I am very much bothered by this code-waiver bullshit. If someone
> is not able to pass a test, tough. There's no rule saying EVERONE
> has to be given a ham ticket.

No, but there's a Consitution and Civil Rights laws that say, "Before you say
'No', you'd better have a damn good reason." I doubt if "Dave Heller thinks
it's bullshit" would qualify.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

194. off the deep end

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 17:41:28 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <991.2785C6D8@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4661

> From: alan@adept.UUCP (Alan Ruffer)
> Date: 4 Jan 91 06:32:45 GMT
> Organization: Perfect Partners Inc., Sulphur, LA
> Message-ID: <349@adept.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> I have been following this thread and have some thoughts. First, I'm
> not taking a stance on code/nocode. I'm just wondering why these people
> who seem to believe STRONGLY in what they are doing, and have taken a
> position (sending in their VEC credentials as a protest) are assinine?

Because a VE is supposed to carry out policy, not generate it. Above all, contrary to what Hugh Turnbull seems to be hinting, his approval or 'ratification' of FCC policy is not needed. A VE is entitled to his opinion, but it should be expressed at the top of the funnel, not the bottom.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

195. Re: Did the FCC go Far enough this time .....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 18:46:44 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <1991Jan5.184644.29454@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 4663

In article <7500075@hpfcso.HP.COM> vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM (Bill Vodall) writes:
>But we are. One of the main listed reasons that the Government puts up
>with hams is to provide a reservoir of trained radio operators. Granted
>that this is normally in emergency conditions. If we can help out the
>Navy recruiters a little now - that's great.
>
>We've got to keep intact the few legitimate reasons for Amateur Radios
>existence.

Quoting from paragraph 13 of the PR90-55 Report and Order:

"...For the amateur service to achieve its purpose it must have the
participation of as many qualified persons as possible who desire to
pursue that purpose. Modern commercial and military electronic systems
require engineers to design them, technicians to install and maintain
them, and a technologically literate citizenry that can use them. The
amateur service should, as it has in the past, attract technically inclined
persons, particularly the youth of our country, and encourage them to learn
and to prepare themselves where the United States needs expertise. We do
not forsee that telegraphers will be in as great demand by future systems
as will electronics and communications experts."

--Phil

196. W5YI Report - transcript of FCC hearing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 19:34:07 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan5.193407.514@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 4664

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:: T H E W 5 Y I R E P O R T ::
:: ::
:: D i t s & B i t s ::
:: ::
:: Vol 13 # 1 --- 01/01/91 ::
:: ::
:: HamNet Electronic Edition ::
:: CompuServe's Ham/SWL Forum ::
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In this issue:

- FCC Says "Yes" to 'No-Code'

HamNet thanks Fred Maia, W5YI, for permission to excerpt this Electronic Edition of his W5YI Report. The full ten-page biweekly newsletter is available by mail for $23 per year from Fred at Dept. C, PO Box 565101, Dallas, TX 75356-5101. Samples available for a 2 stamp large SASE.

: :

Do you have Amateur Radio news to contribute to The W5YI Report? If so, please call (817) 461-6443 and leave a message on Fred's recorder!

: :

o FCC Says "YES" to No-Code

Instead of enacting its controversial proposal for a Communicator license, the FCC on Dec. 13 removes the 5 WPM Morse code requirement from the existing Technician Class amateur operator license. Praising Amateur Radio for its achievements, the five Commissioners voted unanimously for the change. Implementation of the new rules is expected by February 1991.

At the same time, the FCC voted to change Part 97 to include the procedures for exempting handicapped Novice and Technician hams from the 13 and 20 WPM Morse tests required for upgrading to higher license classes. The 5 WPM Morse text will continue to be required of all amateurs who desire HF operation.

Current holders of Technician licenses will be 'grandfathered', meaning that they will keep all of their current privileges (including HF privileges). After the new rules go into effect, new Technician licensees will receive all amateur privileges above 30 MHz. They may optionally pass a 5 word per minute Morse test to obtain the same privileges below 30 MHz enjoyed by Novices and current Technicians.

Technician licensees who pass the 5 WPM test will not receive any new callsign, nor will they have to use a suffix or other special station ID. The new rules will not prescribe an official name for Technicians who have HF privileges. However, FCC staff told us they expect the name "Technician Plus" to be widely used in place of "Technician Plus 5 WPM Morse Code". This is also the name suggested by the No-Code Committee convened by the ARRL to consider a possible code-free amateur license class.

The Technician exam will consist of 55 questions from the current Novice and Technician elements, and will not include 5 proposed special questions about Morse code's "...utility and tradition". These two examinations may be taken together or one at a time.

The Commission decided to retain the Novice license in order to provide an alternative entry-level opportunity to those who can pass a 5 WPM telegraphy requirement in place of the more comprehensive written exam for the Technician. The Novice examination will continue to be available under the current system. Despite serious problems with fraudulent examinations, the Commission decided not to integrate Novice testing into the three examiner VEC examining program at this time. There is thus no change whatsoever in the current Novice testing program.

The full text of the FCC's decision was not available at presstime. The following is the FCC presentation and news conference in Washington:

(Ralph Haller, Chief, FCC Private Radio Bureau): "Good morning, Mr. Chairman and Commissioners. The Amateur Radio Service has a long history of pioneering advancements in the radio art. I thought you might like to see what the state of the art is right now in the

Amateur Radio Service. Through various networks that have been put together by the voluntary time and personal funds of radio hobbyists, it's possible to communicate around the world with a small radio (displays a small hand-held rig).

"We believe that the items before you will encourage growth in the amateur service. Three people deserve special credit. They reviewed over 1,100 comments in response to two notices. I'd like to recognize John Johnston, Monty DePont, and Bill Cross, who will now present the items."

(William Cross): "Modern consumer, commercial and military electronics systems require engineers to design them, technicians to install and maintain them, and a technologically literate citizenry to use them. Many of our engineers, scientists, astronauts, educators and technicians took their first steps toward careers when they became amateur operators. We look to the amateur service to expand our country's resource of technicians and electronics experts.

"The advent of radio at the turn of the century brought the beginning of amateur radio. Eighty-nine years ago yesterday, at St. John's Newfoundland, inventor and experimenter Guglielmo Marconi received the first message transmitted across the Atlantic Ocean by radio. The message consisted of three dots, Morse code for the letter 'S'.

"At that time, telegraphy was the only radio technology, whether amateur, commercial or military. Telegraphy has remained an unbroken tradition in the amateur service. Every amateur operator ever licensed in this country has passed a Morse code test.

"Lately however, there is concern within the amateur community that the current Morse code requirement is discouraging persons who could help the service more fully meet its purpose from participating in amateur radio. Now, as in the early 1900s, the amateur service is for technically inclined private citizens worldwide who engage in self-training, information exchange and radio experimentation. It is for persons who are fascinated by radio, and who enjoy a personal satisfaction in understanding and using the technology.

"Society benefits from the experimental nature of this service. The concept of broadcasting, for instance, began when listeners overheard amateur stations exchanging weather reports and baseball scores. The first land mobile systems were built by amateurs (as were) the first handheld radios. The first satellite system authorized by the Commission was an amateur station. Today, more than 30 amateur satellites have been launched. Amateur operators aboard the Space Shuttles communicate to other amateurs around the world. Amateurs pioneered communications by Low-Earth orbiting satellites, a technology just now being explored commercially.

"This service discovered the forefront of communications technology. Single Sideband, a narrowband voice emission, was adopted by our Air

Force only after its capability was proved in the amateur service. Amateur operators moreover have always been at the cutting edge of digital communications technology.

"Society is well served by having amateur operators, with their transmitting apparatus, available in practically every area of the world. When a disaster strikes, such that normal communication systems are overloaded, damaged or completely disrupted, amateur systems assist relief operations immediately. Often, it is from an amateur operator on the scene that the outside world first learns of a disaster and of the assistance that is needed. In a situation like this, nothing can surpass having persons there who are ready, willing and most importantly, able to communicate. They temporarily bridge the gap until normal communications are restored.

"The amateur service should continue to attract technically-included persons, especially our young people, and encourage them to prepare themselves in the areas where the United States needs experts. The items before you, therefore, expand the access to the amateur service by amending the telegraphy requirements for amateur operator licenses.

"The first item, a Report and Order in PR Docket 90-356, exempts from the higher speed code exams persons who, because of severe handicap, are incapable of passing those examinations. We would rely on a physician's certification of disability to determine eligibility of an applicant.

"The second item, a Report and Order in Docket 90-55, establishes a codeless amateur operator license class by eliminating the code requirement from the Technician class operator license. These amendments will make it easier for today's technically-inclined persons to become involved in the world of radio communications. This, in turn, will help our country stay in the forefront of research and development. For these reasons, we recommend that these Reports and Orders be adopted. Thank you."

(Commissioner James Quello): "The amateur service is self-regulating, self-disciplined, and it compares to some of the other services most favorably. I think this opens it up to one, the handicapped; and two, the young. And I know the same type of self-regulation will continue. I don't know how important code is today. Is it being used less and less?

(Ralph Haller): "Actually Commissioner, there is still a fair amount of Morse code that is used by amateurs. But with the interest in computers it is probably being used less today, particularly by the people just now entering the service."

(Quello): "Well, I think it's good to open it up to those who may not be able to master the code. Most of it is done by voice today anyway. Excellent items; I approve them both."

(Commissioner Sherrie Marshall): "The amateur service has provided numerous contributions. This should open it up to attract more operators to the service while also preserving the traditional entry route for those who know Morse code. I also think it's appropriate for handicapped amateurs to take an even greater role in the service and that's why these two items deserve our support."

(Commissioner Ervin Duggan): "Mr. Chairman, I also support these items. Mr. Cross, I'm impressed by all the insights you gave in your presentation, the reasons we should appreciate the amateur service in its relationship to commercial services like the new low-Earth orbit satellites. I was fascinated to hear those connections made. I think you deepen our appreciation of the amateur service.

"One comment about the handicapped item. There was some fear in my office when this whole process began that we might be leaning over too far backwards to relax our standards and that in the process of trying to seem compassionate and responsive to the special needs of handicapped people, that we would in fact go too far and rob handicapped people of the pride they might otherwise have at being able to meet tough standards.

"I think in the process of receiving comments and reviewing this item, you have succeeded in removing that concern. I'm impressed by the large number of comments that came in. It speaks of the vitality and the tremendous interest on the part of people who are involved in this activity. I know that it imposed some real burdens on you, but you've done a good job and I'm happy to support these items, Mr. Chairman."

(Chairman Al Sikes): "I think that the team has done an excellent job, you've weighed carefully and come forward with a very balanced approach. This is clearly a vital service. The contributions in the service area, the equipment area, the emergency areas by amateurs have really been extraordinary. I would agree with Commissioner Duggan. Your report was helpful; it gave me some additional insights. I think that the steps that we have taken to broaden this now and invite more into it hold the potential of providing an even more vital, more dynamic service."

It was the Quarter Century Wireless Association that suggested simply eliminating the code from the Technician Class to arrive at a 30-MHz and higher frequency no-code ham ticket. QCWA made their proposal in their August 2nd, 1990, comments on Docket 90-55, the Codefree Communicator proceeding. They weren't the first to suggest eliminating the code from the Technician, however.

That distinction belongs to Dr. Michael C. Trahos, KB4PGC, a physician from Alexandria, Virginia. His May 1989 34-page proposal was one of the original twelve no-code petitions accepted by the Commission. Trahos asked for two new no-code license classes. He wanted the Novice and Technician Class names retained and renamed Novice Plus and Technician Plus ... for Plus Code.

He envisioned new code-free Novices being require to only pass Element 2 (Novice written exam) to obtain current Novice privileges above 30 MHz. The code-free Technician passing Elements 2 and 3(A) would get six meter privileges ... and all ham spectrum above 220 MHz. He exempted the two-meter band, but added he "...would entertain any additional proposals regarding ... expanding the new no-code Technician class privileges to include the 2 m band, 144-148 MHz ... based on comments, received to this Petition."

Dr Trahos wrote us "I view this FCC decision as a partial personal victory over the ARRL and their monopoly of Amateur Radio. It is, however, only a partial victory." He said it was still his personal opinion, supported by international experience, that a true no-code entry level license should only have written requirements less than or equal to that of the lowest obtainable code (Novice) class. He contends that a code-free Technician class by itself will "...fail to substantially increase the influx of new persons into Amateur Radio. Time will tell if these observations are correct."

[End this issue]

197. Text of FCC Report and Order, Docket 90-55

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 21:02:19 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan5.210219.2159@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 4667

Since over a week has gone by since the release of the Report and Order in FCC docket PR 90-55 and an electronic copy hasn't materialized yet, I decided to start typing it in from the xerox-of-a-FAX I got in the US mail from the ARRL last week. (If I had a cleaner copy I would have tried an optical scanner, but my last attempt to scan a FAX was a complete failure.)

The entire R&O is 6.5 typeset pages long. About 4.5 pages are the text of the order itself, .5 page contains the changes to Part 97, and 2.5 pages contain footnotes. I'm typing it in sections, the length of which are arbitrarily determined by when my arms get tired. :-) Here's section 1. It covers almost the first two pages of the printed R&O. (Hint: help in typing in the remaining pages would be welcome.)

--Phil, KA9Q

Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D. C. 20554

PR Docket No. 90-55

In the matter of

Amendment of Part 97 of the RM-6984 RM-6985
Commission's Rules Concerning RM-6986 RM-6987
the Establishment of a Codeless RM-6988 RM-6989
Class of Amateur Operator License RM-6990 RM-6991
RM-6992 RM-6993
RM-6994 RM-6995

REPORT AND ORDER

Adopted: December 13, 1990; Released: December 27, 1990

By the Commission:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On February 8, 1990, we adopted a Notice of Proposed Rule Making (Notice) [1] in the above-captioned proceeding. In the Notice, we proposed to establish a new class of amateur operator license (codeless class) that would not require applicants to prove that they can send and receive texts in Morse Code telegraphy signals. [2]

2. In response to the Notice, we received over 1,100 comments and 12 reply comments from individuals and organizations. The comments are generally supportive of an entry level codeless class. They differ

widely, however, in support for the proposed license requirements, operator privileges, and license class structure. This Report and Order adopts the rules for a new codeless class license as proposed in the Notice with the changes discussed below.

II. BACKGROUND

3. The International Radio Regulations require that persons seeking a license to operate an amateur station prove that they have the ability to send correctly by hand and to receive correctly by ear text in Morse code telegraphy signals. [1] Although this requirement may be waived for an operator of a station transmitting exclusively on frequencies above 30 MHz, [4] each of the five classes of operator licenses currently issued by the Commission requires the applicant to pass an examination in the international Morse Code. [5]

4. Over the years, we have received many requests from persons who argue that proficiency in telegraphy is an unreasonable barrier to obtaining an amateur operator license. When we proposed codeless classes previously, [6] nevertheless, the amateur community strongly objected. Lately, however, the sentiment of the amateur community appears to favor at least an entry level codeless license class. As a result, our Notice proposed to reprogram resources from processing applications for new Novice and Technician Class licenses to processing applications for licenses for a new entry level codeless class.

5. In the Notice, we stated the three fundamental objectives that we have with respect to the proposed codeless class. Our first objective is to offer an entry level operator license opportunity to otherwise qualified persons who find the telegraphy requirement a barrier to pursuing the purpose of the amateur service. [7] Our second objective is to establish a type of license that can be implemented promptly. Our third objective is to avoid negative effects upon current licensees, upon the work of the volunteer examiners (VEs), or upon the Commission's workload and resources.

6. In the Notice, we proposed to add a new entry level codeless "Communicator Class" operator license in lieu of the existing Novice and Technician Classes of licenses. We also proposed to grandfather current Novice and Technician Class operator licenses indefinitely. The operator privileges proposed included all authorized emission types, a maximum transmitter power of 200 watts peak envelope power, and authorization to transmit on amateur service frequency bands above 30 MHz with the exception of the 2 meter and 6 meter bands.

III. DISCUSSION

7. Approximately seventy percent of the comments to this proceeding favor at least an entry level codeless license. Some of these comments, however, advance proposals that go beyond establishing a single codeless class. [8] Other supporting comments suggest alternatives that would have undesirable effects upon present licensees. [9] Still other

supporting comments suggest alternatives that would have unacceptable effects upon the VEs and the Commission's workloads. [10] The remaining thirty percent of the comments object to any form of codeless license. [11] In the paragraphs below, we address in detail the issues raised in the Notice and comments.

A. Need for codeless class

8. Proposal. Our Notice was issued in response to twelve petitions for rule making calling for codeless license classes. We observed that a significant segment of the amateur community appeared to have a new view of the role of telegraphy in the future of the amateur service. [12] We also stated that this was a propitious time to propose the establishment of an entry level codeless class, given the advances in electronic communications in the past few years. [13]

9. Comments. Among those affirming the need for a codeless class is the Quarter Century Wireless Association (QCWA) whose comments state that "[m]any QCWA members have a lifetime history of operating with, and a sentimental attachment to, use of the Morse code. It is understandable that some may not be overly enthusiastic in endorsing changes in licensing procedures which would delete the requirement of proficiency in this traditional mode of communication. Nonetheless, after consideration of the facts associated with licensing trends, we have concluded that the blanket code proficiency requirement may be a major cause of decline in the entry of many people into the Amateur Radio Service. Given this conclusion and in recognition of our responsibility to the public interest, we are agreed that a blanket Morse code requirement for entry into the Amateur Radio Service can no longer be justified." [14]

10. The American Radio Relay League, Inc. (ARRL) states that our objectives in this proceeding are basically sound and are consistent with its own rationale for the creation of a codeless class. [15] An ARRL study committee has concluded that the perception of the Morse telegraphy requirement filtered out too many desirable and technically qualified operators who have not recognized the value of manual telegraphy as a means of practical communication. [16]

11. The National Conference of Volunteer Examiner Coordinators (NCVEC) states that it found ample evidence that the Morse telegraphy requirement is no longer essential to an entry level amateur operator license. [17] The Amateur Radio Industry Group (ARIG), another codeless class supporter, states that "[a]mateur radio has evolved from a hobby of tinkerers and telegraphers into a service of communicators... [T]he Morse code requirement at the entry level is a carryover from the origins of amateur radio which today may be preventing many interested and otherwise qualified persons from entering the Amateur Radio Service." [18]

12. The opposing comments hold that telegraphy skill is absolutely required for any participation in the amateur service. Their arguments

are generally based upon claims for telegraphy as a superior communications medium and for telegraphers as model radio operators. Representative comments are as follows: "Morse code is the most effective means of communicating and the only one which can be used under the most adverse conditions." [19] "All hams must be prepared to use code in an emergency situation." [20] "We do not desire to have individuals join our ranks that would have us lower our standards." [21] Another argument is based on the need to maintain tradition. "I had to take the code when I got my ticket, so why should someone else pass the code up?" [22] "I believe everyone should be blessed with the glory of learning code before operating in the amateur frequency spectrum." [23]

13. Discussion. The comments clearly confirm that the amateur community is undergoing a dramatic shift in sentiment concerning the value of Morse Code as an entry level license requirement. For the amateur service to achieve its purpose it must have the participation of as many qualified persons as possible who desire to pursue that purpose. Modern commercial and military electronic systems require engineers to design them, technicians to install and maintain them, and a technologically literate citizenry that can use them. The amateur service should, as it has in the past, attract technically inclined persons, particularly the youth of our country, and encourage them to learn and to prepare themselves where the United States needs expertise. We do not foresee that telegraphers will be in as great demand by future systems as will electronics and communications experts.

14. Telegraphy skill has been required for each person who has ever been issued an amateur operator license in the United States, including the current 493,000 licensees. Mastering the Morse Code was an arduous task for many of these licensees, and by developing their telegraphy skills they expressed their intense desire to become amateur operators. It is understandable, therefore, that there are licensees who are reluctant to share the amateur service frequencies with new licensees who have not made a similar effort to master the Morse code. We conclude, however, that telegraphy skill is not so essential to proper operation of a station that transmits exclusively above 30 MHz such as to justify turning away otherwise qualified persons who do not possess the skill. The Notice, furthermore, did not propose to delete the telegraphy skill requirement for a licensee to be the control operator of a station transmitting below 30 MHz where telegraphy communications take place extensively and worldwide communications are possible. The sharing of frequencies between codeless class licensees and other licensees can take place on frequency bands above 30 MHz where telegraphy operation is minimal and where the transmission of the more modern emission types such as data, image, phone, pulse, RTTY, and spread spectrum, predominate. [24]

15. We do not concur with the comments alleging that the passing of a telegraphy examination is an indication of the examinee's good

character, high intelligence, cooperative demeanor, or willingness to comply with our rules. [25] These traits are also found in individuals who have not passed a telegraphy examination rather than being exclusive to those who have passed such a test. For regulatory purposes, passing a telegraphy examination is no more and no less than proof of the examinee's ability to send and receive texts in Morse code at some specified rate. With respect to comments that make claims for the superiority of telegraphy over other types of communications, we do not consider these arguments as germane to this proceeding. The Notice did not propose to discontinue the authorization of telegraphy CW emission types on any amateur service frequency. The amateur service in the future, as it has in the past, can provide to those who personally desire to do so the opportunity to communicate by telegraphy.

16. We are adopting rules, therefore, that implement the codeless license option provided in the international Radio Regulations. These new rules offer a codeless class of license that authorizes control operator privileges at stations which transmit exclusively above 30 MHz. This satisfies our objective of providing an entry level opportunity to otherwise qualified persons who find telegraphy a barrier to pursuing the purposes of the amateur service.

B. Operator License structure

17. Proposal. Our Notice proposed to add a new codeless class in a simplified license structure containing four ascending steps, new codeless Communicator, General, Advanced, and Amateur Extra Classes. There would also be, in effect, a "Communicator Plus CSCE" [26] operator class which recognized that some Communicator Class licensees hold a CSCE showing the licensee has passed an international Morse code test but which would not require additional license processing resources. The codeless class would be the first step in the license structure instead of the Novice Class. We stated that this structure could be rapidly implemented because the present license processing system and application form would continue to be used. Our Notice, however, particularly asked the amateur community to consider carefully the alternative of preserving the existing five-step ladder by simply eliminating the telegraphy examination requirement from the Novice Class license.

198. Re: new technician license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 21:26:30 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <761@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 4668

A discussion about the grandfathering of those who have already passed elements 2 and 3A certainly appears to indicate that no one knows what will really go on.

However - - -

passing on FCC phone numbers to those who intend to be asking frivolous questions is just asking for trouble.

Every time a question is posed to the commission and there is an answer, the answer tends to be restrictive overall.

Unless you have a GOOD reason for calling FCC, ***DON'T***

199. Re: new technician license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 22:15:26 UTC
From: murray@sun13.scri.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <1812@sun13.scri.fsu.edu>
Source record: 4670

In article <14083@uswat.UUCP> ken@uswat.uswest.com (Kenny Chaffin) writes:
>In article <124@canada.sbi.com> jerrys@canada.sbi.com (Jerry Simonowits) writes:
> This is bull! If the rules change on 2/15 then the VEs most definitely
>will be able to fill a 610 for a new tech license. The way I understand it is
>that those with existing exam credit will be grandfathered since there is no
>change in the questions involved.
>
>>I argued that this was not fair. That someone who has the requirements is
>>entitled to the license and this needs to be fixed.
> You're right, the problem is in your VE friends understanding of what
>the new proceedure will be.

I spoke with one of my local VE's. His position is, Yes, it *sounds* like
the new Tech will simply be elements 2+3A, however, he has recommended that
I wait for him to get *official* word from the *FCC* before we waste both our
time on certification that may be useless to me without element 1A.

I agree with his position. Besides, waiting for Feb. 14, I might get bored
enough to learn the code long enough to pass 1A. Or 1B, or... (this is
significant to me, since without any real study effort, I am passing the
Hypercard Advanced question-pool random test about 50% of the time.)

Side-note: I have had absolutely no negative feedback from local hams regarding
my current desire to get a no-code Tech. (Technocode?? Bleah!) The VE asked out
of curiosity what facets of amateur radio I was interested in, and I promptly
responded, "Building things.." to which he replied, "My God! a *real* ham!!"

>Kenny A. Chaffin {...boulder}!uswat!ken

--
Disclaimer: Yeah, right, like you really believe I run this place.
John R. Murray | "Never code anything
murray@vsjrm.scri.fsu.edu | bigger than your head.."
Supercomputer Research Inst.| - Me

200. An Outside Viewpoint

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 22:31:50 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <995.27860B87@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4669

> From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
> Date: 5 Jan 91 17:12:30 GMT
> Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
> Message-ID: <1929@ke4zv.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> to provide for self training in the radio art. Play is one of nature's
> most
> effective learning tools. That's why all young creatures exhibit the
> behavior.
> One of the best ways to keep ourselves young and vital is to exhibit
> more of
> this play behavior. One of the best ways to learn technological skills
> is
> to "play" designer or "play" troubleshooter. The most attractive thing
> about
> the new Technician license is that it gives us a better tool for
> enticing
> more people into the playground.
>
> What is a bad thing is that our culture is turning away from
> technological
> play and thus turning away from learning technological skills. This has
> negative long term consequences for the health of a technology based
> society. Most people take utilities for granted and have little
> curiosity
> as to how they work. Yet people take their toys very seriously and often
> go to great lengths in both time and money to master them. Bringing the
> the people back to radio toys can have very positive results on the
> competitiveness of our society.

Precisely why I have been trying to 'sell' the "HAM RADIO, the National Park of the Mind" idea.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

201. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 22:44:02 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9101052244.AA26290@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 4673

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

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- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #793 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 90363.26635297 .00000233 00000-0 26894-3 0 3793
2 00424 80.4635 93.7482 0023852 129.3887 230.9365 13.67434785409356
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 90359.08761186 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 4865
2 03029 13.4244 19.5047 0021383 269.3786 90.3902 1.00272681 84707
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 91 4.42365302 .00095883 18535-4 48818-3 0 3275
2 04966 51.5154 81.5436 2133195 175.9889 186.1581 11.36187499614242
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 90364.52082390 -.00000033 00000-0 21427-4 0 1828
2 07646 49.8184 103.7793 0205959 119.7539 242.4016 13.82148382802935
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 90353.19958803 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 1778
2 08820 109.8636 58.5065 0044495 199.5087 160.4038 6.38664335 85758
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 91 3.05434394 -.00000257 00000-0 99999-4 0 5393
2 10061 8.5325 61.2685 0005273 343.7736 16.1743 1.00255680 51017
IUE
1 10637U 78012 A 90359.21452346 -.00000185 00000-0 99999-4 0 1860
2 10637 32.6023 115.8507 1418900 358.4795 1.0425 1.00248863 8378
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 90364.39014066 .00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 5863
2 10684 63.8203 83.4832 0124339 198.5330 161.0464 2.00554870 79786
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 90363.38443660 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 2912
2 10893 64.3011 324.3375 0169594 23.7657 336.9900 2.00538052 92588
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 90353.15052083 .00000109 00000-0 99999-4 0 209
2 10953 7.4179 64.2373 0006320 119.2497 144.6936 1.00246039 6775
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 91 1.52446704 .00000846 00000-0 33314-3 0 4452
2 10967 108.0226 9.6335 0003136 257.9937 102.0842 14.36108443654922
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 90363.14528210 -.00000022 00000-0 00000 0 0 3361
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2 11054 63.8245 320.5523 0060639 119.1027 241.4997 2.00570712 89597
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 90360.18084632 .00000098 00000-0 11775-3 0 7261
2 11080 99.1802 260.5966 0008569 293.6673 66.3584 13.83485770614581
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 90365.25459858 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 1004
2 11141 63.7561 83.2864 0058958 313.2047 46.3395 2.00549936 88334
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 90364.39732761 .00000006 00000-0 00000 0 0 836
2 11690 64.2905 85.5758 0120663 202.4230 157.0752 2.00553215 94175
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 91 4.18648674 -.00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 3180
2 11783 63.6166 319.8865 0131825 59.8017 301.4581 2.00562179 78357
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 91 1.27659246 .00000083 00000-0 99999-4 0 250
2 12472 3.9614 73.2574 0001286 229.1779 130.5565 1.00217852 34214
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 91 1.16829941 .00130058 00000-0 80552-3 0 370
2 12887 97.6020 68.3615 0001225 76.0875 284.0136 15.76682790512153
Salyut 7
1 13138U 82 33 A 91 3.62707863 .00256473 00000-0 52295-3 0 7096
2 13138 51.5948 351.0539 0003128 54.9199 305.1492 15.98287141496466
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 90353.97354722 .00000115 00000-0 12442-3 0 6797
2 13301 82.9315 164.6154 0028569 11.5223 348.6581 13.67867005423073
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 90365.75614919 .00000930 00000-0 21630-3 0 6303
2 13367 98.1403 64.1293 0002622 227.0569 133.0408 14.57146826450074
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 91 1.41057356 .00000535 00000-0 39440-3 0 8863
2 13777 99.0123 200.0535 0012164 196.2886 163.7890 13.98863624 74656
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 90364.00222143 .00000046 00000-0 42013-4 0 7745
2 13916 82.9432 227.2862 0037528 316.6581 43.1624 13.74086481389567
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 90365.37607102 .00000128 00000-0 99999-4 0 2270
2 13969 4.9306 64.2715 0003287 211.8083 148.0600 1.00276447 1326
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 90365.31192064 .00000120 00000-0 99999-4 0 3463
2 14050 2.7293 75.8649 0000928 305.7919 53.7386 1.00269843 114
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 91 3.16142974 .00000017 00000-0 00000 0 0 6329
2 14129 25.9096 167.3234 5971064 205.6904 105.3887 2.05880218 28853
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 90365.62872861 .00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 8820
2 14189 63.4641 81.6805 0144595 222.7519 136.1571 2.00569351 54726
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 90365.78709825 .00000427 00000-0 99999-4 0 4799
2 14780 98.2608 62.9445 0001607 154.8695 205.2580 14.57075281363494
UoSat 2
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1 14781U 84 21 B 90364.62968659 .00001340 00000-0 25249-3 0 8968
2 14781 97.9252 50.5452 0012778 349.8055 10.2899 14.66016601364741
GPS-0009
1 15039U 84 59 A 91 3.79235711 .00000003 00000-0 00000 0 0 1480
2 15039 63.2123 80.7075 0026588 225.0577 134.7839 2.00566716 48067
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 90364.76590260 .00000107 00000-0 10412-3 0 151
2 15055 82.9570 277.3873 0027789 132.6232 227.7262 13.73399623327059
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 90365.24579213 -.00000022 00000-0 00000 0 0 9860
2 15271 63.1092 319.4764 0111269 329.5104 29.8322 2.00562315 45107
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 90365.88733976 .00002365 00000-0 31520-3 0 4495
2 15331 82.5361 177.5528 0024649 45.4783 314.8454 14.79062261337304
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 90362.25961523 .00000357 00000-0 21309-3 0 6877
2 15427 99.1719 6.6760 0015058 180.9562 179.1577 14.12764946311389
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 85 86 A 91 3.81478878 .00211365 00000-0 43208-3 0 8775
2 16095 51.6046 350.0507 0002644 53.4372 307.4419 15.98344139496492
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 91 1.95982653 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 7039
2 16129 63.9871 81.9173 0123833 148.2569 212.5399 2.00564011 38347
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 91 4.58505381 .00038272 00000-0 43311-3 0 1802
2 16609 51.6104 36.1109 0025638 82.9739 277.4237 15.61636145279551
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 91 1.13827282 .00000359 00000-0 18648-3 0 2096
2 16613 98.7162 77.8235 0001080 21.2360 338.8877 14.20030266 92028
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 91 3.65721153 .00003857 00000-0 52156-3 0 2708
2 16881 82.5191 233.7928 0024476 54.8925 305.4357 14.78624117238766
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 90364.45042487 -.00000030 00000-0 67192-4 0 3303
2 16908 50.0106 12.6288 0011184 333.8315 26.1953 12.44391037199296
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 91 3.42600374 .00000417 00000-0 19857-3 0 5355
2 16969 98.5821 31.7278 0014463 50.2233 310.0222 14.23845056223103
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 91 4.20214011 .00000406 00000-0 32758-3 0 7335
2 17527 99.0924 78.9781 0000971 140.0446 220.0799 13.94889352197281
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 91 1.02068881 -.00000044 00000-0 99999-4 0 7045
2 17561 0.0363 117.5998 0005999 263.2112 339.1078 1.00267968 7550
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 91 3.81713317 .00032766 00000-0 37277-3 0 4344
2 17845 51.6158 39.9880 0025812 80.3446 280.0731 15.61571201214167
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 90365.87963451 .00000173 00000-0 99999-4 0 8140
2 18123 98.8086 193.8303 0014587 177.2741 182.8518 14.14269832182348
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RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 91 3.91948249 .00000118 00000-0 11833-3 0 4808
2 18129 82.9244 180.2190 0010556 284.4224 75.5740 13.72133951176979
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 87 68 A 91 3.77499619 .00000219 00000-0 18868-3 0 5935
2 18312 82.5558 131.3196 0013452 54.2155 306.0253 13.83712921170724
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 91 3.54431933 .00000107 00000-0 90414-4 0 4417
2 18820 82.5431 191.1772 0017220 117.8193 242.4713 13.84406624147906
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 90365.91255425 .00000492 00000-0 24084-3 0 7577
2 18822 98.6187 240.5690 0007656 62.0499 298.1453 14.21687394150915
Glonass 34
1 19163U 88 43 A 90364.29658635 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 1206
2 19163 64.9207 152.5744 0007032 180.8050 179.1742 2.13102627 20324
Glonass 36
1 19165U 88 43 C 90365.76134226 .00000020 00000-0 00000 0 0 1284
2 19165 64.9030 152.5289 0003441 347.0778 12.8834 2.13102838 20350
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 91 4.47704348 .00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 2314
2 19216 56.8297 117.3324 7099742 244.1147 29.3547 2.09699155 19624
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 90365.01492853 .00001932 00000-0 26473-3 0 222
2 19274 82.5157 335.8911 0021057 195.2832 164.7922 14.77843898133982
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 91 3.76674524 .00000042 00000-0 96169-4 0 6956
2 19336 82.5417 135.5294 0016610 169.1289 191.0199 13.16908751117358
Glonass 39
1 19503U 88 85 C 90365.31182956 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 387
2 19503 65.4025 31.9518 0006284 202.3413 157.6926 2.13103649 17838
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 90365.41093826 .00000700 00000-0 40404-3 0 4401
2 19531 99.0090 314.1992 0013000 88.9486 271.3174 14.11845756116795
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 90363.21290838 .00000115 00000-0 99999-4 0 2288
2 19548 0.5955 82.1169 0003870 188.3787 89.3807 1.00277829 6872
Glonass 40
1 19749U 89 1 A 90365.35284004 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 8223
2 19749 64.8595 152.2078 0004781 271.4486 88.4721 2.13102303 15366
Glonass 41
1 19750U 89 1 B 90365.41108852 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 8813
2 19750 64.8783 152.2275 0004773 242.6769 117.2520 2.13102232 15360
GPS BII-01
1 19802U 89 13 A 90350.38029847 .00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2281
2 19802 55.0450 190.2251 0052192 161.1231 199.1398 2.00553388 13407
Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 91 1.41700291 .00024989 00000-0 17904-2 0 8816
2 19822 75.0758 141.0270 4124350 94.3618 312.5911 7.19958255 14010
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 90364.66481083 .00000191 00000-0 16196-3 0 3922
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2 19851 82.5212 71.9302 0014454 167.9167 192.2346 13.84043196 92741
MOP-1
1 19876U 89 20 B 90360.73829951 .00000025 00000-0 99999-4 0 1754
2 19876 0.2103 6.0820 0007143 238.4239 116.0807 1.00282156 2595
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 90347.88420365 -.00000235 00000-0 99999-4 0 2238
2 19883 0.5799 80.7080 0003535 181.4568 97.8074 1.00267910 76692
GPS BII-02
1 20061U 89 44 A 90343.73124429 -.00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 2311
2 20061 54.8388 8.7128 0089319 181.9510 178.0573 2.00566968 11014
Nadezhda 1
1 20103U 89 50 A 90364.84464379 .00000118 00000-0 11493-3 0 2898
2 20103 82.9617 140.0471 0036352 209.8714 150.0373 13.73635031 74718
GPS BII-03
1 20185U 89 64 A 90350.05472694 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1726
2 20185 54.9002 191.0630 0021894 161.1624 198.9908 2.00573506 9712
GPS BII-04
1 20302U 89 85 A 90365.54298174 -.00000025 00000-0 99999-4 0 1742
2 20302 54.4927 309.0183 0033447 328.1260 39.5831 2.00555364 8824
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 91 3.72387980 -.00000438 00000-0 -11688-2 0 3052
2 20305 82.5510 76.5768 0016132 185.3947 174.7006 13.15930362 57327
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 90363.06071744 .00000092 00000-0 70418-4 0 2384
2 20322 99.0211 11.4917 0008260 183.9533 176.1559 14.02935015 56818
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 91 3.68913988 .00034069 00000-0 38751-3 0 5330
2 20335 51.6125 40.6319 0025523 79.3479 281.0593 15.61567224 63077
GPS BII-05
1 20361U 89 97 A 90350.59711931 .00000014 00000-0 99999-4 0 1231
2 20361 55.0071 133.1209 0064560 57.5897 302.9975 2.00584011 7387
SPOT 2
1 20436U 90 5 A 91 1.10323643 .00000644 00000-0 32005-3 0 4512
2 20436 98.7175 77.8612 0000790 98.0175 262.1118 14.20032237 48839
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 91 2.20740313 .00000416 00000-0 18086-3 0 2879
2 20437 98.6865 82.5848 0011091 296.9656 63.0398 14.28833579 49282
UO-15
1 20438U 90 5 C 90362.64847210 .00000213 00000-0 10130-3 0 1809
2 20438 98.6857 77.9834 0009981 310.4541 49.5773 14.28507215 48625
PACSAT
1 20439U 90 5 D 91 1.20277933 .00000380 00000-0 16648-3 0 1852
2 20439 98.6894 81.8097 0011056 300.7417 59.2701 14.28929536 49143
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 90359.11967090 .00000406 00000-0 17636-3 0 1834
2 20440 98.6865 74.7783 0010790 321.3692 38.6723 14.28982888 48136
WO-18
1 20441U 90 5 F 91 3.19901353 .00000388 00000-0 16864-3 0 1853
2 20441 98.6888 83.8647 0011518 294.4450 65.5548 14.29068414 49432
LO-19
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1 20442U 90 5 G 90359.36064767 .00000320 00000-0 14229-3 0 1832
2 20442 98.6876 75.0967 0012082 320.8594 39.1713 14.29133556 48179
GPS BII-06
1 20452U 90 8 A 90360.95373832 .00000003 00000-0 -20008-5 0 1461
2 20452 54.4588 248.1324 0047930 50.2545 310.1452 2.00552119 6712
MOS-1B
1 20478U 90 13 A 90361.63060020 .00001047 00000-0 80601-3 0 4827
2 20478 99.1701 70.8397 0000471 149.9211 210.1982 13.94835822 45101
DEBUT
1 20479U 90 13 B 90363.01335131 .00000019 00000-0 72005-4 0 1780
2 20479 99.0197 12.5536 0540758 327.2364 29.6236 12.83166627 41732
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 90349.60777664 .00000054 00000-0 17104-3 0 1745
2 20480 99.0212 1.7035 0541433 357.6633 2.1957 12.83159737 40013
MOS-1B R/B
1 20491U 90 13 D 90360.58985662 .00000847 00000-0 16469-2 0 1861
2 20491 99.0165 19.6551 0469959 300.4029 55.1432 13.02779630 41457
LACE
1 20496U 90 15 A 90365.47869681 .00007581 00000-0 42885-3 0 3814
2 20496 43.0957 316.7459 0015921 150.7473 209.4407 15.13347415 48463
RME
1 20497U 90 15 B 91 1.04596971 .00014355 00000-0 33962-3 0 4303
2 20497 43.1094 243.0880 0019354 208.2843 151.7166 15.41457490 49313
Nadezhda 2
1 20508U 90 17 A 90364.51899788 .00000108 00000-0 10374-3 0 2405
2 20508 82.9540 275.1363 0044966 158.1083 202.1991 13.73255824 41950
OKEAN 2
1 20510U 90 18 A 90365.05622246 .00002513 00000-0 37886-3 0 3963
2 20510 82.5269 276.3185 0020162 0.9901 359.1853 14.73926255 45067
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 91 1.05792018 -.00018776 00000-0 -13747-2 0 4289
2 20523 28.3377 46.4320 0014538 138.0436 221.8802 15.02973272 44244
GPS BII-07
1 20533U 90 25 A 90294.05687607 -.00000033 00000-0 00000 0 0 630
2 20533 55.1450 10.8449 0034235 102.6965 257.7562 2.00556242 4124
PegSat
1 20546U 90 28 A 91 3.07917833 .00017675 00000-0 10159-2 0 3849
2 20546 94.1379 321.5952 0140170 333.0213 26.3739 15.04423677 40099
HST
1 20580U 90 37 B 91 1.35608294 .00004538 00000-0 49380-3 0 3825
2 20580 28.4710 67.6433 0005403 28.6682 331.4291 14.85838409 37465
Glonass 44
1 20619U 90 45 A 90359.62298554 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 3232
2 20619 65.0014 32.3847 0024591 216.6899 143.2075 2.13103277 4704
Glonass 45
1 20620U 90 45 B 90365.37198086 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 3333
2 20620 65.0042 32.1935 0006034 21.6763 338.4246 2.13103219 4837
Glonass 46
1 20621U 90 45 C 90365.43060229 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2843
2 20621 65.0189 32.2002 0014093 211.0092 148.9736 2.13102685 4834
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Kristall
1 20635U 90 48 A 90365.61719652 -.00049451 00000-0 -56366-3 0 3287
2 20635 51.5938 56.1445 0028347 66.2203 294.4128 15.61242040 33479
ROSAT
1 20638U 90 49 A 90365.16542622 .00003242 00000-0 28500-3 0 1566
2 20638 52.9947 255.6813 0014378 201.7388 158.3016 14.99123310 31819
Meteor 2-19
1 20670U 90 57 A 90360.83798985 .00000125 00000-0 10180-3 0 1400
2 20670 82.5455 135.7527 0017243 105.7961 254.5105 13.83886986 25168
CRRES
1 20712U 91 1.18045573 .00000791 00000-0 77598-3 0 836
2 20712 18.2613 341.9621 7125628 321.1119 4.7208 2.43677978 3906
GPS BII-08
1 20724U 90 68 A 90358.72077540 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 789
2 20724 54.7109 188.6525 0096383 119.8471 241.1780 2.00563791 2860
Feng Yun1-2
1 20788U 90 81 A 90360.67381739 .00000387 00000-0 28347-3 0 823
2 20788 98.9343 32.7980 0010405 306.6667 53.3619 14.00608869 16057
Meteor 2-20
1 20826U 90 86 A 90360.99525211 .00000290 00000-0 25488-3 0 906
2 20826 82.5262 74.8415 0014115 9.2052 350.9363 13.83255385 12403
GPS BII-09
1 20830U 90 88 A 90356.76405907 .00000013 00000-0 99999-4 0 779
2 20830 54.8954 131.1069 0078719 116.6356 244.1432 2.00565609 1904
GPS BII-10
1 20959U 90364.65049323 0.00000016 10000-3 0 169
2 20959 54.9135 190.0008 0041865 213.3227 146.4511 2.00557160 655
DMSP B5D2-5
1 20978U 90105 A 90365.85776992 .00000893 00000-0 34820-3 0 291
2 20978 98.8580 34.7296 0080503 268.6535 90.5427 14.30460409 4325
Soyuz TM-11
1 20981U 91 1.76917932 0.00042457 48388-3 0 395
2 20981 51.6134 50.3185 0024818 71.4822 288.8843 15.61429632 4768
1990 105H
1 20990U 90105 H 90365.04138640 .01688303 00000-0 99958-1 0 412
2 20990 98.9384 36.2126 0139168 268.8494 95.4786 14.96562174 4347
1990 105M
1 20998U 90105 M 90361.86098562 .00433465 00000-0 48799-1 0 260
2 20998 98.8813 32.2865 0178638 281.3148 76.8173 14.73704114 3853
1990 105N
1 20999U 90105 N 90365.56169060 .00393609 00000-0 46737-1 0 326
2 20999 98.7964 35.9742 0165796 269.9345 88.3860 14.73157924 4398
Cosmos 2109
1 21006U 90110 A 90365.00044096 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 336
2 21006 64.8287 151.6459 0062587 184.3526 175.5612 2.13102843 500
Cosmos 2110
1 21007U 90110 B 90360.48367456 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 309
2 21007 64.8521 151.8119 0040051 176.9520 183.0737 2.13102405 405
Cosmos 2111
1 21008U 90110 C 90365.52834460 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 304
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2 21008 64.8407 151.6339 0008237 293.5091 66.3705 2.13100586 518
1990 110F
1 21011U 90110 F 90358.94519401 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 121
2 21011 64.8310 151.8449 0008236 323.7167 36.2116 2.13257644 361
1990 110G
1 21012U 90110 G 90365.33752547 .00000422 00000-0 45246-3 0 225
2 21012 64.9029 143.8153 5794274 348.4419 2.4402 4.22975947 1017
1990 110H
1 21013U 90110 H 90365.33818956 .00000500 00000-0 54438-3 0 177
2 21013 64.7791 143.8024 5793423 348.5444 2.4182 4.22964713 1017
Cosmos 2112
1 21014U 90111 A 90361.03795389 .00000265 00000-0 11172-3 0 149
2 21014 74.0465 175.4323 0030013 304.0366 55.7931 14.30070113 2394
1990 111B
1 21015U 90111 B 90365.91199165 .00001096 00000-0 41904-3 0 195
2 21015 74.0511 166.4902 0025691 316.9215 42.9923 14.31597598 3090
Raduga 26
1 21016U 90112 A 90364.25476218 -.00000164 00000-0 99999-4 0 71
2 21016 1.4446 273.8717 0004080 27.7870 333.2798 1.00299985 30
1990 112D
1 21019U 90112 D 90359.26763367 -.00000081 00000-0 99999-4 0 60
2 21019 1.4534 274.7332 0020064 8.0624 352.7230 1.00014341 53
1990 112E
1 21024U 90112 E 90360.25786479 .00000151 00000-0 99333-4 0 21
2 21024 47.2928 270.1979 7272647 1.0671 359.8918 2.27245400 164
1990 112F
1 21025U 90112 F 90354.97773334 .00325590 00000-0 48168 0 0 66
2 21025 47.3558 271.6589 7253435 359.7658 0.0361 2.26274278 48
Cosmos 2113
1 21026U 90113 A 91 1.57139524 .00364647 72504-4 36507-3 0 247
2 21026 64.7604 178.1641 0027768 76.7070 283.7407 16.09938652 1826
Cosmos 2114
1 21028U 90114 A 90362.08268838 .00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 85
2 21028 82.5766 226.0028 0003249 150.1258 210.0019 12.62466447 734
Cosmos 2115
1 21029U 90114 B 90362.07917468 .00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 74
2 21029 82.5670 225.9915 0002297 52.6041 307.5259 12.63239772 738
Cosmos 2116
1 21030U 90114 C 90362.07565775 .00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 66
2 21030 82.5738 225.9942 0005937 13.7132 346.4120 12.64015139 737
Cosmos 2117
1 21031U 90114 D 90362.07271921 .00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 64
2 21031 82.5739 225.9925 0009555 22.7177 337.4337 12.64665369 735
Cosmos 2118
1 21032U 90114 E 90362.07010357 .00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 69
2 21032 82.5647 225.9834 0012301 16.5649 343.5843 12.65242581 739
Cosmos 2119
1 21033U 90114 F 90362.06655555 .00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 53
2 21033 82.5713 225.9849 0016233 9.9943 350.1470 12.66026046 738
1990 114G
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1 21034U 90114 G 90365.62137714 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 81
2 21034 82.5648 223.8067 0039683 183.3619 176.7201 12.55424605 1170
Cosmos 2120
1 21035U 90115 A 91 1.53513655 .00147351 72269-5 27545-3 0 181
2 21035 82.5741 282.6500 0079722 63.1495 297.8125 15.95056525 971
Raduga 1-2
1 21038U 90361.23319647 -.00000027 10000-3 0 37
2 21038 1.5189 272.5599 0033449 294.4127 66.3215 0.97875534 13
1990 116D
1 21041U 90116 D 90365.29867300 .00000035 00000-0 99999-4 0 14
2 21041 1.4867 272.7790 0039954 13.1888 350.3702 0.98737281 59
1990 116E
1 21044U 90116 E 91 1.01064563 -.00000027 00000-0 00000 0 0 62
2 21044 47.3047 270.8078 7310665 1.1114 359.9938 2.22557507 96
1990 116F
1 21045U 90362.86533763 -.00000027 0 15
2 21045 47.3665 271.5681 7285836 0.4393 358.3956 2.22160015 23
1990 102G
1 21046U 90102 G 90363.09219134 -.00000119 00000-0 99999-4 0 10
2 21046 1.3880 273.2190 0021479 38.8683 322.3725 0.97870164 116
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Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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202. Re: Text of FCC Report and Order, Docket 90-55

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 23:02:12 UTC
From: pschleck@ALF.UNOMAHA.EDU
Message-ID: <9101052302.AA08653@alf.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 4671

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: Text of FCC Report and Order, Docket 90-55
References: <1991Jan5.210219.2159@bellcore.bellcore.com>

In <1991Jan5.210219.2159@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil Karn) writes:

>Since over a week has gone by since the release of the Report and Order
>in FCC docket PR 90-55 and an electronic copy hasn't materialized yet,
>I decided to start typing it in from the xerox-of-a-FAX I got in the US mail

Oh, but don't you get it Phil? The purpose of rec.ham-radio isn't to
convey documented facts or inspire positive action, it is to support
self-supporting internal feuding and rumor! Cases in point:

1. Extensive threads about the CBS Report on scanner listening.
Despite frequent requests, neither the number and/or address for transcripts
and/or the address for CBS was posted. What was posted was a lot of
second-hand rumor and whining.

2. Based on a few sentences on an ARRL news release, there was alot of
extensive rumor and guessing about motivations of the ARRL. FInally,
some sensible people posted copies of bulletins and news releases
regarding the No-Code license. Also, KE3Z from the ARRL emphasized the
point that it's not ARRL policy until the ARRL decides that it's policy.
Preliminary statements and thinking are just that, PRELIMINARY.

>from the ARRL last week. (If I had a cleaner copy I would have tried an
>optical scanner, but my last attempt to scan a FAX was a complete
>failure.)

>The entire R&O is 6.5 typeset pages long. About 4.5 pages are the text
>of the order itself, .5 page contains the changes to Part 97, and 2.5
>pages contain footnotes. I'm typing it in sections, the length of which
>are arbitrarily determined by when my arms get tired. :-) Here's
>section 1. It covers almost the first two pages of the printed R&O.
>(Hint: help in typing in the remaining pages would be welcome.)

>--Phil, KA9Q

That's what secretaries are for! Don't they have any at that fancy PhD
place you work at?

(Subtitle for the humor impaired: This post is strictly
tongue-in-cheek. I do not advocate the use of secretaries for
non-official purposes, unless they happen to be good looking :)

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@alf.unomaha.edu

203. FCC via Internet

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 23:11:02 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <996.2786147F@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4672

For the benefit of whoever asked:

They have no uucp map according to UUNET.UU.NET. House of Representatives, yes. Department of Labor, yes. Federal Reserve Board, yes. Democratic National Committee, yes.

Who has a zillion maps? The IRS, of course. Most featuring a feller by the name of Jon Albers, KA3OVK. (Remind me not to flame HIM on rec.ham-radio!)

The pattern of who has uucp addresses and who doesn't is so random that obviously it is purely a 'local option,' depending perhaps on who does the computer housekeeping chores. One map included the plaintive plea for more intragovernment connections!

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

204. Re: AutoPatch Phone Bills

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-05 23:54:51 UTC
From: emmayche@dhw68k.cts.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan5.235451.5690@dhw68k.cts.com>
Source record: 4674

LWRCLMR@SACEMNET.AF.MIL (Michael Barnes) writes:

>I seem to recall discussion here before regarding phone rates for ham
>autopatches/repeater control. We recently had a problem where our phone line
>of the past six years was disconnected due to a mix-up when we changed mailing
>addresses. Now the phone company insists we have a business line for our
>repeater instead of the residential line we had for the past six years. When
>we griped, they said we were lucky they didn't charge us back fees for having
>the wrong service.

Pacific Bell recently received a ruling from the FCC on this, that you may
want to check out. The gist of it was that (a) the line is connected to
amateur radio equipment, and nothing else; (b) commercial traffic is
prohibited on amateur radio; (c) the phone line will therefore be only an
extension of personal, not commercial, use; (d) therefore, amateur radio
stations are entitled to residential rates.

This ruling may have been from the PUC, but complain to your state PUC,
especially if they're elected officials. If that doesn't work, get some
press like "Michigan Bell raises rates for emergency phone lines."

That should get some action.

--
Mark Hartman, N6BMO "What are you just standing there for? Where
Applelink: N1083 or BINARY.TREE do you think you are, DIS-ney World??"
Internet: emmayche@dhw68k.cts.com -- General Knowledge, from
uucp: ...{spsd,zardoz,felix}!dhw68k!emmayche CRANIUM COMMAND

205. 600 Hz cw filter required for Yaesu FT101

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-06 00:48:00 UTC
From: MULTI@TRIUMFER.BITNET
Message-ID: <91Jan5.205313est.57562@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Source record: 4675

Does anyone know where I might obtain a 600 Hz CW filter for a Yaesu FT101? I am also looking for the two rubber front feet for the FT101.

Y.N. Miles,
VE7-ALQ,
<TRIUMFCL.bitnet>

206. Wanted: 600 Hz cw filter for Yaesu FT101

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-06 00:54:00 UTC
From: MULTI@TRIUMFER.BITNET
Message-ID: <91Jan5.205920est.57566@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Source record: 4676

Does anyone know where I might obtain a 600 Hz CW filter for a Yaesu FT101? I am also looking for the two rubber front feet for the FT101.

Y.N. Miles,
VE7-ALQ,
<MULTI.TRIUMFcl.bitnet>

ps: Sorry for the wrong BITNET address in earlier messsage.

207. Good Scanner Antenna!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-06 01:29:20 UTC
From: schuster@panix.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jan6.012920.1006@panix.uucp>
Source record: 4679

A friend has a handheld cellular phone. I have an AR 1000 scanner. I've
been less than impressed with the high band sensitivity of the rubber
whip antenna it comes with.

Anyway, just for fun I connected my friend's Radio Shack "high gain
portable cellular antenna" to my scanner using a TNC-to-BNC adaptor.
Wow! The gain is MUCH batter on all bands down to aircraft. It's
a bit pricey ($29.95) but does seem to make a much better scanner antenna
on VHF-hi and above. And it's much less of a pain than the BNC-base
telescopic antennas.

--
l\ /l ' _ Mike Schuster ...!cmcl2!panix!schuster
l \/ l l l/ (_ NY Public Access CIS:70346,1745
l l l l\ (_ UNIX Systems MCI Mail,GEnie:MSCHUSTER

208. Re: FCC via Internet

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-06 03:11:53 UTC
From: ftpam1@acad3.alaska.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan6.031153.3091@ims.alaska.edu>
Source record: 4677

In article <996.2786147F@w8grt.fidonet.org>, jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes...
>For the benefit of whoever asked:
>
>They have no uucp map according to UUNET.UU.NET. House of Representatives, yes.
>Department of Labor, yes. Federal Reserve Board, yes. Democratic National
>Committee, yes.
>
>Who has a zillion maps? The IRS, of course. Most featuring a feller by the name
>of Jon Albers, KA3OVK. (Remind me not to flame HIM on rec.ham-radio!)
>
>The pattern of who has uucp addresses and who doesn't is so random that
>obviously it is purely a 'local option,' depending perhaps on who does the
>computer housekeeping chores. One map included the plaintive plea for more
>intragovernment connections!
>
>--
>Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
>UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
>INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

On a similar theme, I had occasion to call the local FCC Field Office several months ago. I needed to know the licensees on a particular land mobile channel. (None listed, but plenty of monitored activity, BTW). The woman who handled my inquiry needed time to look it up in their files and offered to call me back. I was headed out so I told her to fax it; I would leave my machine on. She replied, "We're the FCC...we can't DO that!"

Philip Munts N7AHL
NRA Extremist, etc.
University of Alaska, Fairbanks

209. RTTY DX Notes 1/4/91

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-06 03:17:44 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1977@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 4687

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
============================================================

SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX0104
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 1/4/91

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 4th January 1991
BID: $RTDX0104
Part 1 of 3.

We hope that you all have a happy and peaceful 1991, with lots of DX.

In this job one does a lot of looking around the bands, and it never
ceases to amaze me the lack of protocol knowledge demonstrated by some
stations, especially by the computer buffs. It seems that most of
them assume that the computer inserts the carriage return-line feed
for them, but in a lot of cases it does not, and so the people with
the printers acquire a black dot on the right hand side of the page,
or maybe there is a carriage return but no line feed, so the whole QSO
finishes up on one line. Makes it very hard to read. The correct
protocol (from years back) is two carriage returns, one line feed and
two letter cases for each line. Then you are sure that the other chap
is receiving you. Oh yes, the line length is 64 characters.

Our thanks this week go to DJ3IW and the Saar/Pfalz Packet Cluster,
I5FLN, I5ICY, I5IGQ, JA1BLV, OD5NG, TG9VT, VE3OXC, VE3XJ, VK2EG, W2JGR
and the Tri-State DX Packetcluster Network. Thank you all for your
help and news and hope that it will continue for a long time. Have a
happy year chaps with lots of DX.

Bandpass:

Friday 28:
VP8CEL 21091 at 0005Z QSL
HL9RY 14086 at 0109Z
7Z1AB 14074 at 0758Z ARQ
RH8AX 14093 at 0800Z
RA9MA 14086 at 1207Z
TF/KE0YG 28081 at 1350Z
A92ET 14065 at 2010Z FEC

Continued in part 2.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX0104A
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 1/4/91
```

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 4th January 1991
BID: $RTDX0104A
Part 2 of 3.

Saturday 29:
V85GA 21076 at 0340Z
TK/DL7HX 14087 at 0850Z
LY2BBF 21084 at 1233Z QSL
J39BS 28086 at 1243Z
TF4LB 28086 at 1330Z
8P6AC 21083 at 1603Z
7Z1AB 14074 at 1650Z ARQ
N2FBB/VP2E 21090 at 2000Z
ZB2JB 21088 at 2020Z QSL
JX7DFE 14083 at 2140Z

Sunday 30:
9H3HTH 7044 at 0251Z Note
UL7LR 14086 at 0616Z
VP8BFH 14084 at 1011Z
YS/WD4IFN 21090 at 1254Z QSL/Note
VP2EE 21087 at 1335Z QSL
4Z80TA 28089 at 1342Z QSL/Note
TF/KE0YG 28096 at 1740Z
OX8CJ 21086 at 1754Z
8R1RPN 21086 at 1825Z
7Z1AB 14074 at 1739Z ARQ

Monday 31:
AL7MK 21080 at 0036Z
KP2N 21086 at 0119Z
YS/WD4IFN 14086 ar 0300Z
JX7DFA 14084 at 0405Z
UL7LR 14085 at 0458Z
V85EB 21085 at 0827Z
4Z80TA 28090 at 1400Z
VP2EE 28088 at 1648Z
EA8GS 21088 at 2015Z
ZB2JB 21090 at 2116Z

Tuesday 1:
V85EB 21087 at 0340Z
RA3YG 28093 at 1306Z
HE7DEW 28088 at 1327Z Note
EI8GL 28087 at 1348Z
KP2N 21086 at 1430Z
ZB2JB 28089 at 1525Z
YS/WD4IFN 28089 at 1610Z
8P6KW 28090 at 1651Z
V51P 21084 at 2003Z
ZD8BOB 21085 at 2148Z

Wednesday 2:
TA6D 14071 at 0506Z ARQ
4Z80TA 28089 at 1503Z
ZP6XDW 18102 at 1752Z
3B9FR 14091 at 1902Z QSL

Thursday 3:
KP2N 14090 at 0027Z
9M2FO 14085 at 0448Z

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX0104B
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 1/4/91

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 4th January 1991
BID: $RTDX0104B
Part 3 of 3.

QSL Information:

VP8CEL was just a visitor to the Falkland Islands, so QSL to G4PVM.

ZB2JB will QSL via Box 292, Gibraltar.

LY2BBF requests his cards go to Box 1029u, Vilnius, Lithuania, 232012 USSR.

VP2EE says to QSL to KA3DBN.

4Z80TA will QSL via 4X6LM.

3B9RF stated he would like his cards via Box 31, Rodriguez Island, via Mauritius.

Notes of Interest:

YA0RR RTTY frequencies are 14082, 21082 and 28082 KHz. Other frequencies and operating proceedures are available from your local mailboxes (in most cases). They will also include the QSL path for those other modes. RTTY QSL cards go to UT5RP. He has shown up on CW on 21 MHz, but some people did not think that he was real and were deliberately jamming. There are some lovely people around these days.

9H3HTH is a special call for 'Help The Handicapped'. Give them a call.

4Z80TA will be active until 30th January.

YS/WD4IFN, Herman says that he will be there for three years.

'HE' is a special call for the 'HB' stations and will be used all of this year.

Hope that you have a happy 1991

GL DE DX1 (VK2SG) AT TG9VT.

Written by VK2SG. Relayed via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA.
Send RTTY DX tips to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.AUS.AU, or via the VK2AGE AMTOR
APLINK mailbox system.
/EX

210. Free AMSAT software?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-06 03:27:12 UTC
From: lee@tosspot
Message-ID: <242BV1w163w@tosspot>
Source record: 4689

An observation:

AMSAT have stated that various bits'n'pieces of software are available FREE on the AMSAT/DRIG BBS.

There is one caveat - as far as I am able to discern, you do not have downloading privileges on DRIG BBS unless you pay for them.

Question:

A) Am I missing something on DRIG? (an additional validation step, something else?)

B) If this Catch-22 does exist, is there anyone out there with access to the free components of the AMSAT software library that would be willing to work with me to get them posted on FREE amateur boards more readily?

Lee

(Please, don't start waffling on about how everyone should pay to support their local/remote BBS etc., I already do more than my share of uploading to support the buggers I regularly use....)

211. Re: RF and the outer limits...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-06 04:05:16 UTC
From: dan@heimat.UUCP
Message-ID: <241@heimat.UUCP>
Source record: 4684

In article <211@platypus.uofs.edu> bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon) writes:
>In article <1991Jan1.183915.10276@bellcore.bellcore.com>, karn@envy..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:
>>
>> Seriously, I doubt that any civilization that really wanted us to detect its
>> signals would be spreading them, precisely because that would expand the
>> search space horribly without providing any real compensating advantage.
>
>Yeah Phil, but that is assuming they really want us to detect them.
>
>Maybe they really have been here already and want nothibng to do with us.
>Of course it would be different if we all knew CW. :-)

Bill your reply was close to my thoughts. Except I figure they don't want
anything to do with a world so undeveloped they still use and fight over
the need for CW.
--

|\/\/\/| +----------+----------+ _____
| | | US Mail Address | E-Mail Address | / \
| (o)(o) +----------+----------+ | \/\/
(_) | Sneakers Computing | dan%heimat@commodore.com | (o)(o) |
| ,___| | 2455 McKinley Ave. | -or- | (_---.)
| / | West Lawn, PA 19609 | uunet!cbmvax!heimat!dan | |___.| |
/ \ +----------+----------+ __/ |
/_____\ /_____\

212. Re: new technician license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-06 04:25:00 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <763@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 4680

In article <989.2785C6CD@w8grt.fidonet.org>, jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
> In general, maybe; but clearly the FCC wants the codefree license and that
> means they want the process to work. They won't throw a monkey wrench in the
> machinery needed to make it work.
> Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
I repeat: if you're thinking about calling the FCC *** D O N T ****.
Every so often someone manages to get in a pissing match on the phone
with someone in the FCC and out comes a ruling giving everyone
headaches.
As for getting any answers about testing, etc. from a field office:
not much chance. You're lucky if you can get a reference to where
there are VE sessions in your neighborhood.
Please leave the mechanics to our quite able crop of VEC's, mainly
ARRL and W5YI.
Both are quite with it, are trying to be fair to everyone, have the
proper lines of communication, and will broadcast everything that
should be known as soon as is practical.

As for Jim's comment about the FCC >>> monkey wrench, etc <<<< the
FCC has abdicated all testing business to the VEC's and quite
clearly doesn't want to be bothered, and for a good reason: their
budget has been cut to the point that their absolutely necessaryh
commercial work is suffering, and they just haven't the facilities
or time to do much for the Amateurs. My first hand experience has
been exceptional cooperation to the extent possible, but we hams
have to take a low priority in their work schedule and the way
things are they'll never be caught up.

Summary: do everyone a favor and stay clear of the Commission.
You can get all the answers you want either from your Section
Manager, your Division Director (You ARE an ARRL member, aren't
you), or if you're a VE, your VEC.

213. Re: Code vs. No-Code Compromise?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-06 04:51:41 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <764@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 4681

In article <990.2785C6D3@w8grt.fidonet.org>, jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
> > From: k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller)
> > I am very much bothered by this code-waiver bullshit. If someone
> > is not able to pass a test, tough. There's no rule saying EVERONE
> > has to be given a ham ticket.
>
> No, but there's a Consitution and Civil Rights laws that say, "Before you say
> 'No', you'd better have a damn good reason." I doubt if "Dave Heller thinks
> it's bullshit" would qualify.
>
> Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET

Jim, I have to agree that your " . . . " would hardly qualify.
However,
Is an amateur license a god=given or constitutional right --
or is it a
Privilege to be earned.
I made an earlier posting of part of a club paper article
giving three facecious waiver cases plus
three real-life instances of terribly handicapped amateurs
who can or could outrun most of us -
a totally blind-deaf elderly man who is not only a really good
operator and a pleasure to engage in QSO, but also has served
ACTIVELY as an officer of his club.
-- His opinion of waivers is hardly to be repeated.
Did you ever have the pleasure of workng the late K9EAB? If so,
you're a real top speed CW op, as otherwise you could have never
kept up with him, and you'd never have guessed he wore an iron
lung and had essentially zero muscular control below the neck.
And K3KTH. A regular traffic net control, and a good one. I
wondered why his CW occasionally took off "uncontrolled" for a
few seconds until I met him. A brilliant young fellow, but
tightly strapped into his wheelchair because of his spastic condition.

I've discussed this Waiver bit with sociologists who work with the
handicapped; the general feeling is that it would be nice if
everyone could do everything, but things don't work that way.
If a handicap prevents you from doing something, well, so be it.

(Note that the way this bit is written up I think I could qualify
for a "free" Extra, due to a manual motor control problem. I
unfortunately went for the Extra 30 years too soon.)

If the "ruling" actually prevented some deserving people from being shut out of Amateur Radio I'd be all for it. It doesn't. They still have to pass the 5 to get the N+T privileges, and now need only 2 & 3A - no code whatever - for VHF. The higher grades do require more - 1B or 1C, 3B, 4A and 4B - in order to get everything. Some find element 1 to be their biggest problem (that includes me). Som e have problems with the theory, even though it's been simplified so much by publishing all the questions and answers, so that plain memorization can do the job that used to require knowledge.
How about those who are handicapped by a comparatively low IQ? Should they just sign a statement that the test is too hard for them and get an automatic Advanced?

The varied handicapped rulings as I interpret them (and I admit not to having studied them at length) prevent discrimination because of "condition". I'm all for it.
But to say that because of some condition someone should be given something that is hardly necessary to his welfare because of hjis handicap is to me a bit different. Reverse discrimination? Who cares. But it is in reality the biggest insult to the true handicapped people who have proven themselves in spite of their "conditions".

Am I inviting some flaming? I hope so, and I welcome it.

And, Jim, I enjoy your postings. Keep up the good work.

73 to all

214. possible weather satellite rcvr?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-06 05:14:02 UTC
From: owhite@nmsu.edu
Message-ID: <OWHITE.91Jan5221402@haywire.nmsu.edu>
Source record: 4678

first off:thanx for all THE GREAT ANSWERS to my previous weather satellite questions

I have been offered a reasonable deal for a NEMS-Clarke receiver model 1701 (~10-400MHz) and it has no manual. I was wondering if anyone has used this for APT satellite reception (137MHz). or if anyone owns one of these could they give me an idea of what kind of gain I can expect?

thanx,

--

owen white (owhite@nmsu.edu)

-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-
got my head on a pole (for better reception)
-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-

215. Re: off the deep end

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-06 05:16:15 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <765@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 4682

In article <991.2785C6D8@w8grt.fidonet.org>, jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> > position (sending in their VEC credentials as a protest) are assinine?
>
> Because a VE is supposed to carry out policy, not generate it. Above all,
> contrary to what Hugh Turnbull seems to be hinting, his approval or
> 'ratification' of FCC policy is not needed. A VE is entitled to his opinion,
> but it should be expressed at the top of the funnel, not the bottom.
> Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET

To add to Jim's comment:
The VE has volunteered for the job.
It is time consuming, and if properly performed, gets
thanks from many, and bitter complaining from a few.
The VE, in accepting the job, agrees to follow the
book to the letter and while on the job keep his comments
to himself. He does have the right to refuse testing
to any individual, at least that's the way I understand
it, but that in practice should be limited to the
disruptive individual who is unwilling to follow
instructions. If a VE doesn't like any part ofthe
system he's free to leave it, and probably should.

About Hugh Turnbull: though I've only spoken to Hugh very
briefly on the air in the past couple weeks, I strongly
believe he's been misquoted somewhere. I don't know
first hand how the other directors work, but Hugh tries
successfully to learn how the thoughts of the entire
Amateur community are running (this through personal
contact and a strong Vice Director + Assistant Director
network) and make things in general do as the majority
would have it. Naturally this leaves the minority madder
than hell. His past contacts plus his location make him
one of the prime DC contacts for ARRL. His working life
resume' is impressive. In my opinion we're lucky to have
such a man devoting the effort to Amateur Radio. Hugh is
accessible to everyone - letters are usually answered by
return mail and his phone is published in QST. And he
shows up at more hamfests than would seem possible.

216. Yaesu FT-23R battery problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-06 06:39:38 UTC
From: johnl@n3dmc.svr.md.us
Message-ID: <1991Jan6.063938.15983@n3dmc.svr.md.us>
Source record: 4690

My FT-23R has been acting weird lately. Sometimes there is no audio when it is first turned on. Wiggling the battery pack seems to aggravate the problem. I cleaned the contacts on the radio and battery pack but that didn't help. Does anyone have a fix for this? Is there some magic conductive goop that will insure a solid electrical connection?

--
John A. Limpert The strongest reason for the people to retain the right
johnl@n3dmc.svr.md.us to keep and bear arms is, as a last resort, to protect
uunet!n3dmc!johnl themselves against tyranny in government. T. Jefferson.

217. Re: An Outside Viewpoint

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-06 06:41:04 UTC
From: chuq@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <47791@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 4688

allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR) writes:

>Yes, but what happens when there are no more auto mechanics, because nobody
>wants to learn how?

Well, look to history. Around the turn of the century "manual" jobs were out of fashion and so trade skills like plumbers were in very short supply. One offshoot of this was that William McKinley was shot in 1901 and might well have survived except that the facilities were inadequate and he took an infection. If there had been proper plumbing (which would have been if there had been plumbers, which would have been if plumbing hadn't been considered a 'dirty' career) lots of history might have been rewritten.

--
Chuq Von Rospach <+> chuq@apple.com <+> [This is myself speaking]

USENET has the power to change society radically, but
instead spends all its time arguing about trivia.

218. Re: Looking for N6YR

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-06 07:43:10 UTC
From: ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <530040@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 4691

>
>I'm looking for an old friend of mine. He and I lost track of each
>other about twenty years ago (in elementary school). I found his name
>in a ham database but the letter I sent to the address given came back
>"Forwarding Order Expired". Here's a copy of the data base entry for him:
>
You might try putting "Address Correction Requested" on the envelope.
I *think* that this info is kept around after 1 year -- it is probably worth
.25 to find out (they just won't forward mail for free after a year)
if the info is available thru this channel.

The other possibility is to try getting in touch with his parents if
they are still alive, who can probably give you the address.

-- Dave Ritchie
ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com N4DJS

219. Rigs for beginners? (Was Re: Comments needed...)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-06 09:03:35 UTC
From: spexet@ux.acs.umn.edu
Message-ID: <2992@ux.acs.umn.edu>
Source record: 4692

In article <5490111@hpscdc.scd.hp.com> rkarlqu@hpscdc.scd.hp.com (Richard Karlquist) writes:
>
>Bottom line on the 757: It is one of the cheapest rigs on the market.
>It is also one of the poorest rigs on the market. You get what you
>pay for and no more. If that's all you can afford, it'll get you on
>the air. If you can afford a TS-440, etc., you will be glad you spent
>the extra money.
>

What I am interested in is this: Which rigs, besides the wealth of fine quality used equipment out there, would be good ones for a beginning ham?

I expect my first license to arrive in a few weeks, and I am wondering which of the commercial rigs (that is, stuff from Yaesu, Icom, Kenwood, etc.) would be a good starting rig for myself, in the event that I decide not to go for used equipment.

I myself am interested in any comments that you people may have on Icom's 725, 726, and 735 models. How is the performance on these beasts? How easy are they to use? Things like that.

I'd love to hear anything that you all may have to say on this.

Thanks,

>Rick N6RK

-D. Robert Spexet II, Post Office Box 14909, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414-0909
Internet: spexet@ux.acs.umn.edu
BITNET: spexet@umnacux.BITNET
UUCP: rutgers!umn-cs!ux.acs.umn.edu!spexet

220. Recommendations Needed: Cable through Window

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-06 16:26:37 UTC
From: ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <34245.2787533D@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4695

I would like to bring the lead of my packet setup (RG-8U) through the window at my home on a semi-permenant basis. However my wife, is leary of leaving the window open due to security, and is not thrilled on having me drill holes through the wall. Her solution is to just open/close the window when I want to use my packet setup, which unfortunately doesn't allow me to leave a mailbox on the air 24 hrs.

Any suggestions on something that could be constructed to bring the cable through the window on a semi-permenant basis, but keep some security. The window is a two plane glass, with one plane sliding to the side to open.

thanks.

--

St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center, Phoenix, Arizona
uucp: {gatech, ames, rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!ddodell
Bitnet: ATW1H @ ASUACAD FidoNet=> 1:114/15
Internet: ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165

221. Wanted: Mailing address of "Fox Tango Club"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-06 16:32:00 UTC
From: MULTI@TRIUMFER.BITNET
Message-ID: <91Jan6.123718est.57601@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Source record: 4696

Could someone please pass me the mailing address of the "Fox Tango Club"

Y.N. Miles,
VE7-ALQ,
<MULTI.TRIUMFcl.bitnet>

222. Kenwood TH K 27 H.T.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-06 16:35:00 UTC
From: RAFI@BGUVMS.BITNET
Message-ID: <9101061637.AA11219@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4694

This cute little HT purchased for us in a Tokyo ham store. No instruction book yet. Anyone know which links / diodes to cut in order to extend the receive range ??? How to set up the tones?

Would really appreciate a direct reply on this to:

Bitnet% "Rafi@BGUVMS"

Many thanks and 73
Earl, 4Z4TJ

P.S. before 15 January, please...

223. Wanted: Mailing address to "Fox Tango Club"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-06 16:36:00 UTC
From: MULTI@TRIUMFER.BITNET
Message-ID: <91Jan6.124111est.57609@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Source record: 4697

Could someone please pass me the mailing address of the "Fox Tango Club"

Y.N. Miles,
VE7-ALQ,
<MULTI.TRIUMFcl.bitnet>

224. Piccolo

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-06 17:48:11 UTC
From: lee@tosspot
Message-ID: <1y6cV1w163w@tosspot>
Source record: 4693

To the gentleman asking questions about PICCOLO equipment -

I have never seen any PICCOLO hardware of either first or later generations appearing on the market. The British Diplomatic Wireless Service did use it, but I think they upgraded to another mode during the late 70's. (I vivdly remember a demo of PICCOLO I attended in the late 60's...of course, you shoulda seen the analog hardware they had to use...)

HOWEVER - the same guy that designs the Universal M-600/800/1000/7000 is still considering building a PICCOLO add on unit that will work from the M-7000's accessory connector. If you're interested, give Fred Osterman at Universal Radio a call (he's a good guy, not only does he sell gear, he loves the hobby too!) and tell him that you want to add your vote t6o PICCOLO add-ons and to pass it on to the guy in Florida who's the daddy of this hardware!

If enough of us do this, perhaps they'll definitely start producing once it's clear that they can at least break even on the darn thing...

Lee G8LCK

225. Re: Rigs for beginners? (Was Re: Comments needed...)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-06 18:48:06 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1933@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 4705

In article <2992@ux.acs.umn.edu> spexet@ux.acs.umn.edu (D. Robert Spexet II) writes:
>
>I expect my first license to arrive in a few weeks, and I am wondering which
>of the commercial rigs (that is, stuff from Yaesu, Icom, Kenwood, etc.) would
>be a good starting rig for myself, in the event that I decide not to go for
>used equipment.
>
>I myself am interested in any comments that you people may have on Icom's
>725, 726, and 735 models. How is the performance on these beasts? How easy
>are they to use? Things like that.
>
>I'd love to hear anything that you all may have to say on this.

I've posted extensively on this before so I'll try to keep this short. :-)

In my opinion the IC-735 is the hands down winner of the performance/price
catagory. Unless you are putting together a multi-kilobuck contest station,
you can't beat the 735. It's got a great receiver, the transmitter cooling
system is superior, the size is ideal for mobile, yet it is not difficult
to use the controls, all control functions are straight forward and, again
in my opinion, work the way you would naturally expect them to work, the
display is easily readable in all lighting conditions, and most important
of all, you can abuse it unmercifully without hurting it. The 726 does have
six meters if that's important to you, but both it and the 725 lack the
selectivity and digital interface capability of the 735.

The only rigs I would consider to replace the 735 are the IC-781 and
the TS-950. And I would think long and hard before trading the 735
for either of those expensive behemoths while I continue to enjoy
portable and mobile operations.

Gary KE4ZV

226. 3CX800 amp(s)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-06 19:01:37 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1001.27872078@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4698

> From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott)
> Date: 4 Jan 91 20:49:08 GMT
> Organization: HP Fort Collins, Co.
> Message-ID: <7880399@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> >I want to build a couple of VHF power amplifiers using the
> >3CX800 triode.
> >Is it OK to just connect each amplifier's B+, B-,
> >and chassis grounds together? Actually, the real question is
> >what will happen to cathode-current metering?
>
> I've built the 2KV supply, with grid and screen supplies for a multiple
> 4CX250B HF amplifier. My strategy is to connect B-, chassis, and
> electrical ground together. I'm using some sockets that allow me to
> insert metering resistors between the chassis and cathode. Keep the
> metering resistor and bypass cap leads short if you're doing VHF. I

I read a terrific Eimac application pamphlet about 30 years ago describing an amplifier design in which the chassis was at screen voltage potential and the screen grids were "grounded" directly to the chassis at the socket pin, eliminating (reducing) parasitic oscillation problems do to resonance in the screen bypassing components.

Those Eimac application notes were a treasure house of great ideas in amplifier design and mechanical construction techniques. I used to drool over them by the hour. Of course, as an impoverished student I could never afford to implement any of the ideas.

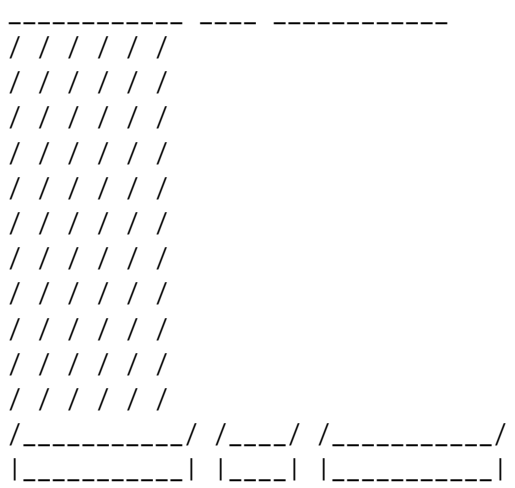
--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

227. Re: Recommendations Needed: Cable through Window

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-06 20:01:55 UTC
From: per@lysator.liu.se
Message-ID: <472@lysator.liu.se>
Source record: 4717

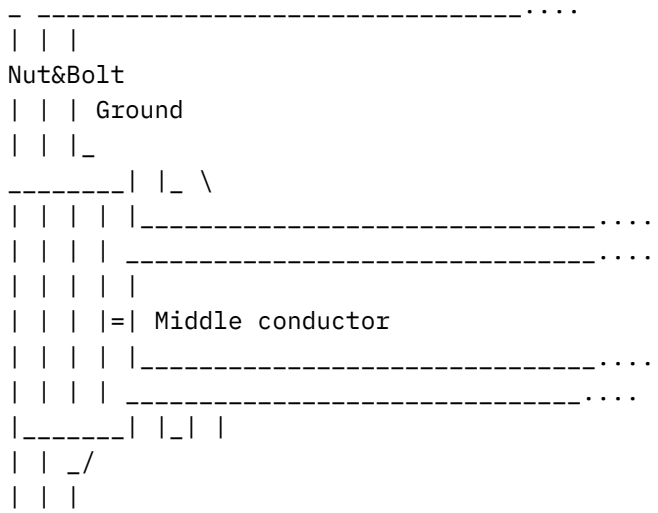
Hi!
I had the same problem when I lived in a student's apartment. I wanted to get three coax cables out of a window. I did not want to drill any holes in the wall because it was not my house. Looking through a magazine describing microwave transmission lines solved the problem, though!

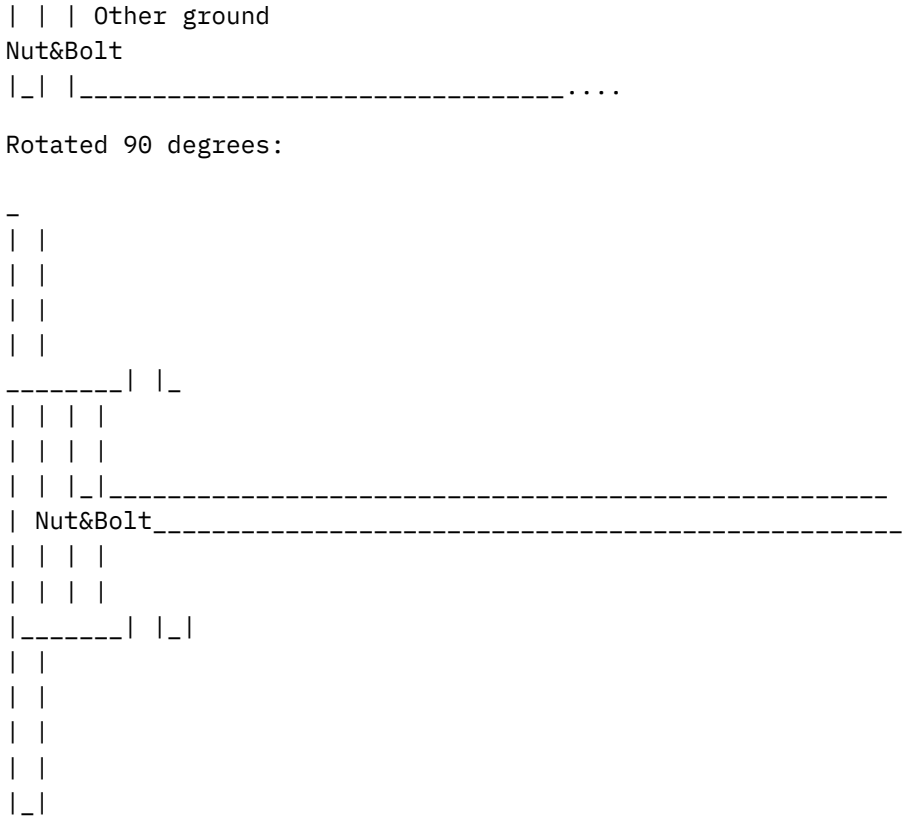
The article in the magazine described a "coplanar transmission line" It consists of one flat conductor surrounded by another two conductors:



The signal is fed to the middle conductor while the surrounding conductors are grounded. (Now, this looks like a cut-open coaxial cable.... Interesting!)

In microwave applications the conductors are etched on a PCB. I cut strips from a sheet of brass and soldered them to two PL 259 (?) connectors. Like this:





Rotated 90 degrees:

The transmission line is now 50 Ohms, unbalanced, exactly as the coax
you connect it to. Great! The only problem i had is that when I closed the
window, the transmission line got bent like this:

But it worked.

Now you are of course anxious to know how to calculate the dimensions
for the parts. Well, I must admit (embarrassing) that I did not use my
knowledge in electromagnethics to design the transmission line; I cut
the pieces and mounted them at the distance that gave the lowest SWR when
I connected the line between a SWR meter and a dummy load.

I used a sheet of 0.5 mm brass. The inner conductor is 4 mm wide, and the
outer conductors are about 10 mm wide. They are separated about 1-2 mm. To keep
them from touching each other I insulated the inner conductor with tape. To
keep the construction stable I put a piece of wide tape along the whole line.

I used the transmisoin successfully on 2m with my handheld, and on HF using
about 100W output.

And, yes, the window frame was made of wood. At my present apartment the window
frames are made of aluminum (?), so I don't know if I can use the lines there.

I hope you can understand my "drawings", and that you will be able to make
a few lines yourself! Please tell me if you have any problems, or, of course
if you succeed! (This applies to all other fellow net-hams too!)

//Per Elmdahl SM5OCI
--
Per Elmdahl, per@lysator.liu.se Lysator Computer Club.
"The Source" [old PDP-1 Kenobi said,] " -- the cosmic template of the System,
within which all knowledge and power can be had. But you must always
beware of the Dark Side..."

228. Open Letter to ARRL Pres. Larry Price

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-06 20:34:25 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1019.278A049B@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4699

> To: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
> Date: Sun, 6 Jan 91 03:19:55 HST
>
> In article <900.27806B29@w8grt.fidonet.org> you write:
> >
> >I long ago came to the conclusion that the only way to deal with the ARRL
> is
> >to regard them as the publishers of a fairly decent magazine PERIOD. We'll
> >have to do
> >our own lobbying with Congress and the FCC. Frankly, I think even the
> >Commission would prefer that. I suspect they regard the ARRL as
> >the Antiquarian Rant 'n' Rave League.
> >
> >--
> >Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
> >UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
> >INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
>
>
>
> Bravo!
>
> I agree completely. However, what about their other efforts in WARC?
> I don't know much about that except that hams lost big
> pieces of spectrum there in the satellite bands at UHF and above.

Most observers at the time we lost those satellite bands attributed it to the fact that the HQ leadership was totally HF / CW oriented and just failed to recognize the danger to future usage trends and plan accordingly. Whether they learned their lesson is problematical. Considering their footdragging on codefeee until they saw the handwriting on the wall, there is considerable justification for skepticism

Be that as it may, it is clear that FCC contempt for the ARRL is at an all time high. One wonders, then, whether ARRL 'help' on WARC might do more harm than good.

The FCC used to rely on ARRL help in providing a window on thought among hams on the direction ham radio was taking or should take. I think they have decided that ARRL no longer provides a clear picture of what's what out here. I think they would like others to step forward and fill the void. Who?

In Toledo we have what's called "The Committee of 100". This is a group of the leaders and experts in civic, social, humanitarian, business, labor, art, and education circles. As local problems come up this group divides up into

ad hoc specialized subcommittees and attacks the problems, also coordinating private and government efforts. It works pretty well. Maybe ham radio needs a Committee of 100.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

229. Re: Recommendations Needed: Cable through Window

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-06 20:52:48 UTC
From: hh2@prism.gatech.EDU
Message-ID: <19231@hydra.gatech.EDU>
Source record: 4700

Attach two parallel metal plates on both sides of the window, making a capacitor with a glass dielectric. Design a matching network with a series cap, and there you go . . .

Hap
--
Harry Haas GTRI/RIDL/DB "What makes it DO that!?" - Bones
Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta Georgia, 30332
uucp: ...!{decvax,hplabs,ncar,purdue,rutgers}!gatech!prism!hh2
Internet: hh2@prism.gatech.edu hhaas@{gtri01|rmadsun}.gatech.edu

230. RF and the outer limits...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-06 21:11:01 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1002.27874A21@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4701

> From: dan@heimat.UUCP (Dan 'Sneakers' Schein)
> Date: 6 Jan 91 04:05:16 GMT
> Organization: Sneakers Computing, West Lawn, PA
> Message-ID: <241@heimat.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> Bill your reply was close to my thoughts. Except I figure they don't
> want
> anything to do with a world so undeveloped they still use and fight
> over
> the need for CW.

Source of protein?

But the question whether they are going to make it easy or difficult for us to detect them presumes, among other things, that they know we're here.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

231. Getting Started (again)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-06 22:02:06 UTC
From: dswartz@lamar.colostate.edu
Message-ID: <11986@ccncsu.ColoState.EDU>
Source record: 4702

After more than 8 years away from ham-radio (license expired 1982), I have caught the bug again and want to get my license back. I know I'll have to re-learn some regulations and practice my CW (yes, I want to get my general class back and I am looking forward to the CW - it was my favorite). But where would you start?

To avoid obvious bandwidth, please email me any answer you might be able to provide to the following questions:

How does the testing procedure work with volunteer examiners ? I only remember those well-suited FCC examiners at some major city far from where I lived!

How much does the exam cost?

Can I get my old call sign back? Can you request call signs these days?

What texts would you recommend for study?

What would be a good receiver/transceiver to invest in that does CW/SSB in the price range of about $300 (are there any?)?

Thanks in advance and can't wait to get back on the air!

Dave Swartz - formerly WA3YNF 73s, folks!

Dave Swartz /\ /\ "Goin' where the wind don't
dswartz@red.rmhs.colorado.edu /\/\ /\/ \ blow so strange. Maybe
dswartz@lamar.colostate.edu / \/ \ \ off in some high cold
(303) 226-5626 Ext. 713 /\/ / \ \ mountain chain."

232. Re: Rigs for beginners? (Was Re: Comments needed...)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-06 22:54:53 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <819@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 4704

In article <2992@ux.acs.umn.edu>, spexet@ux.acs.umn.edu (D. Robert Spexet II) writes:
> In article <5490111@hpscdc.scd.hp.com> rkarlqu@hpscdc.scd.hp.com (Richard Karlquist) writes:
> >Bottom line on the 757: It is one of the cheapest rigs on the market.
> >It is also one of the poorest rigs on the market. You get what you
> >pay for and no more. If that's all you can afford, it'll get you on
> >the air. If you can afford a TS-440, etc., you will be glad you spent
> >the extra money.

Agree about the quality of the 757. I've used them. Right up with
modern Yaesu quality, which stinks.
The whole Kenwood line is certainly superior to the Yaesus, which is
not much of a recommendation. After what I'm used to, a 440 is a loser
Likewise 430, 930, 940. Reading between the lines of the latest QST
the Kenwood 950 isn'
isn
isn't all that good either.
Of the "Asian riceboxes" (I have other names for them, but some seem
to take offense) the Icom line seems to be the best.
The US-made stuff (Tennessee did get readmitted I think) beats the
Kenwoods and Yaesus in every regard, and at peaks of both is essentially
equal to the best Icoms; for ease of operation and serviceability there
is no coparison.

What's the big problem with used equipment? If it's Drake or Ten-Tek
you can't go wrong - anything needed to bring to new condition is
simple. Or do you have your heart set on an import?

Again: Power of Advertising. Quality be damned.

>
> What I am interested in is this: Which rigs, besides the wealth of fine
> quality used equipment out there, would be good ones for a beginning ham?

Probably the best possible beginner's setup is either a TR4 or Triton-
540-544 (all the same thing) plus a decent tuner (NOT MFJ!) + home-brew
wire antenna + keyer, preferably home brew for about $20 max with a
Curtis chip. Plusses:
1. Easy to use
2. Out-perform most of what the other hams have.
3. Easy enough to fix yourself.
4. Highly affordable (or don't you care?)
5. Excellent for CW (which most of the *oriental imports* are NOT.
6. Make a positive impression on the old-timers as having the
intelligence to have good equipment.

>
> I expect my first license to arrive in a few weeks, and I am wondering which
> of the commercial rigs (that is, stuff from Yaesu, Icom, Kenwood, etc.) would
> be a good starting rig for myself, in the event that I decide not to go for
> used equipment.
>
> I myself am interested in any comments that you people may have on Icom's
> 725, 726, and 735 models. How is the performance on these beasts? How easy
> are they to use? Things like that.
> About the 725-6-35: performance at the upper end of the *oriental* range
Ease of use: Poor
Serviceability: Better than zero, but not much.

> I'd love to hear anything that you all may have to say on this.
Do you still mean that last statement?

> -D. Robert Spexet II, Post Office Box 14909, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414-0909
> Internet: spexet@ux.acs.umn.edu
> BITNET: spexet@umnacux.BITNET
> UUCP: rutgers!umn-cs!ux.acs.umn.edu!spexet

233. AMSAT NEWS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-06 23:12:48 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1978@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 4720
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,fido.ham-radio

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This file available from N8EMR's Ham BBS,

614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5

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Posted: Sun, Jan 6, 1991 7:22 AM GMT Msg: JGJB-4537-5768
From: CDUNCAN
To: is
CC: w1aw, bpasternak, ans
Subj: ANS$005

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-005.01
SOFTWARE DEVELOPERS WANTED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 005.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JANUARY 5, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT looking for Volunteers to Develop PACSAT Software for Various Computers

AMSAT hardware and software development runs entirely on the volunteer efforts of its members. People like Harold Price, NK6K, Bob McGwier, N4HY, Tom Clark, W3IWI, and others have volunteered thousands of hours over the past 22 years to make the Amateur Satellite Program what it is today. Unfortunately, AMSAT has yet to perfect a cloning process for people like Harold, Bob, and Tom (some might argue after having met them, this is a good thing!). However, the lack of Harold, Bob, and Tom clones means the engineering development efforts are resource limited . AMSAT is constantly in need of individuals who feel that the Amateur Satellite Program is important and feel that they have something to offer in the area of spacecraft development.

At present, the PACSAT Protocol Suite (PPS) is only available for the MS-DOS IBM (and clones) platform. The engineering team chose to develop the PPS for the IBM for the simple reason that that is what they have at home. It is not an attempt to exclude anyone from using the Microsats, it is simply a matter of project prioritization. There is an immediate need for individuals who are fairly competent software developers who have an interest in porting the PPS to other computing platforms. AMSAT recognizes that users of the satellites employ a number of different types of computers for tracking and other Ham Radio applications, however, until someone steps forward to develop software for the other various platforms, only people who have access to MS-DOS machines will have access to the PACSATs and UO-14.

If you are interested in such a project, do not be frighted by the thought that you will have to whip this up from scratch and in a vacuum. Harold, NK6K and Jeff G0/K8KA, have published an exhaustive spec on the PPS and you will have access to members of the AMSAT Engineering team who can provide additional information during the development/beta test phase of your project development. The ultimate goal is to provide the AMSAT Software Exchange with executable PPS code for your favorite machines. Besides having your name and call sign on the copywrite notice, you will have the satisfaction that you personally have contributed to one of most exciting aspects of Amateur Radio. Think it over. If you are reading this on a MacIntosh, Amiga, Atari, C-64, or ZX-81 and feel confident enough to take on this sort of a project, contact Area Coordinator and AMSAT's new Software Exchange Manager: Roy Welch (W0SL) 908 Dutch Mill Rd., Manchester, MO 63011 (or call (314) 391-1127 after January 14, 1991). The only way anything is accomplished by AMSAT is when people like you step up and sign up for a piece of the action.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-005.02
OPERATIONS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 005.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JANUARY 5, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA Operations Net Schedule

Happy New Year! from the AMSAT Operations Team

AMSAT Operations Nets are planned for the following times.Mode B nets are conducted on an AO-13 downlink frequency of 145.950. Mode J/L nets are conducted on an AO-13 downlink frequency of 435.970.

Date Phs mode UTC NCS Alt. U.S. day

13 Jan 91 99 B 0500 WB6LLO N5BF Saturday
19 Jan 91 210 B 1445 WB9ANQ KA5SMA Saturday
26 Jan 91 211 B 1830 WA5ZIB WD0E Saturday

03 Feb 91 0500 B 0107 N5BF WB6LLO Saturday
09 Feb 91 1430 B 0212 KA5SMA WB9ANQ Saturday

John Champa (K8OCL), AMSAT-NA Executive VP will discuss AMSAT participation in advanced projects such as the World Space Foundation Solar Sail, Lunar olar Prospector, and SEDSAT (supported by the Detroit Oscar User's Group) during he net session on 13 January 91.

Roy Welch (W0SL) will discuss his new job as AMSAT Software Exchange Manager and what this means in terms of improved software user support during the 26 January 91 session.

It is the intention of the Operations Net management to have guest speakers approximately every other week to provide up-to-the-minute information on topics of interest (such as Microsat ground station software, AMSAT Software Exchange, and WARC 92). As guest speakers and topics are confirmed they will be published in ANS.

For information on the amateur satellite program and how you can participate, contact AMSAT-NA Headquarters at P.O. Box 27, Washington, DC 20044, phone (301) 589-6062, or contact your local AMSAT Area Coordinator.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-005.03
NEW AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 005.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JANUARY 5, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

The new winter transponder schedule for AO-13 is as follows:

Mode-B : MA 0 to MA 165 | <= If eclipses over-drain battery in
Mode-JL: MA 165 to Ma 190 | Jan 10 - Feb 06, B-OFF MA 20-65
Mode-LS: MA 190 to MA 195 |
Mode-S : MA 195 to MA 200 | <= Mode B is OFF; no swishing!
Mode-BS: MA 200 to MA 205 | <= QRP on BS please. High power
Mode-B : MA 205 to MA 256 | wipes out mode S experimenters.
Omnis : MA 240 to MA 30 |

This schedule is expected to span from 28 December 90 to 25 March 91

The command team requests that you make a specific effort to use QRP on Mode B between MA 200 to 205. This is specifically to help those people who are experimenting with Mode S.

During the Winter, the worst Sun angle (11 March 91) will be -27 deg, resulting in 89% illumination. AO-13 will experience eclipses by the Earth from 11 January 91 to 6 February 91, the longest being 82 minutes (MA 32-53). If battery drain is excessive during this period of time, it may result in Mode B being turned off from MA 20-65 until 6 February 91. AO-13 will experience Lunar eclipses on 16 March 91 (50%) and 14 April 91 (23%).

Magnetorquing operations are complete and the resulting spacecraft attitude of AO-13 is:

BLON = 209.5 and BLAT = 0.7 for 31 December 90

AMSAT-OSCAR-10 appears to be receiving sufficient solar panel illumination to support Mode-B transponder operations. The transponder may be used, carefully, at all points of the orbit except MA 254 - 006 when eclipses occur. If beacon or transponder signals show signs of FMing, users should cease all transponder use immediately. An APPROXIMATION of the spacecraft attitude for AO-10 is :

BLON = 0.0 and BLAT = 2.0 for 19 January 91

/EX

Command?

234. Comet/NCG antennas,diplexers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-06 23:12:54 UTC
From: Christopher.Boone@f8324.n106.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <5290.2787F630@urchin.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4725

Anyone with experience with Comet (sold by NCG and others) antennas and
diplexers? I have bought two diplexers for my rptrs to be moved
to a new tower site and they will help in saving me from having to use heliax
I have..but after looking inside of them, I am wondering if they will do the
job...The IFR A8000 at work shows they do what their specs say they will...
but I hva enot tried the antenna or diplexers in real service yet (waiting for
the wx to clear!)..any comments, etc would be appreciated..
73
WB5ITT

235. AMSAT NEWS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-06 23:14:35 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1979@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 4721
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,fido.ham-radio

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This file available from N8EMR's Ham BBS,

614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5

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Posted: Sat, Jan 5, 1991 7:25 PM GMT Msg: EGJB-4537-4307
From: DCAMPBELL
To: is
Subj: ORBS$005

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-005.O
Orbital Elements 005.OSCAR

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR OSCAR SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX JANUARY 5, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: AO-10
Catalog number: 14129
Epoch time: 90356.51445136
Element set: 630
Inclination: 25.9183 deg
RA of node: 168.6928 deg
Eccentricity: 0.5967533
Arg of perigee: 202.9623 deg
Mean anomaly: 113.0649 deg
Mean motion: 2.05882900 rev/day
Decay rate: -1.08e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2861

Satellite: UO-11
Catalog number: 14781
Epoch time: 90364.62968659
Element set: 896
Inclination: 97.9252 deg
RA of node: 50.5452 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012778
Arg of perigee: 349.8055 deg
Mean anomaly: 10.2899 deg
Mean motion: 14.66016601 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.340e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 36474
```

Satellite: RS-10/11
Catalog number: 18129
Epoch time: 91001.00267808
Element set: 477
Inclination: 82.9240 deg
RA of node: 182.3733 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010692
Arg of perigee: 294.0017 deg
Mean anomaly: 66.0033 deg
Mean motion: 13.72133381 rev/day
Decay rate: 9.30e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 17657

Satellite: AO-13
Catalog number: 19216
Epoch time: 90364.23183531
Element set: 230
Inclination: 56.8519 deg
RA of node: 118.2211 deg
Eccentricity: 0.7095980
Arg of perigee: 243.7143 deg
Mean anomaly: 29.7057 deg
Mean motion: 2.09698404 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.70e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1951

Satellite: FO-20
Catalog number: 20480
Epoch time: 90363.01335131
Element set: 178
Inclination: 99.0197 deg
RA of node: 12.5536 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0540758
Arg of perigee: 327.2364 deg
Mean anomaly: 29.6236 deg
Mean motion: 12.83166627 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.90e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4173

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-005.D
Orbital Elements 005.MICROS

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR THE MICROSATS
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX JANUARY 5, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: UO-14
Catalog number: 20437
Epoch time: 90361.18508633
Element set: 286
Inclination: 98.6871 deg
RA of node: 76.5906 deg

Eccentricity: 0.0011296
Arg of perigee: 314.9270 deg
Mean anomaly: 45.0972 deg
Mean motion: 14.28828808 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.54e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4842

Satellite: AO-16
Catalog number: 20439
Epoch time: 90361.65134047
Element set: 184
Inclination: 98.6894 deg
RA of node: 77.2751 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011102
Arg of perigee: 314.7480 deg
Mean anomaly: 45.2798 deg
Mean motion: 14.28925664 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.71e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4849

Satellite: DO-17
Catalog number: 20440
Epoch time: 90359.11967090
Element set: 183
Inclination: 98.6865 deg
RA of node: 74.7783 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010790
Arg of perigee: 321.3692 deg
Mean anomaly: 38.6723 deg
Mean motion: 14.28982888 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.06e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4813

Satellite: WO-18
Catalog number: 20441
Epoch time: 90362.66779777
Element set: 184
Inclination: 98.6892 deg
RA of node: 78.3532 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011811
Arg of perigee: 312.3442 deg
Mean anomaly: 47.6739 deg
Mean motion: 14.29063322 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.45e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4864

Satellite: LO-19
Catalog number: 20442
Epoch time: 90359.36064767
Element set: 183
Inclination: 98.6876 deg

RA of node: 75.0967 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012082
Arg of perigee: 320.8594 deg
Mean anomaly: 39.1713 deg
Mean motion: 14.29133556 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.20e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4817

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-005.M
Orbital Elements 005.MISC

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR MANNED AND MISCELLANEOUS SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX JANUARY 5, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: SALYUT 7
Catalog number: 13138
Epoch time: 91001.00006638
Element set: 704
Inclination: 51.5950 deg
RA of node: 5.0336 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0003550
Arg of perigee: 39.7367 deg
Mean anomaly: 320.4969 deg
Mean motion: 15.96972077 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.2012e-03 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 49604

Satellite: MIR
Catalog number: 16609
Epoch time: 91001.51317624
Element set: 176
Inclination: 51.6110 deg
RA of node: 51.6068 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0025448
Arg of perigee: 71.2395 deg
Mean anomaly: 289.1473 deg
Mean motion: 15.61406690 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.8752e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 27907

Satellite: HUBBLE
Catalog number: 20580
Epoch time: 91001.35608294
Element set: 382
Inclination: 28.4710 deg
RA of node: 67.6433 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0005403
Arg of perigee: 28.6682 deg
Mean anomaly: 331.4291 deg
Mean motion: 14.85838409 rev/day

Decay rate: 4.538e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3746

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-005.W
Orbital Elements 005.WEATHER

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR WEATHER SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX JANUARY 5, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: NOAA-9
Catalog number: 15427
Epoch time: 90362.25961523
Element set: 687
Inclination: 99.1719 deg
RA of node: 6.6760 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015058
Arg of perigee: 180.9562 deg
Mean anomaly: 179.1577 deg
Mean motion: 14.12764946 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.57e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 31138

Satellite: NOAA-10
Catalog number: 16969
Epoch time: 90360.27441756
Element set: 533
Inclination: 98.5827 deg
RA of node: 23.7740 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014525
Arg of perigee: 71.9543 deg
Mean anomaly: 288.3209 deg
Mean motion: 14.23838301 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.45e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 22194

Satellite: MET-2/17
Catalog number: 18820
Epoch time: 90365.07518123
Element set: 440
Inclination: 82.5434 deg
RA of node: 193.9355 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0017093
Arg of perigee: 127.2199 deg
Mean anomaly: 233.0472 deg
Mean motion: 13.84406069 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.12e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 14742

Satellite: MET-3/2
Catalog number: 19336

Epoch time: 90364.89200427
Element set: 693
Inclination: 82.5416 deg
RA of node: 138.2707 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0016513
Arg of perigee: 178.9374 deg
Mean anomaly: 181.1795 deg
Mean motion: 13.16907704 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.00e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 11684

Satellite: NOAA-11
Catalog number: 19531
Epoch time: 90365.41093826
Element set: 440
Inclination: 99.0090 deg
RA of node: 314.1992 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013000
Arg of perigee: 88.9486 deg
Mean anomaly: 271.3174 deg
Mean motion: 14.11845756 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.00e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 11679

Satellite: MET-2/18
Catalog number: 19851
Epoch time: 90364.66481083
Element set: 392
Inclination: 82.5212 deg
RA of node: 71.9302 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014454
Arg of perigee: 167.9167 deg
Mean anomaly: 192.2346 deg
Mean motion: 13.84043196 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.91e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 9274

Satellite: MET-3/3
Catalog number: 20305
Epoch time: 90364.69418209
Element set: 302
Inclination: 82.5494 deg
RA of node: 79.4230 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015314
Arg of perigee: 197.7681 deg
Mean anomaly: 162.2854 deg
Mean motion: 13.15966319 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.902e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 5679

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Satellite: MET-2/19
Catalog number: 20670
Epoch time: 90360.83798985
Element set: 140
Inclination: 82.5455 deg
RA of node: 135.7527 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0017243
Arg of perigee: 105.7961 deg
Mean anomaly: 254.5105 deg
Mean motion: 13.83886986 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.25e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2516

Satellite: FY-1/2
Catalog number: 20788
Epoch time: 90360.67381739
Element set: 82
Inclination: 98.9343 deg
RA of node: 32.7980 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010405
Arg of perigee: 306.6667 deg
Mean anomaly: 53.3619 deg
Mean motion: 14.00608869 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.87e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1605

Satellite: MET-2/20
Catalog number: 20826
Epoch time: 90360.99525211
Element set: 90
Inclination: 82.5262 deg
RA of node: 74.8415 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014115
Arg of perigee: 9.2052 deg
Mean anomaly: 350.9363 deg
Mean motion: 13.83255385 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.90e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1240

/EX

Command?
```

236. Re: Free AMSAT software?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 00:24:47 UTC
From: fpa@qualcomm.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan7.002447.28520@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 4706

In article <242BV1w163w@tosspot> lee@tosspot (Lee Reynolds) writes:
>AMSAT have stated that various bits'n'pieces of software are available
>FREE on the AMSAT/DRIG BBS.
>There is one caveat - as far as I am able to discern, you do not have
>downloading privileges on DRIG BBS unless you pay for them.

There are many BBSs that carry the various AMSAT and AMSAT-related
free bits'n'pieces. Tells us where you live, and i'm sure somebody will
come up with a BBS phone # somewhere near you. If you're near San Diego,
for example, you can use Radiosport 619-279-3921. If there's something
specific you're looking for, please advise, and someone will help you find
it.

>(Please, don't start waffling on about how everyone should pay to support

Ok. I won't.

237. Re: Recommendations Needed: Cable through Window

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 01:09:50 UTC
From: reed@mozart.amd.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan7.010950.5178@mozart.amd.com>
Source record: 4710

In article <34245.2787533D@stjhmc.fidonet.org> ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org (David Dodell) writes:
>I would like to bring the lead of my packet setup (RG-8U) through the window
>at my home on a semi-permenant basis. However my wife, is leary of leaving
>the window open due to security, and is not thrilled on having me drill holes
>through the wall...
(end of quote)...
had the same problem here... how we solved it was rather simple...

cut a 2"x4"x(height of window if side-sliding, width if up/down)...
drilled that with a 3/4" wood bit to pass coax with connector through, and
sealled with coax-seal or putty or RTV...

now the coax is through, into house... cut a 1"x2" (or pair) to length to
secure the sliding portion of window in place. If a nice tight fit is obtained,
it will be very difficult to break in, and could bne secured further by a
simple latch. I would not recommend screwing them down, for fire exit reasons.

I have also seen people come in under the eaves where the attic vents are,
and then drop the line into a hole in the closet ceiling, but then you have
to get messy/hot.

good luck!

--

"...just my opinion, not speaking for AMD." KK5D, 7J1AGO, XE1ZDR
David F. Reed 4512 Clarno Austin TX 78749
packet: KK5D@KB5PM driving by? try 442.150 repeater

238. Part 2 of FCC Report and Order in PR 90-55

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 01:29:09 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan7.012909.221@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 4707

18. Comments. In general, the comments object to the proposal to discontinue issuing new Novice and Technician Class licenses. The NCVEC, in particular, stresses that the volunteer-examiner coordinators (VECs) desire that the existing license structure should be preserved to the maximum extent possible. It proposes the addition of a sixth class of license, although "[t]he VECs recognize that [this] position is not resource neutral ... This does not mean, however, the VECs would be any less in favor of a codeless license if the Communicator Class could only be implemented in place of one or more other classes." [27]

19. The QCWA states that another operator license class is unnecessary. It contends that the codeless class can be best implemented by simply removing the telegraphy requirement from the Technician Class operator license and modifying its privileges to comply with the International Radio Regulations. [28] The ARRL maintains, however, that there should be two paths of initial entry into the amateur service, (a) the current code-required Novice Class and (b) a new codeless class. The ARRL acknowledges, however, that the resulting "six classes of amateur license are, for the long term, perhaps an overly complex scheme, (but) the matter can be revisited in the future, after the Amateur Radio Service has had some experience with, and becomes adjusted to, the now new concept of a codeless license class." [29]

20. Our inquiry concerning the desirability of conversion of the Novice Class into a codeless class was not supported generally. The ARRL states that a codeless class would not be a suitable substitute for the Novice Class as an entry level license. It adds that closing off the telegraphy "route of entry for the Service would in fact stifle a large percentage of the newcomers to the Service." [30] The NCVEC reports that a survey of VEs shows that "[m]any newcomers would still prefer to obtain a Novice Class license, which is also the least expensive path into amateur radio." [31] The QCWA "also urges that the Novice Class license ... be continued ... [as] a route for the person who finds little difficulty with a Morse code requirement but lacks the extensive skills and technical knowledge required by the Technician Class examination." [32]

21. Discussion. The addition of a sixth class of license to an already intricate license structure is neither desirable nor achievable without unacceptable effects upon our workload. Even if there were no increase in the number of new licensees, adding a sixth license class would result in an increased demand for license application processing; most newcomers to the amateur service initially obtain the lowest class of license and those who subsequently advance to the higher license classes usually do so one class at a time.

22. The disadvantages of a sixth license class are further compounded by the nature of our computer-aided application processing system. On further investigation, we have determined that our present computer system will not support six classes of licenses without new and significant expenditures of resources. The additional work to modify the system to have the capability of supporting the processing for a sixth class of license is inconsistent with our objective of limiting impact on our workload and resources. A new Communicator Class of license, consequently, is not a viable solution. The codeless class, therefore, must be incorporated into the present license structure.

23. Because it requires the least difficult written examination, the option of converting the Novice Class to a codeless class is not a solution generally supported by the commenters. The Novice Class, moreover, has very limited privileges above 30 MHz. [33] The Technician Class, however, has a more difficult written examination and authorizes all privileges above 30 MHz. The conversion of the Technician Class to a codeless class, as allowed by the international Radio Regulations and as recommended by QCWA and other commenters, [34] therefore, is the logical choice. Approximately ten percent of new licensees already enter the service at the Technician Class level. [35] The 126,543 current Technician Class licensees, however, are also authorized the same limited privileges as Novice Class operators below 30 MHz on the basis of having passed a telegraphy examination. To achieve our goal of avoiding any negative effects upon current licensees, therefore, we can make provisions in the rules for these licensees to retain all of their current privileges. [36]

24. We are, accordingly, establishing the Technician Class as the codeless class of license that includes all amateur privileges above 30 MHz. We are amending Section 97.301(c), however, to grandfather frequency privileges below 30 MHz to current Technician Class licensees as well as to authorize these privileges to those holding a Technician Class license issued on or after February 14, 1991, who pass a telegraphy examination. [37] This satisfies our objectives of establishing a type of codeless class of license that can be implemented promptly and avoiding negative effects upon the work of the VEs or upon our workload and resources.

C. License requirements

25. Proposal. The Notice proposed to require applicants for the codeless class of license to pass a sixty question written examination. Thirty questions would be drawn from the current Element 2 question pool, twenty-five questions would be drawn from the current Element 3(A) question pool, [38] and five questions would be drawn from a new pool. In effect, applicants for the new codeless class would be required for the current Technician Class license, plus five additional questions.

26. Comments. The ARRL comments support our proposal and state that the five additional questions should concern operating practices. [39] Other comments call for even more written questions. [40] Sill others

recommend fewer written questions. [41] The NCVEC, however, points out that the only purpose of testing is to assure that the licensees are qualified to operate amateur stations on the frequencies authorized for the class of license held. [42] It recommends that the codeless class license requirement by the passing of the existing Element 2 and 3(A) examinations. [43]

27. Discussion. As pointed out by NCVEC, the written examination is administered solely to determine of the examinee possesses the operational and technical qualifications required by a station operator to perform properly the duties associated with the privileges of the license sought. [44] Our rules require that each examination question set administered to an examinee must use questions taken from the applicable question pool [45] and each pool must contain at least ten times the number of questions for a single examination. [46] The question pools for Elements 2 and 3(A), therefore, should already contain questions that test whether an examinee has the requisite qualifications to perform properly the operator duties at an amateur station transmitting exclusively above 30 MHz. We are not convinced that the addition of five questions is needed to establish the operational and technical qualifications of examinees for licenses having these privileges.

28. Each examinee is responsible for knowing the answers to the entire body of questions in the question pool. In the interest of practical examination administration, however, the VEs ask the examinee only a sample number of questions from the pool and they require a passing grade of approximately 74 percent. [47] When technological advancements, operating trends, or rule amendments alter the duties of a particular class of amateur operator license, the effect of our rules is to require that the VECs revise the question pools accordingly. The deletion of privileges below 30 MHz does not call for an increase in the number of questions posed in the written examination for a Technician Class license. Preparing and administering additional examination questions, moreover, would increase the workload of the VEs and VECs. We decline, therefore, to change the number of questions in the written examination elements required for the Technician Class license.

D. Technician Plus Certificate of Successful Completion of Examination

29. Proposal. The Notice proposed that upon passing a telegraphy examination, a codeless class licensee would be authorized Technician Class privileges below 30 MHz. To avoid an increased license processing burden, our proposal was that the documentation of the passing of the telegraphy examination be indefinitely evidenced by the Certificate of Successful Completion of Examination (CSCE), rather than by the issuance of another license document. [48] Each VEC would be required to provide paper or magnetic listings to the Commission for codeless class licensees who had been issued a CSCE for passing a telegraphy examination.

30. Comments. The NCVEC advises that the VECs could permanently document whether an examinee has passed a telegraphy examination that was administered by VEs, but that use of a CSCE for this purpose would result in enforcement difficulties and would create a record keeping burden. [49] The ARRL adds that use of a CSCE for indefinitely documenting that a licensee has passed a telegraphy examination would be unwieldy. [50]

31. Discussion. The comments of NCVEC and ARRL, in effect, recommend that the documentation showing that a codeless licensee has later passed a telegraphy examination be accomplished by the Commission issuing a sixth class of operator license. The sole purpose of this sixth class would be to distinguish those codeless Technician Class licensees who subsequently pass the five words per minute telegraphy examination from those who have not. In paragraphs 21 and 22, we discussed why the addition of a sixth class of license is impractical.

32. We do not agree that use of the CSCE to indefinitely document the passing of a telegraphy examination would have any significant negative effects in this instance. The VEs and VECs already perform the necessary work. The VEs now issue a CSCE to each successful examinee. The VECs receive from the VEs the application forms and test results for every examination session. The VECs are required to make their examination records available to the Commission. [51]

33. We do not foresee, moreover, that there will be any increase in enforcement difficulty resulting from using the CSCE to document the p[assing of a telegraphy examination for an indefinite period. Our rules already authorize a licensee holding a CSCE to exercise the rights and privileges of the higher operator class for a period of up to 365 days. [52] This provision has not resulted in any increased enforcement burden. Section 97.301(e) is amended, therefore, to implement our proposal to use the CSCE to document indefinitely the passing of a telegraphy examination for the purpose of authorizing to codeless Technician Class licensees privileges below 30 MHz. We will confer with the VECs to establish a schedule for reporting the call signs and names of "Technician Plus CSCE Class" operators. [53]

E. Novice Class

34. Proposal. The Notice proposed to discontinue issuing new Novice Class operator licenses and to grandfather existing licensees. We particularly invited instructors, VEs and VECs to submit factual information on the time and effort that would be required for persons to prepare for the codeless class written examination as compared to that required for the Novice Class license written and telegraphy examinations.

35. Comments. The few comments that addressed our question generally predict that, given the choice between a five words per minute telegraphy examination or an additional written examination, the numbers of newcomers choosing one over the other would be evenly divided. [54] The other prediction was that most newcomers would find

additional questions easier to master. [55] The ARRL states that a codeless class would not substitute for the Novice Class, and that discontinuation of the Novice Class license would stifle a large percentage of the newcomers to the service. [56]

36. Discussion. The comments reveal that the amateur community, while it supports the establishment of a codeless class, is uncomfortable with the prospect of discontinuation of the Novice Class. The Novice Class is generally intended for beginning amateur radio telegraphers to gain actual experience in sending and receiving telegraphy messages. The comments indicate that the amateur community desires to retain the Novice Class license as an entry level for persons who do not have the knowledge to pass the written examination for the Technician Class license, but who can pass a telegraphy examination.

37. The keystone of our proposal was to reprogram resources currently expended in processing new Novice Class licenses annually to processing the new codeless class licenses. Retention of the Novice Class, however, precludes reprogramming all of those processing resources for the new codeless Technician class. We estimate, however, that with our current resources we should be able to process the applications for new Novice and codeless Technician Class licenses. [57] The Rules we are adopting, therefore, retain the Novice Class license.

F. Other matters

38. We are persuaded by the comments [58] that our proposal to use the two-letter station identification indicator system [59] to distinguish stations having Technician Plus CSCE control operators is inconsistent with the call sign assignment policy. It would, in effect, cause the stations of codeless Technician Class operators to be identified with shorter call signs than those having Technician Plus CSCE operators. Shorter station call signs, however, generally are reserved for the more accomplished higher class operators. Further, in three of the frequency bands below 30 MHz that are authorized to Technician Class operators, only a CW emission type using the international Morse code is authorized. [60] The comments that addressed this situation confirmed our belief that it is improbable that a person who cannot pass at least the very slow speed 5 wpm Morse code examination would even attempt to communicate with other amateur stations by telegraphy. [61] In this situation, therefore, any need to distinguish between stations having Technician Class or Technician Plus Class control operators is subordinate to the need for an efficient identification procedure. We are, therefore, not adopting our proposal. We are, however, editorially revising Section 97.119(e) to clarify the station identification procedure.

IV. CONCLUSION

39. In summary, we have decided to provide a codeless class of operator license by eliminating the telegraphy requirement for the Technician Class. Our objective is to provide an entry level codeless

operator license opportunity to persons who desire to pursue the purpose of the amateur service and who can demonstrate they are qualified to operate amateur stations that transmit exclusively above 30 MHz. In view of the comments received, we have also decided to retain the Novice Class operator license in order to provide an alternate entry level operator license opportunity to persons who desire to pursue the purpose of the amateur service and who can pass a telegraphy requirement in place of the more comprehensive written examination requirement for the codeless Technician Class operator license.

V. PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT

40. The rules adopted herein have been analyzed with respect to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, 44 USC 3501-3520, and found to contain no new or modified form, information collection and/or record keeping, labeling, disclosure, or record retention requirements; and will not increase or decrease burden hours imposed on the public.

VI. ORDERING CLAUSES

41. For the reasons stated above, IT IS ORDERED that effective February 14, 1991, Part 97 of the Commission's Rules, 47 CFR Part 97, IS AMENDED as set forth in the Appendix. Authority for this action is found in Sections 4(i) and 303(c) and (r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. 47 USC 154(i) and 303(c) and (r).

42. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this proceeding IS TERMINATED.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Donna R. Searcy
Secretary

239. Mail to KA2RAF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 01:37:08 UTC
From: pschleck@ALF.UNOMAHA.EDU
Message-ID: <9101070137.AA12693@alf.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 4708

Date: Sun, 6 Jan 91 19:28:32 CST
From: pschleck (Paul W. Schleck KD3FU)
To: rec-ham-radio@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: Mail to KA2RAF

Has anyone had difficulty getting packet/Internet mail to KA2RAF?

I have sent him messages to:

KA2RAF@NN2Z.NJ.USA on packet and

ka2qhd!ka2raf@uunet.uu.net on Internet

The internet messages didn't bounce, don't know about the packet mail.
So far no replies.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@alf.unomaha.edu

KD3FU@W3INK.MD.USA

240. Re: An Outside Viewpoint

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 01:40:27 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jan7.014027.1914@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 4606

As quoted from <1929@ke4zv.UUCP> by gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman):
+---------------
| In article <7880396@hpfcdc.HP.COM> ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Alan Silverstein) writes:
| >> HAM RADIO IS UNPOPULAR BECAUSE UNDERSTANDING TECHNOLOGY IS UNPOPULAR.
| >
| >Of course you can still play auto mechanic yourself if you want. You
| >can specialize and become technically proficient.
|
| This is what ham radio is supposed to be, playing radio mechanic. Applicance
| users have the cellular phone, CB, and commercial two way. Our charter is
+---------------

You both missed a point I made earlier in the message. Simply put, one need not necessarily have to wield a soldering iron to be "technologically proficient"; in fact, for such things as public service and emergency communications, technological proficiency lies in knowing how to best make use of radio "appliances", ham or otherwise, to facilitate efficient communications (who's going to homebrew radios on the spot to provide communications during a public event?).

There are many ways to "understand" radio technology, and all of them are relevant to ham radio and to society, and all are useful. But all of them are currently out of style, along with the many forms of understanding of the many other technologies that are used every day.

+---------------
| society. Most people take utilities for granted and have little curiosity
| as to how they work. Yet people take their toys very seriously and often
| go to great lengths in both time and money to master them. Bringing the
+---------------

I've heard and read computer experts discussing the possibility of video games based on a knowledge of computer hardware to help entice children to learn computer technology. (Say, a puzzle based on assembling logic components into (virtual) working devices.) This is the kind of thing that *we* should be considering, for the same reason.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

241. Part 3 (of 3) of PR 90-55 Report and Order

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 02:33:15 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan7.023315.947@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 4711

APPENDIX

Part 97 of Chapter I of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

1. The authority citation for Part 97 continues to read as follows:

Authority citation: 48 Stat. 1066, 1082, as amended; 47 USC 154, 303. Interpret or apply 48 Stat. 1064-1068, 1081-1105, as amended; 47 USC 151-155, 301-609, unless otherwise noted.

2. Section 97.119(e) is revised to read as follows:

97.119 Station identification.

* * * * *

(e) When the control operator is a person who is exercising the rights and privileges authorized by 97.9(b) of this Part, an indicator must be included after the call sign as follows:

(1) For a control operator who has requested a license modification from Novice Class to Technician Class: KT;

(2) For a control operator who has requested a license modification from Novice Class or Technician Class to General Class: AG;

(1) For a control operator who has requested a license modification from Novice, Technician, or General Class operator to Advanced Class: AA; or

(1) For a control operator who has requested a license modification from Novice, Technician, General, or Advanced Class operator to Amateur Extra Class: AE.

* * * * *

3. Section 97.301(e) is amended by revising the introductory text preceding the table to read as follows:

97.301 Authorized frequency bands.

* * * * *

(e) For a station having a control operator holding a Novice Class operator license, or a Technician Class operator license plus a CSCE indicating that the person passed element 1(A), 1(B) or 1(C), or a Technician Class operator license issued before February 14, 1991:

* * * * *

4. Section 97.501 is amended by revising the introductory text and paragraph (d) to read as follows:

97.501 Qualifying for an amateur operator license.

An applicant must pass an examination for the issuance of a new amateur operator license and for each change in operator class. Each applicant for the class of operator license specified below must pass, or otherwise receive examination credit for, the following examination elements:

* * * * *

(d) Technician Class operator: Elements 2 and 3(A).

* * * * *

FOOTNOTES

1. 5 FCC Red 880 (1990).

2. Morse code telegraphy emission types are commonly referred to as "CW," the telegraphic abbreviation of the phrase "continuous wave." See Section 97.3(c)(1) of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. 97.3(c)(1), for a listing of the CW emission types.

3. See No. 2735 of the ITU Radio Regulations (Geneva, 1979) (hereafter international Radio Regulations).

4. Id

5. The license classes are, in ascending steps, Novice, Technician, General, Advanced, and Amateur Extra. The examinations cover three levels of telegraphy skill. They are 5, 13, and 20 words per minute (wpm). The examinee must also pass written examination elements, depending upon the operator license class sought. See sections 97.501 and 97.503 of the Commission's Rules 47 C.F.R. 97.501 and 97.503.

6. See Notice of Proposed Rule Making, Docket No. 20282, 39 Fed. Reg. 44042 (1974) and Notice of Proposed Rule Making, PR Docket No. 83-28, 48 Fed. Reg. 1855 (1983).

7. Section 97.1 of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. 97.1, expresses the fundamental purpose of the amateur service in the United States in five principles: (a) Recognition and enhancement of the value of the amateur service to the public as a voluntary, noncommercial communication service, particularly with respect to providing emergency communications; (b) Continuation and extension of the amateur's proven ability to contribute to the advancement of the radio art; (c) Encouragement and improvement of the amateur service through rules which provide for advancing skills in both the communication and technical phases of the art; (d) Expansion of the existing reservoir within the amateur service of trained operators, technicians, and electronic experts; (e) Continuation and extension of the amateur's unique ability to enhance international goodwill.

8. For example, see comments of Edward P. Murphy at 1, Janet V. Whitney at 6, Gary Worthington at 1.

9. For example, see comments of Jack Bitzer at 3-4, Gordon Girton at 2-3.

10. For example, see comments of John A. Carroll at 1-9, Scott B. Laughlin at 1, and Gordon Girton at 2.

11. For example see comments of O. D. Williams at 1, Michael Barry at 1, Joint Comment of Thomas A. Geis, Georgann M. Geis, and Frederick R. Geis at 1.

12. Notice at para. 5.

13. Id. at para. 15.

14. QCWA comments at 3.

15. ARRL comments at 6.

16. Id. at 2.

17. Comments of NCVEC at 4.

18. Comment of ARIG at 5.

19. Comment of Alan Kaiser at 1.

20. Comment of Michael C. Migliaccio at 1.

21. Comment of Patrick D. Bouldin at 2.

22. Comment of Joel Dunn at 1.

23. Comment of Donald J. Ray at 1.

24. See Section 97..3(c) of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. 97.3(c), for a description of and the emission types associated with each of these terms.

25. See para 12, supra.

26. The CSCE (certificate of successful completion of an examination) is a document issued by the VEs to an examinee. It indicates which examination element(s) the examinee has passed. See Sections 97.505(a) and 97.9(b) of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. 97.505(a) and 97.9(b).

27. NCVEC comments at 9.

28. QCWA comments at 1.

29. ARRL comments at 11.

30. ARRL comments at 8.

31. NCVEC comments at 6.

32. Comments of QCWA at 6. To qualify for a Novice Class operator license, an examinee must pass a 5 wpm telegraphy examination and a thirty question written examination. To obtain a Technician Class operator license, an

examinee must pass the Novice Class examination elements and an additional written test of twenty-five questions.

33. Above 30 MHz, Novice Class licensees are authorized privileges on the 222.10-223.91 MHz segment of the 1.25 meter band and the entire 23 centimeter band.

34. For example, see comments of QCWA at 8, Phillip David Howard at 3, Conrad Ekstrom at 1, Jay W. Underdown at 3, and Michael R. Burgin at 1.

35. During fiscal year 1990, of the 26,134 persons who entered the amateur service, 2,617 persons did so by obtaining the Technician Class license.

36. Existing Technician Class licensees are authorized all possible privileges above 30 MHz. Below 30 MHz, these licensees are authorized CW emission privileges in portions of the 80, 40, 15 and 10 meter bands, RTTY and data emissions in the frequency segment 28.100-28.300 MHz, and phone emissions in the frequency segment 28.300-28.500 MHz.

37. For convenience, holders of a Technician Class license issued prior to February 14, 1991, and holders of both a Technician Class license and a CSCE for passing a telegraphy examination are referred to hereafter as "Technician Plus CSCE Class" operators to distinguish them from holders of the codeless Technician Class license only.

38. Element 2 is the fundamental written examination required for every class of amateur operator license. Element 3(A) is a written examination concerning the additional privileges of the Technician Class operator license. See Section 97.503(b) of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. 97.503(b).

39. ARRL comments at 13. The ARRL proposed that the current twenty-five question Element 3(A) written examination be expanded by five questions and that the current thirty question Element 2 written examination continue as is.

40. For example, see comments of Thomas I. Geiger at 6, William I. Glover at 1, and John C. Thomas at 1.

41. For example, see comments of ARIG at 7, Interstate Repeater Society, Inc., at 3, Michael V. Morrelli at 1, and QCWA at 4.

42. NCVEC comments at 11.

43. NCVEC comments at 8. The current Element 2, 30 question written examination would be reduced by 5 questions and the current Element 3(A), 25 question written examination would be used as in in NCVEC's proposal.

44. See Section 97.503(b) of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. 97.503(b) and Section 303(1) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 USC 303(1). See also No. 2736 of the international Radio Regulations.

45. See Section 97.507(b) of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. 97.507(b).

46. See Section 97.523 of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. 97.523.

47. See Section 97.503(b) of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. 97.503(b).

48. Notice at para. 22.

49. Comments of NCVEC at 6.

50. ARRL comments at 13.

51. See Section 97.519 of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. 97.519.

52. See Section 97.9(b) of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. 97.9(b). In the case of a codeless Technician Class licensee who holds a CSCE for only a telegraphy element, the 365 day limitation on operator privileges would not apply because the CSCE does not indicate that the licensee has passed the necessary examinations for a higher class operator license.

53. The data base for codeless Technician Class licensees who subsequently pass a telegraphy examination will be incorporated into the amateur service licensee data base when the necessary capability becomes available.

54. Comment of Mark Forbes at 2.

55. Comments of Elvin D. Lytle at 1, National Amateur Radio Association at 5, Douglas N. Stracener at 3.

56. Comments of ARRL, at 8.

57. In fiscal year 1990, the Commission issued 20,704 Novice Class licenses, each of which required the processing of a license application. The Commission also processed 15,468 applications from Novice Class licensees that upgraded to Technician Class, and 2,617 applications from individuals who entered the amateur service by obtaining a Technician Class license.

58. Comments of National Amateur Radio Association at 7.

59. See Section 97.119(e) of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. 97.119(e), for details of the indicator system.

60. See Section 97.307(f)(9) of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. 97.307(f)(9).

61. For example, see comments of Thomas I. Geiger at 6.

242. Re: Part 3 (of 3) of PR 90-55 Report and Order

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 02:38:16 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <1991Jan7.023816.1042@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 4712

I've finished uploading the entire text of the Report and Order in PR 90-55 in three netnews articles.

As I mentioned earlier, I've typed this whole thing in by hand from a xerox of a FAX. I ran the results through 'spell', which caught most typoes, but I can't guarantee that every single number and name is perfect, especially in the footnotes where a smaller font size was used. If anyone spots any typoes, I'd appreciate hearing about them.

Phil

243. Re: Future Ham needs to know ...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 02:49:19 UTC
From: murray@sun13.scri.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <1818@sun13.scri.fsu.edu>
Source record: 4713

>>What would be a good book to study, that would cover the requirements
>>for the written test.
>>Michael Waugh

In article <7880397@hpfcdc.HP.COM> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>The codeless Tech test is a subset of the question pool for the Novice
>and Tech (FCC elements 2A and 2B). The question pool is published in
>quite a few books. There's even one at Radio Shack. The ARRL also
>publishes the pool. If you can find a local radio club, you can
>probably borrow one of these books for free. I'd lend you mine, but
>I borrowed it from a friend :)

This looks like a good place to drop in a plug that's been seen before...

For those on the Internet, who also have access to a well-equipped Macintosh,
(I expect the overlap is pretty good..) FTP to apple.com, and grab the
Hypercard stacks in /pub/ham-radio. (*test*.hqx) They also have a (non-
Hypercard) Morse practice program for the Mac. The Hypercard stacks are set
up to give you a random test, following all FCC guidelines, out of the
question pool for whatever stack you open (Novice to Extra.) They use the
current question pools for all exams. A wonderful practice tool.

If you can FTP to apple.com, but don't have Stuffit or whatever to unpack
the stacks, give me a yell and I'll try to help you get a working stack...

Gad! Listen to me! A non ham (currently), and I'm sounding like an Elmer!
(perhaps certain facets of amateur radio should take note...)

>Perry Scott / KF0CA

--
Disclaimer: Yeah, right, like you really believe I run this place.
John R. Murray | "Never code anything
murray@vsjrm.scri.fsu.edu | bigger than your head.."
Supercomputer Research Inst.| - Me

244. Re: Rumors of ARRL appeal on No-Code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 02:51:44 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <740@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 4703

In article <985.2784FF08@w8grt.fidonet.org>, jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:

>
> >
> > But Jim specifically referenced bulletins transmitted by W1AW, which
> > I receive regularly at my station. ARRL Press Releases, which were
> > NOT in his reference, don't seem to come in here! :)
>
> I goofed. So, shoot me!
>

OK, OK.....sorry, I've been a little hard on Jim lately....

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

245. ARRL Letter, 12/31/90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 03:13:48 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan7.031348.1550@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 4714

The ARRL Letter
Vol. 9, No. 26
December 31, 1990

FCC Sets Date for Code-Free Tech, Disabled Testing Changes

On Dec. 13 the Federal Communications Commission issued Reports and Orders in the matters of a code-free amateur license and of relaxed Morse code testing for the disabled. February *QST* will carry the complete text of their R&O on the code-free Technician license and a detailed report on new CW testing procedures for the disabled. Here are the highlights:
The effective date for code-free Technician license exams is February 14, and details are mostly as described in the last *Letter*. The R&O does provide insight into the Commission's thinking on the matter. They begin by noting that 70 percent of comments received favored "at least an entry level codeless license." Comments from organizations ranging from the ARRL to the Quarter Century Wireless Association also are invoked, and those of the QCWA were apparently given heavy consideration.
Comments noted by the FCC in opposition to a code-free license were that CW is a superior means of communication that should be retained for all license classes, and that tradition should be maintained. FCC did not fully agree, saying "telegraphy skill is not so essential to proper operation of a station that transmits exclusively above 30 MHz such as to justify turning away otherwise qualified persons who do not possess the skill."
As for specific licensing requirements, the FCC decided not to accept a recommendation that five questions on operating practice be added to the existing 55-question Technician written exam (30 questions from Element 2 and 25 from Element 3A).
Both the ARRL and the National Conference of Volunteer Examiner Coordinators (NCVEC) had recommended that the Commission in effect create a sixth license class, by recording the subsequent passing of a 5-WPM CW test by code-free licensees. Instead, the upgrade to Technician-plus-CW will not involve the issuance of a new license, as described in the previous *Letter*.
Instructors already are gearing up for an expected influx of hams-to-be resulting from the announcement. ARRL's Educational Activities Department is preparing a new class instructor guide for this new entry point into Amateur Radio. EAD seeks ideas from instructors on content of the new guide, as well as suggestions on how to "mainstream" the new Technicians into our ranks (as well as convincing them of the importance of League membership).
Assuming the code-free Technician license becomes a reality on February 14, amateurs who passed Element 2 and/or Element 3A after February 14, 1990 may now qualify for (or have partial credit toward) the new

license. (Element credit is good only for 365 days from the examination date).
And current Novices and Technicians are advised to retain their license (or a copy) to document that they have passed the 5 WPM Morse code examination, for future upgrades.
ARRL Board members will be reviewing the Report and Order--and member reactions--between now and the Board meeting January 18-19, where there will be an opportunity to consider whether partial reconsideration should be sought on the issues on which the Commission departed from the League's recommendations.

CW Testing of the Disabled

Beginning as early as February 14 there are procedures in the FCC Rules for people with certain disabilities to follow who wish to be excused from 13- and 20-wpm Morse code examinations for Amateur Radio licenses. In a Report and Order adopted December 13, 1990, the FCC amended its rules "to exempt from the higher speed Morse code telegraphy examinations amateur operator licensees who, because of severe handicaps, are incapable of passing those examinations."
The exemptions will *not* apply to the 5-wpm tests, since a demonstration of Morse ability is required for operation below 30 MHz.
The primary concern voiced by the ARRL and others was that such exemptions could compromise the entire volunteer examiner program, by putting undue burdens on VEs to make judgements about an applicant's disabilities as well as in asking non-amateur medical professionals to assess applicants.
According to the FCC, the most objections were to a proposed list of disabilities, a list drawn up by the government to indicate a person's "employability." Commenter Alan L. Braun, M.D., NS0B, told the FCC "many persons who have handicaps that prevent them from working do not have handicaps that prevent them from taking a telegraphy examination."
As a result, the FCC will "rely on the integrity and the judgement of the physician who signs the certification to establish, after consulting with the patient, that the person is severely handicapped and because of the disability is unable to pass the telegraphy examination.
"We expect both the examinee and the physician to be honest" the FCC said.
Further, the Commission will "develop a briefing paper for physicians that describes the nature of the Morse code examinations."
"Physicians" will be defined as doctors of medicine (M.D.) and doctors of osteopathy (D.O.), only.
And, at the ARRL's urging, the FCC also will require that an applicant for exemption sign a release, permitting disclosure to the FCC of medical information pertaining to the disability. Revised Form 610s, which will include a physician's certification form, will "contain a warning regarding the penalties for making willful false statements to the Commission in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1001."
In its Report and Order the FCC also acknowledged comments concerning "dilution of the amateur service" and "demeaning" the handicapped, saying in the first case that Morse proficiency had not in the

past proven to be a "filter" for the service and, in the second, that all handicapped persons still would be able to choose to take the examinations even if they met the requirements for an exemption.
In the matter of whether a disabled person will be able to give a volunteer examination for an element from which he was exempted, the R&O left to VE coordinators to certify disabled VEs, saying that a disabled licensee could, in some cases, administer exam elements they themselves had not taken.
The Commission used the following example: an Amateur Extra class licensee, acting as a volunteer examiner and having been exempted himself from the 20-WPM examination, still would be capable of administering a receiving exam to another applicant, by the use of taped CW and a written copy of the text sent.
This amendment of the Commission's rules becomes effective Feb. 14, 1991.

COMMENTS BACK 40-METER PROPOSAL

On Dec. 3 the League filed with FCC its comments on the Second Notice of Inquiry in General Docket 89-554, the WARC-92 preparatory proceeding. Supported was a proposal to provide a 300-kHz worldwide amateur allocation, free of broadcasting interference, at 7 MHz. A realignment of the 41-meter broadcasting band to provide a broadcasting band in Region 2 would make this possible. Feedback from League members has largely supported shifting the current amateur 40-meter band band downward by 100 kHz, in exchange for eliminating the present geographical sharing arrangement with broadcasting.
At its meeting November 27 the FCC Industry Advisory Committee agreed to recommend this 7-MHz realignment, adding to a growing consensus on this point among the key players in U.S. WARC-92 preparations.
On 2 meters, the League expressed concern about possible interference to the crowded band should an LEO satellite service be implemented in the adjacent band of 148.0-149.9 MHz, but did not oppose oppose the proposed allocation.
The League did oppose a proposal to reallocate 420-421 MHz for low earth orbit (LEO) satellites, instead supporting an initiative of WARC Informal Working Group 2, which seeks ways of accommodating this new use without adversely affecting existing services.
Finally, the League opposed any reallocation of 2390-2450 MHz that would deny the Amateur Service, and particularly the Amateur-Satellite Service, access to this important band. Recent good news on this front is that satellite broadcasting interests have studied the issue and have concluded that, for the next 15 years or so, satellite sound broadcasting is not feasible above 2.0 GHz; the power requirements at the satellite end are too great. But other interests are still eyeing the band.
The League will file reply comments to the Second NOI on or before the deadline of January 7, 1991.

GROUP ASKS REVIEW
OF AM POWER RULE

On Nov. 23, 1990 the Society for the Preservation of Amplitude Modulation (SPAM) filed a petition for reconsideration of the FCC's power limits for AM stations. The Commission denied, on Oct. 13, petitions by the League, by SPAM, and by others, to return to a dc power input limit of 1,000 watts on AM. Since June 2, 1990, the power limit has been 375 watts carrier power output (at 100 percent modulation).

The SPAM petition contends that the FCC has a "hidden agenda concerning ... A3E emission," in that it now restricts experimenters on AM to "a power level four times less than other emission types."

SPAM further contends that power output measurement standards for other modes may not be directly applicable to AM, especially where interference to others is concerned, and that emissions containing a carrier signal should be subject to different standards than carrier-less emissions.

SPAM points out the "adverse economic impact" on amateurs who own "$1,420,000 worth of AM transmitters," noting that most AM gear is American-made and parts to modify equipment to the new, lower power level, may be difficult to obtain.

MONTSERRAT AMATEUR KNIGHTED
FOR HURRICANE HUGO EFFORTS

Errol "Bobbie" Martin, VP2MO, has received the British Empire Award for public service. Martin, known to amateurs around the world, worked tirelessly during and after Hurricane Hugo struck Montserrat, his home, in September, 1988. He provided the only communications into and out of the island for several days following the storm, which caused an estimated 100 million dollars (U.S.) damage and left a quarter of the island's 12,000 population homeless.

The BEM award, formerly the Order of the British Empire, is made to both civilian and military persons for distinguished service. Martin was the only Montserratian to receive the award for service resulting from Hugo. It bestows an honorary knighthood on the recipient, who may then be referred to as "Sir."

But VP2MO would prefer you just call him Bobbie. "It's an honor," he said, "but it doesn't put food on the table."

For more information on Martin and on the island of Montserrat see "A Montserrat Memoir," *QST* for March, 1990, page 50.

QSLING: NOT A LOST ART

Farewell to Joan Hushin, KA1IFO, manager of [the ARRL QSL Bureau] the past dozen years. The bureau handles both outgoing and (some) incoming cards; in 1990 some 3 *million* of them. At press time, applications are still being accepted for the position of Bureau Supervisor; see January *QST* League Lines.

As for your incoming cards, please help your call area bureau by ensuring that you have a stock of SASEs on file, with proper postage. Unofficial word is that first class U.S. postage will rise to 30 cents for the first ounce and 23 cents for each additional ounce, beginning February 3, so please send your hard-working bureau volunteers either additional stamps or money, according to their preference.

DEATHS

Roy Albright, N5RA, of San Antonio, Texas, died December 2. He was 83. Albright was ARRL West Gulf Division Director from 1969 through 1976.

Maurice Carpenter, K0HRZ, of Denver, Colo., died December 17. He was 77. He was ARRL Rocky Mountain Division Director from 1978 to 1980.

George Sterling, W1AE, of Portland, Maine, died November 14 at age 96. Sterling was one of the amateurs who became licensed when licenses were first issued, in 1912. He was the founder of the Radio Intelligence Division of the FCC, which played an important role in World War II and boasts a list of distinguished alumni who are still active in telecommunications and Amateur Radio today. He was the only licensed amateur to be a Commissioner of the FCC, from 1948 to 1954.

Connie Campbell, W1CIE, of Farmington, Conn., died November 26 after a long illness. She was 60, the wife of retired QST Managing Editor Laird Campbell, W1CUT, and also had worked at League Headquarters.

BRIEFS

* The FCC has approved another one-year extension of [Special Temporary Authorizations] (STAs) for selected HF packet stations under automatic control. The extension, until January 4, 1992, is to permit continued experimentation until new FCC rules regarding automatic control of data communications are adopted.

* A federal law concerning FCC responsibility in time of war or national emergency has been changed. As of Dec. 11, 1990, Amateur Radio stations no longer will automatically be shut down in such cases. Now, in either event, all FCC licensees will be obliged to observe whatever orders and instructions the FCC issues in the interests of national security and spectrum use.

* If you're renting or borrowing space on a commercial tower, be advised that [the FCC may be interested in you]. According to the Dec. 17 issue of *Broadcasting* magazine, a two-day inspection of such towers by The FCC in November found 16 per cent (160 out of 1,031) "in apparent violation of safety rules governing their painting and lighting." Each licensee using tower space is separately responsible for lighting and painting, said Richard Smith, chief of the FCC Field Operations Bureau. The Commission has begun tentatively levying fines (mostly $2,000) against each user of towers it found in violation, according to *Broadcasting*.

* On Dec. 13 and 14 the FCC identified 141 radio operators illegally transmitting on frequencies adjacent to the Citizens Band and the 10 meter Amateur band. The two-day effort, involving personnel from all 35 Commission field offices, resulted in fines totalling $147,000. The unlicensed operations were identified as originating from all 50 states plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. The most active states, according to the FCC, were Florida, California, Michigan, Texas, and Arizona. The equipment in use typically was modified Citizens Band or

Amateur transceivers with linear power amplifiers.
Operators included members of organized groups such as World Wide Sideband, Satellite, Alfa Tango, Whiskey Tango, Whiskey Jack, Unidad, Truckers, Eagles International, and Old Timers.

* In response to a request from U.S. Army Brigadier General Wesley B. Taylor, Jr, community commander of the Nuernberg (Germany) Military Community, ARRL has shipped two HF radios for Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS) use by the First Armored Division in Saudi Arabia. "Our present MARS equipment is insufficient for a deployment of this kind," Taylor said, "and we are desperately in need of additional equipment." The rigs, a Kenwood TS-140S and an ICOM IC-735, were donated in September, 1989, by the manufacturers, for use in Puerto Rico following Hurricane Hugo.
MARS frequencies being used for traffic from the Middle East can be heard on 20.994, 19.532, 14.650, and 14.665 MHz.
MCI Communications Corporation has announced they are providing equipment "to establish 15 new MARS stations" in Saudi Arabia. Since September, MCI has been donating free emergency long-distance telephone service to U.S. military troops in Saudi Arabia through the American Red Cross.

* Lowering the median: A very active Amateur Radio club has [polled its current licensing students] by asking them four questions: 1) Age; 2) Occupation; 3) How they heard about the licensing class; and 4) Why they want to become hams.
35% of the students were age 18 or under, 40% were 19 to 50; and 22% were over 50 (3 per cent kept it a secret). 41% of the class were students, 20% had "electronics related" jobs, and 12% were retired. 75% of the class heard about it from a friend or the newspaper. And their reasons for getting a license ranged from DXing (the most popular response) to Scouting, to "for the fun of it."

* W1AW now is home to plaques listing more than 200 people who contributed $500 or $1,000 to the 1989 renovation of the Maxim Memorial Station. Those contributions amounted to some $180,000. Of course, thousands more contributed smaller amounts, it all adding up to improved service to the amateur community by the station.
W1AW has returned to 160 meters with code practice and bulletins, on 1.818 MHz (CW) and 1.890 MHz (SSB). And, since Jan. 2, the Headquarters station has changed CW frequencies on 10 and 15 meters, to 28.0675 and 21.0675 MHz, to avoid interference to packet operators.

* Nearly one hundred countries have reciprocal Amateur Radio operating agreements with the United States, according to the latest list issued by the FCC (on Dec. 7). HQ has the necessary forms to be used in applying to these and certain other countries for operating permission, yours for an SASE.

* Nominations are sought for awards to be presented at the next ARRL Atlantic Division Convention, to be held in association with the Rochester, NY Hamfest May 17-19, 1991. "Amateur of the Year" nominees

should be from the Atlantic Division and have a strong record of service to the Amateur community. A "Grand Ole Ham" award also will be presented, to someone at least 50 years old and licensed 30 years or more. New for 1991 is the Atlantic Division Technical Achievement Award, available to either an individual or group.
Complete information is available from Richard Goslee, K2VCZ, 24 Elaine Dr., Rochester NY 14623. Deadline for nominations is April 10.

AMATEUR RADIO CALL SIGN LIST

Here are the latest (as of Dec. 1, 1990) call signs issued by the FCC:

District Group A Group B Group C Group D

Extra Advanced Tech/Gen Novice

0 AA0CW KF0OI N0MRS KB0HUQ
1 WN1M KC1YL N1IGM KA1WSU
2 AA2CN KE2YH N2LKZ KB2LOI
3 WG3V KD3UY N3ISG KA3YBS
4 AC4AY KN4TI KC4UJV
5 AA5WC KI5LS N5RTK KB5OFU
6 AA6ZU KK6TN KC6PPF
7 AA7GV KG7KW N7PXO KB7MBI
8 AA8CR KF8KO N8NCU KB8LBL
9 WX9M KF9AG N9KHY KB9FSV
HAWAII AH6KT NH6XY WH6CJP
ALASKA AL7MF NL7VP WL7BZN
V.I. NP2I KP2BV NP2EB WP2AHF
P.R. KP4RI WP4JPM

246. Re: ARRL Letter, 12/31/90

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 03:26:18 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <1991Jan7.032618.1732@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 4715

> Comments noted by the FCC in opposition to a code-free license were
>that CW is a superior means of communication that should be retained for
>all license classes, and that tradition should be maintained. FCC did not
>fully agree, saying "telegraphy skill is not so essential to proper
>operation of a station that transmits exclusively above 30 MHz such as to
>justify turning away otherwise qualified persons who do not possess the
>skill."

I always love it when the League engages in "spin control". The FCC
didn't say that they didn't fully agree with these comments, they
COMPLETELY REJECTED them as arguments against a codeless license. At
least that's how I read the relevant parts of the Report and Order
(paragraphs 12-15).

Phil

247. HamComm - Who has a good copy?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 04:14:15 UTC
From: jcl@lingua.cltr.uq.OZ.AU
Message-ID: <1991Jan7.041415.27618@lingua.cltr.uq.OZ.AU>
Source record: 4716

I am very interested in the HamComm program recently posted to
Simtel by W.C.Schroeder.

Unfortunately I do not seem to be able to get a
good copy. I requested twice the file HC901204.ZIP from SIMTEL.
But the files I received do not unzip properly. Is the file
on SIMTEL corrupted? I am using Dezip20. I get CRC errors
for HC901204.exe and messages about ambiguous code trees for a couple
of other files, including the hlp file. I do not think the
errors are caused by transmission as I downloaded other files
at the same time (also ZIP files, actually) and was able to dezip
them properly.

I tryed to contact the author, but the address I use must be wrong
for my mail bounces.

If any one out there has a good copy of the program, could you send
me a brief note? I shall then request the file from the closest
site.

Many thanks in advance.

Jean-Claude Lacherez
Department of French
University of Queensland, Q 4072, Australia

jcl@lingua.cltr.uq.oz.au

248. Re: FCC via Internet

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 05:43:11 UTC
From: pozar@kumr.UUCP
Message-ID: <280@kumr.UUCP>
Source record: 4709

In article <996.2786147F@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>For the benefit of whoever asked:
>
>They have no uucp map according to UUNET.UU.NET. House of Representatives, yes.
>Department of Labor, yes. Federal Reserve Board, yes. Democratic National
>Committee, yes.

Hmmm, I just sent a copy of Zmodem to the FCC's 'UNIX guru' in D.C.
I would imagine that there is some manner or method to get mail to them.
I'll ask my contact.

Tim

--
uunet!hoptoad!kumr!pozar Fido: 1:125/555 PaBell: (415) 788-3904
USNail: KKSF-FM / 77 Maiden Lane / San Francisco CA 94108

249. ICOM email address

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 06:37:07 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <741@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 4597
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

As items concerning ICOM have been posted to the net (like complaints
or customer service anecdotes) I have been passing them on to Bill
Everett, K7RIE of ICOM. I can't recall Bill's job there, but he is
a higher up manager in their Bellevue facility.

Bill is not on usenet, but has a Compuserve address that is
accessable from the net. For a long time Bill was unable to reply
to usenet messages, but the kinks seem to have been worked out.

For anyone who has a problem with any ICOM product or service that they
feel they have been unable to resolve otherwise, or if you would just like
to bend Bill's ear concerning just about anything, his email address is:

76702.737@compuserve.com

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

250. Icom IC-R1 Questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 07:25:43 UTC
From: stever@wjvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <1673@wjvax.UUCP>
Source record: 4718
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

While traveling in Japan recently, I bought an ICOM IC-R1 Communications Receiver. This is a handheld scanning receiver about the same size as a HT without the external battery case. The specified frequency range is 2-905 MHz but it will tune 100 kHz to 1300 MHz. It is a really neat unit. I have been having fun listening to police calls, ham radio, etc. but I have a bunch of questions:

1. Can anyone supply an English instruction manual for this unit? I have only the Japanese manual and there are some functions I have not yet figured out. ICOM America sent me a form letter stating that they will not supply the unit or the manual in the U.S. at this time.

2. Can anyone supply a list of frequencies of interesting things to listen to in the Bay area, particularly San Jose and Santa Cruz areas?

3. How could I construct a simple antenna for listening to HF frequencies? (the unit comes with a flexible VHF-UHF antenna). Should I build an active antenna? (I saw a Ramsey kit for about $20)

4. Can anyone supply a list of interesting HF frequencies which I might be able to pick up with this receiver and the above antenna? The tuning resolution is 500 Hz and demodulation modes are AM, FM, Wideband FM.

5. Can anyone recommend a good book for introduction to amateur radio?

Thanks in advance for any help.

Steve Reinhold
{..!pyramid,..!decwrl!qubix}!wjvax!stever
Watkins-Johnson Co., San Jose Ca. : (408) 435-1400 x3203

--

Steve Reinhold
{..!pyramid,..!decwrl!qubix}!wjvax!stever
Watkins-Johnson Co., San Jose Ca. : (408) 435-1400 x3203

251. Re: new technician license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 07:40:04 UTC
From: tenney@well.sf.ca.us
Message-ID: <22473@well.sf.ca.us>
Source record: 4724

A friend is an active ARRL VE in the San Jose area. He says that they were told (and yesterday did) to take 2 and 3A tests now, and hold the 610 submittal until the 15th.

Glenn
AA6ER

252. CALL FOR VOTES: reorganization of rec.ham-radio.*

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 07:51:50 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <Jan.6.23.53.39.1991.9616@turbo.bio.net>
Source record: 4723
Cross-posted to: news.announce.newgroups,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet

```
This is a formal call for votes for the proposed reorganization of
rec.ham-radio.*. The discussion period started on December 4, 1990, and
has run for just over the required 30 days (extended from the original
ending time of 31 December 1990 due to the Christmas and New Year's
holidays). Please read this entire posting before sending in your
vote; the ballot to be used is at the end.

THE PROPOSAL:
=============
The following groups are to be renamed:
rec.ham-radio => rec.radio.amateur.misc
rec.ham-radio.packet => rec.radio.amateur.packet
rec.ham-radio.swap => rec.radio.swap
Groups will be renamed by creating the replacement group, asking site
admins to alias the old group to the new one, and rmgrouping the old
group after traffic in it has died down, hopefully about a month later.
This method has been shown to work in other hierarchies.

The following groups are to be created:
rec.radio.amateur.policy
This group is intended to contain any and all discussion about policy
issues pertaining to amateur radio, including, but not limited to,
rules, regulations, laws, and legal actions by and against amateur
radio operators. This group is to be unmoderated.

rec.radio.cb
This group is intended to contain discussions related to Citizens'
Band radio. This group will be unmoderated.

RATIONALE:
==========
1. Why move the groups at all? The primary motivation is to make it
easier for interested people to find newsgroups related to ham radio.
The rec.radio hierarchy was created after rec.ham-radio (net.ham-radio
before the Great Renaming). It is an inconsistency in the namespace to
have groups for similar purposes separated from each other, and that
makes it harder for new users to find the desired groups. Further,
this allows a change from ham radio to amateur radio (see next topic).

2. Why .amateur instead of .ham? It has been pointed out in discussion
that "ham radio" is primarily an American term, and carries little
meaning outside the US. In addition, there are negative connotations
attached to "ham" that don't apply to "amateur". Some confusion also
exists in the public mind about just what a "ham radio operator" is,
as evidenced by the occasional "ham operator jams aircraft
```

frequencies!" when the person in question has never been a licensed amateur radio operator.

3. Why a .policy group? A significant part of the traffic in rec.ham-radio is concerned with issues of policy. This includes substantially all of the flamage, which has in the recent past included such subjects as whether or not it's legal to order a pizza via an amateur repeater, the proposal to add a class of license that does not require knowledge of the International Morse Code, and the legality of modifying amateur equipment to transmit outside the amateur bands. The new group is intended to move the flames and the long discussions that never seem to get anywhere out of the main group.

4. Why use the name .policy, instead of .rules, .regs, .regulations, etc.? The group is intended to contain any and all discussion about any policy issues pertaining to amateur radio. This includes not just rules and regulations of the FCC and other national regulatory bodies, but also laws affecting hams (such as the infamous New Jersey scanner law), lawsuits over nuisance issues, antenna ordinances, frequency coordination and band planning, and the like. .policy is the best name that has been suggested for the group out of many possibilities.

5. Why not a .tech group? There are two reasons for this one. The first is that there's more to ham radio that's non-inflammatory than just technical discussions, and the object of a new group is to move the flames, not run away from them. A .tech group would leave those of us who are interested in more than just technical discussions, yet not in the seemingly endless legal discussions, left to wade through the flames. Second, Brian Kantor, who maintains the info-hams mailing list, has said that info-hams will continue to gateway rec.ham-radio (and, presumably, rec.radio.amateur.misc) only, and moving the technical postings off would deprive those on the mailing list.

6. Why create a .cb group? There is currently no place for Citizens' Band radio discussions explicit in the hierarchy. These postings currently wind up in rec.ham-radio, where they tend to generate flamage all out of proportion to their volume.

THE MECHANICS OF THE VOTE:
==========

The voting period will run from Monday, 7 January 1991 until Monday, 28 January 1991. Only votes received during that period will be counted. Each proposal is a separate vote, and must be voted on separately under the Guidelines for Group Creation (which have been applied to renames as well in the past).

Please edit and send in the ballot below. Each ballot will be stripped of all but the From: line and the lines containing valid votes by an automatic process; I won't see any comments included. No individual acknowledgments will be mailed. Votes will be acknowledged en masse in a posting on Thursday,

18 January 1991, and complete vote results will be posted on Tuesday, 29 January 1991.

For each proposal, indicate your choice of a yes vote or a no vote by placing a Y or N, respectively, at the beginning of the line. The first character on the line that is either a Y or an N (case doesn't matter) will be counted as your vote on that proposal. You may abstain from any particular vote by deleting the line entirely from the ballot. An invalid line (one not containing a Y or an N before the "Proposal #n:" tag) will be treated as an abstention, as well. Mail the completed ballot to me at this address, jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu, with the characters "VOTE" somewhere in the Subject: line. (Again, case doesn't matter.) Replying to this message with your newsreader's mail reply command ("R" in rn, readnews, vnews, and vn; I don't know nn's commamd) will work fine. Votes posted to the net will be summarily ignored and may earn the poster a free flame from the net.police.

THE BALLOT:
==========
? Proposal #1: Rename rec.ham-radio to rec.radio.amateur.misc
? Proposal #2: Rename rec.ham-radio.packet to rec.radio.amateur.packet
? Proposal #3: Rename rec.ham-radio.swap to rec.radio.swap
? Proposal #4: Create rec.radio.amateur.policy
? Proposal #5: Create rec.radio.cb

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"I smell a scientific fish." -- Chip Salzenberg

253. Re: EQ for Microsats, DSP, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 08:10:55 UTC
From: jrc@brainiac.mn.org
Message-ID: <1991Jan7.081055.932@brainiac.mn.org>
Source record: 4719

In article <405@plato.hera.Sbi.Com> jl@hera.Sbi.Com (Jean-Louis Ecochard) writes:
>A recent article with this subject mentions the PK-232 and new AEA DSP product.
>I just purchased a PK-232 (as an alternative to the M7000) and was
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

Whoa - isn't the difference between a PK232 and an M7000 kind of like the
difference between a 3 wheeled roller skate and the starship Enterprise ?

Jeff - NR0D
--
Jeffrey Comstock
Senior CyberGeek

254. Wanted: to enrol in "Fox Tango" club

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 08:11:00 UTC
From: MULTI@TRIUMFER.BITNET
Message-ID: <91Jan7.041557est.57661@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Source record: 4726

Could someone please pass me the mailing address of the "Fox Tango Club", and
the yearly membership dues.

Y.N. Miles,
VE7-ALQ,
<MULTI.TRIUMFcl.bitnet>

255. ARRL Membership.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 11:14:43 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <07.Jan.91.11
Source record: 4722

Seeing the recent discussion on ARRL's feelings on no-code license, i was wondering - what proportion of US hams are members of ARRL? Here in the UK the membership of RSGB is some 50-60%% of license holders. I can dig out the precise figure if anyone is interested.

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

256. Re: HTs and Die Hard

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 12:48:24 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan7.224834.3604@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 4577

>RE:Die Hard HT's

> Incredible and unlimited features aside, what I want to know
> is where Hollywood buys BATTERYS for their super HT's, and where
> can I buy these seemingly inexhaustible cells for my HTs??

>J.B. Later (jeffl@pmafire.inel.gov)

Same place Clint Eastwood gets nuclear dynamite: Acme division of GD.
Acme Anti-Roadrunner Systems Inc. reorganized and became a military
contractor after the famous Coyote vs. Acme consumer-liability
lawsuit. :^P

--

Frank W9MKV reid@ucs.indiana.edu

257. Re: Cushcraft R5

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 13:26:12 UTC
From: eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4140033@hpnjld.HP.COM>
Source record: 4578

>I've worked many stations who use the R5. Since I am thinking about
>acquiring one, I always ask thos ewho use them if they are completely
>satisfied. THEY ALL ANSWER,YES!
>
>Question for the net: are they really that good. My intention is to mount
>one at about 60 feet, just above my triband beam.

Mounting an R5 near a triband beam is probably not a good idea. You
will have coupling between the two antennas, and the directivity of
the yagi wil be ruined by the current induced in the omnidirectional
vertical. Try to separate the two antennas by more than a half
wavelength (at 14 MHz).

Ed Gilbert, WA2SRQ

258. Re: CAPACITORS, RESONNANT FREQUENCY, R7000 to NRD 525

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 13:32:38 UTC
From: eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4140034@hpnjld.HP.COM>
Source record: 4579

>With that said, let's just choose a cap which will meet the requirement of
>low impedance at 10.7 MHz. For the cap to be 1 ohm or less at this frequency,
>it should be greater than about 150 nF (0.15 uF). You also want a cap of
>this value that can still be expected to be a cap at this frequency; in other

Your decimal point slipped. It's actually 15 nF (0.015 uF).

259. 'Comet' antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 13:57:39 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <07.Jan.91.14
Source record: 4580

'Comet' antennas - well, I bought a HS-WX1 (dualband 144/430 colinear) and whilst the mechanical construction was sort-of OK, the electrical construction seemed flakey to me.
The antenna is fed by attaching the inner of the coax to the centre junction of two capacitors fitted across a coil - these 2 capacitors were disc-ceramic and rated at only 100 volts, and were encapsulated in the cheap 'biscuit' type resin which is not moisture-proof; i re-engineered the feed using 1Kv silver-mica capacitors of higher quality, and slathered the whole feedpoint in non-acidic RTV rubber to keep out what passes for weather round here.
The actual radiating element was made out of copper plated steel wire (same thickness as the cheap metal garment-hangers you get from dry cleaners!) stuffed up inside a fibre-glass tube (so it rattled!).

Overall, I disliked the electrical construction - not a patch on my old (British) Jaybeam C5 colinear; (but then the Jaybeam only works on 2 meters and costs 3 times as much) I guess you get what you pay for.

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

260. twisted mic cord

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 14:44:23 UTC
From: szarekw@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9101071444.AA18101@lonexc.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 4590

Ok, Some will find this hard to believe but here it goes.

I used to get mad when my mic cord got twisted, till i found out why.

They get kinky and twisted when you twist them. People are creatures of habit and by picking up the mike, talking, and putting it back down the same way every time, some of us will undoubtedly put a twist in the cord each time. when this reaches a certain point there appears a reverse turn in the coil. I have learned to watch how I pick up/ put down my mic and no longer have this problem.

Of course I don't pick up a mic that often and don't have to deal with such trivial annoiances as kinky cords because I'm a CW op. I suppose the rest of you inferior non-cw types would never be able to unkink your cords (or anything else for that matter) with out members of our super-race around.
:-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-)

buzz
wm1w

261. repost of prbwon first court order de wa8zhn

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 14:57:00 UTC
From: Macmillaniccgcc.decnet.ab.com@f170.n771.z3.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <9101111658.AA28979@f170.n771.z3.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4581

Lines: 1144

this file is reposted as I am having trouble with responding to some of the
E-MAIL requests for copies. / wa8zhn

This file was created by W A 8 Z H N, J.D. (Jim) MacMILLAN
2760 Gibson Dr. Rocky River, OH 44116

NOTE: the symbol for section is not compatable in plain ascii and
will be shown as (sect.) in 19 places

NOTE: underlining is a function of hardware or software and is omitted

A great effort was made to properly format and correct the
errors made when this document after the printed copy was
scanned into this ASCII format.
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filed 90 sept 21 am11:26
clerk U.S. court
northern ohio district
cleveland

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO

EASTERN DIVISION

JAMES D. MacMILLAN,) 1:87,CV 2820
)
Plaintiff,)
)
- vs -) ORDER
)
CITY OF ROCKY RIVER, et al.,)
)
Defendants.)

Battisti, J.

Before the court is Defendants' Motion to Dismiss and/

or for Summary Judgment. Also before the court is Plaintiff's

Motion for Partial Summary Judgment on Counts I and III of his

Complaint.

Plaintiff James D. MacMillan ("MacMillan"), an amateur radio operator, licensed by the Federal Communication Commission, brings this action against the City of Rocky River, the Building Commissioner for the City of Rocky River ("Commissioner"), in his individual and official capacities, and the members of the Board or Zoning and Building Appeals of the City of Rocky River ("Board"), individually and in their official capacities, for denying, pursuant to certain City ordinances, his application to construct a thirty foot radio antenna system at his Rocky River residence. MacMillan seeks a declaratory judgment, injunctive relief and damages, based upon alleged violations of his rights under the United

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States Constitution and relevant federal statutory law (1) Jurisdiction in the federal district court is predicated upon these alleged violations of the United States Constitution and federal statutory law. 28 U.S.C. (sect.)(sect.) 1331, 1337 and 1343 (1982).

I. FACTS

On or about January 20, 1987, Plaintiff applied to the City of Rocky River for a building permit to construct a thirty (30) foot antenna system at his residence on Gibson Drive in Rocky River. On June 5, 1987, the Commissioner notified the Plaintiff in writing that his application for a building permit was denied based upon three grounds. First, the Plaintiff's proposed radio tower would exceed the maximum height allowance under section 1143.10(b) of the Codified Ordinances of the City of Rocky River. Section 1143.10(b) states in relevant part that:

"broadcasting towers, radio... antennae... may
be erected above the height limit for the district,
subject to the following constraints:

(1) The height from the base of such
structure, or the uppermost point at which such
structure is attached to a building, to the top
of such structure shall not be greater than the
horizontal distance from the base of the
structure to the nearest adjoining property

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(1)Specifically, as an amateur radio operator, Plaintiff claims violations of his rights under the Communications Act of 1934, 47 U.S.C. (sect.) 151, et seq., and the rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") promulgated thereunder, 47 C.F.R. , Part 97.

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line.

Codified Ordinances of the City of Rocky River (sect.) 1143.10 (Ord. 59-73, Passed July 23, 1973) (1985).

In addition, the Commissioner stated that Plaintiff failed to provide certain technical information necessary to reviewing the permit application. Finally, the Commissioner stated that the proposed radio tower was not necessary for the development of Plaintiff's property and would result in a substantial impairment of neighboring real estate values, thus justifying denial of the permit pursuant to section 1333.02 of the Codified Ordinance of the City of Rocky River. Section 1333.02 states that:

Whenever application is made for a permit to
construct or alter a building or structure within
this City, and the Building Commissioner finds that
the proposed building or structure is of such value,
design, material or location that it will result in
a substantial impairment or destruction of value in
neighboring real estate, and if he further finds
that the use of the particular design, material or
location proposed, or substantially similar ones,
is not reasonably essential to the development of
the property proposed to be built or altered, the
Building Commissioner shall refuse to issue the

permit. He shall within five days notify the applicant of such refusal and the reason thereof.

Codified Ordinances of the City of Rocky River (sect.)1333.02 (Ord. 3077, passed November 14, 1955) (1985).

Plaintiff appealed this determination to the Board. On or about August 13, 1987, the Board approved the Commissioner's decision to refuse Plaintiff's application for a building permit.

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On or about August 27, 1987 Plaintiff appealed the Board's decision to the Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas, pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Ann. (sect.) 2506.01 (Anderson 1981 & Supp. 1989).(2) See James D. Macmillan, et al. v. the City of Rocky River, Ohio, et al. , Case No. 135089. On or about October 6, 1987, Plaintiff filed a Motion for Enlargement of Time with the Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas, requesting an extension until October 27, 1987, to file a Brief in Support of his Appeal. On or about October 27, 1987, Plaintiff filed a Motion to Stay Proceedings in that Appeal. On November 9, 1987, Defendants filed a Brief in Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion to Stay Proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas. Apparently, Plaintiff has, to date, filed no brief in support of his appeal in the court of common pleas. On October 27, 1987, the same day Plaintiff filed his motion to stay proceedings in the court of common pleas, Plaintiff also filed the complaint in the instant case in federal court.

The complaint alleges six claims against the City, the Commissioner and the Board:

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(2) (sect.) 2506.01 states that:

Every... decision of any... board... or any
political subdivision of the state may be reviewed by the
common pleas court of the county in which the principal
office of the political subdivision is located...

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Count I --- Sections 1331.01, 1333.02, and 1143.11(b) of

the City Ordinances contravene federal law on their face and

as applied to Plaintiff, thereby violating Art. VI (sect.) 2 of the

United States Constitution.

Count II --- Sections 1331.01, 1333.02, and 1143.11(b)

are unconstitutional on their face and as applied, in that

they unreasonably burden radio communications and interstate

commerce, thereby violating Art. I (sect.) 8.

Count III --- sections 1331.01, 1333.02, and 1143.11(b)

are impermissibly vague and overbroad, thereby violating the

First and Fourteenth Amendments. In addition, Defendants

failure to promulgate reasonable rules relating to the grant

of permits deprives Plaintiff of equal protection and due

process, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Count IV --- Sections 1331.01, 1333.02, and 1143.11(b)

are void and unconstitutional on their face and as applied

insofar as they constitute an invalid exercise of state police

power.

Count V --- sections 1331.01, 1333.02, and 1143.11(b) are

void and unconstitutional on their face and as applied in that

they deprive Plaintiff of equal protection in the exercise of

his constitutional rights, guaranteed by the Fourteenth

Amendment.

Count VI --- Defendant commissioner and Board members

conspired to and did, under color of State law, deny plaintiff

his constitutional right to a fair hearing and of his rights

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and privileges under the First and Fourteenth Amendments and by statute.

Plaintiff seeks declaratory and injunctive relief, as well as damages. The suit names as defendants the City of Rocky River, the Commissioner in his official and individual capacity, and the Board members in their official and individual capacities.

Defendants argue that the court should invoke the doctrine of abstention and decline to exercise jurisdiction. Alternatively, Defendants argue that Plaintiff's complaint should be dismissed in its entirety for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, and/ or Defendants should be awarded summary judgement as a matter of law. Defendants also argue that the Commissioner and the Board members are protected from civil liability by qualified immunity, and therefore, the complaint against them in their individual capacity should be dismissed. Finally, Defendants argue that the Board members are not proper parties to the lawsuit, and thus, the court should dismiss all claims alleged against the members of the Board in their official capacity.

Plaintiff has moved for partial summary judgement on counts I and III.

II. ABSTENTION

The court finds no reason to abstain in the instant case. Noting that "[a]bstention from the exercise of federal

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jurisdiction is the exception, not the rule," Colorado River

Water Conservation Dist. v. United States, 424 U.S. 800, 813 (1976) and that absent "exceptional circumstances," County of Alleqheny v. Frank Mashuda Co. , 360 U.S. 185, 189 (1959), federal courts have "the virtually unflagging obligation.. . to exercise the jurisdiction given them, " Colorado River, 424 U.S. at 817, the Supreme Court has confined the circumstances appropriate for abstention to three general categories: (1) those that present "a federal constitutional issue which might be mooted or presented in a different posture by a state court determination of pertinent state law" ("Pullman" abstention) ; (2) those that present "difficult questions of state law bearing on policy problems of substantial public import whose importance transcends the result in the case then at bar" ("Burford" abstention) ; and, (3) those in which "absent bad faith, harassment, or patently invalid state statute, federal jurisdiction has been invoked for the purpose of restraining state criminal proceedings" ("Younqer" abstention). Colorado River, 424 U.S. at 815-816. Defendants' brief argues that this court should abstain from ruling on Plaintiff's constitutional allegations under the Pullman line of cases. This argument, however, demonstrates a misunderstanding of the nature of that doctrine. Defendants claim that this court should withhold judgement until the Ohio courts have an opportunity to rule on the preemptive effect of the Federal Communications

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Commission's Memorandum Opinion and Order In the Matter of Federal Preemption of State and Local Regulations Pertaining to Amateur Radio Facilities, 50 Fed. Reg. 38813 (adopted September 16, 1985) (hereinafter referred to as "PRB-l").

While the preemptive effect of PRB-1 will be discussed herein, it is enough to note at this time that preemption is not an unresolved question of state law of the type envisioned in the Pullman line of cases. Preemptive effect is, instead, a question of federal law, and thus, not a proper ground for Pullman abstention.

In addition, a federal court should only abstain under the Pullman doctrine where the state statute in question is uncertain. Babbitt v. United Farm Workers National Union, 442 U.S. 289, 306 (1979). In this instance, defendant has failed to indicate any way in which the relevant ordinances could be interpreted by Ohio state courts to avoid the constitutional questions raised in this action.

Burford abstention is also inappropriate in this case, as the state interest in local land use policy is insufficient to overcome the strong federal interest in promoting amateur radio operations. The Supreme Court stated in the Colorado river case that "the presence of a federal basis for jurisdiction may raise the level of justification needed for abstention." 424 U.S. at 815 n.21. In issuing PRB-1, the FCC created "a limited preemption of state and local regulations which preclude amateur communications." 50

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F.Reg. 38813. PRB-1 states that:

> The ruling is necessary so that amateurs and local governing bodies alike will be aware of the strong federal interest in promoting amateur communication. The effect of the ruling is to give local communities and amateur operators a clear statement of the federal interest in amateur communications.

Id. (emphasis added).

In addition, the ruling states that local ordinances "must be

crafted to accommodate reasonably amateur communications" and to "represent the minimum practicable regulation to accomplish the local authority's legitimate purpose. " Id. at 38816.

In light of this clear federal interest and the presence of at least partial preemption of local ordinances, it would be inappropriate for this court to abstain.

Several other federal courts have refused to abstain in cases similar to the one at hand. In Izzo v. Borough of River Edge, 843 F.2d 765 (3rd Cir. 1988), the plaintiff, an amateur radio operator licensed by the FCC, applied to the borough planning board for a variance to construct a forty foot transmission tower at his residence. After a hearing, the board denied the variance, and the applicant filed a complaint in district court alleging constitutional violations and an invalid exercise of the borough's police power. The court stated that while " [f]ederal courts have expressly disavowed any desire to sit as a statewide board of zoning appeals hearing challenges to actions of municipalities.. ., [t]he special circumstances here require that the district

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court retain jurisdiction and adjudicate its dispute." Id. at 769. Among those "special circumstances" was that "an express, narrow, and quite specific federal provision threatens, at most, only a minimal disruption of a broad state policy." Id. See also Bodony v. Incorporated Village of Sands Point, 681 F.Supp. 1009, 1014 (E.D.N.Y. 1987) (finding abstention in such cases "inappropriate").

Accordingly, abstention is not warranted in the instant case.

III. STANDARD OF REVIEW

Defendants argue that this action should be dismissed pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. Proc. l2(b) (6) for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted or alternatively that summary judgment should be granted. The court will treat Defendant's motion as one for summary judgment, as matters outside the pleadings are presented to and not excluded by the court. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (b). The granting of summary judgment is proper "if the pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any, show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c) ; see Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317 (1986). In considering the propriety of a motion for summary judgment, the court must view all facts and inferences in a light most favorable to the

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nonmoving party. Securities and Exchange Commission v. Blavin, 760 F.2d 706, 710 (6th Cir. 1985).

"The moving party has the burden of showing the absence of genuine disputes over facts which, under the substantive law governing the issue, might affect the outcome of the action." Harris v. Adams, 873 F.2d 929, 931 (6th Cir. 1989) (citing Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc. ., 477 U.S. 242 (1986)). The nonmoving party, on the other hand, "is required to present some significant probative evidence which makes it necessary to resolve the parties' differing versions of the dispute at trial." 60 Ivy Street Corp. v. Alexander, 822 F.2d 1432, 1435 (6th Cir. 1987) (citing First Nat'l Bank of Arizona v. Cities Serv. Co., 391 U.S. 253, 288-89 (1968)). The nonmoving party must go beyond the pleadings "and by her own

affidavits, or by the depositions, answers to
interrogatories, and admissions on file, ' designate specific
fact showing that there is a genuine issue for trial."
Celotex Corp. , 477 U.S. at 324.
III. PRECLUSION
Plaintiff seeks summary judgement in this case on the
ground that the local ordinances in question, both as written
and applied, are preempted by PRB-l, and thus, may not be
enforced without violating the Supremacy Clause of Article IV,
section 2 of the United States Constitution. "Federal
preemption is premised on the Supremacy Clause and

manifestation of Congressional intent to exclude state law."
Bulchis v. City of Edmonds, 671 F. Supp. 1270, 1273 (W.D. Wash
1987) (citing Chicago & North Western Transportation Co. v.
Kalo Brick & Tile Co., 450 U.S. 311, 317 (1981)). As
"[f]ederal regulations have no less preemptive effect than
federal statutes, " Fidelity Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass'n v. De La
Cuesta, 458 U.S. 141, 153 (1982), the FCC has the power to
preempt local ordinances which conflict with federal policies.
The FCC issued PRB-l pursuant to its power to "make such rules
and regulations, and issue such orders, not inconsistent with
this chapter, as may be necessary in the execution of its
functions. " 47 U.S.C. (sect.) 154(i).
It must be noted initially that this court need not even
consider the possible preemption of (sect.) 1143.11(b), as it is the
court's opinion that there is no violation of that ordinance
as drafted. Where a "state's highest court has not spoken to
the question in controversy, the federal court must discern
how the state courts would respond if confronted with the

question. " Hartford Fire Ins. Co. v. Lawrence, Dykes, Goodenberger, Bower & Clancy, 740 F.2d 1362, 1365 (6th Cir. 1984). Neither party has identified any instance in which the Supreme Court of Ohio has had the opportunity to interpret (sect.) 1143.11(b). Certainly, defendant has shown no state court support for the Commissioner's interpretation of the ordinance. See Deposition of Kevin Beirne, at 78-83. "Under Ohio law, " [i]t is a cardinal rule that a court must first

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look to the language of the statute itself to determine the legislative intent. ... If that inquiry reveals that the statute conveys a meaning which is clear, unequivocal and definite, at that point the interpretive effort is at an end and the statute must be applied accordingly. ' " Id. at 1365 (citing Provident Bank v. Wood, 36 Ohio St.2d 101, 105-06, 304 N.E.2d 378 (1973)).

The Sixth Circuit has also stated that in the absence of state authority, federal courts must be "guided by applicable principles of state law and by relevant decisions of other jurisdictions." Aims v. State Farm Fire & Casualty Co. , 731 F.2d 1245 (1984). The Supreme Court of Ohio has stated:

> This court has long held that statutes imposing restrictions on the use of private property must be strictly construed. ... All doubts should be resolved in favor of the free use of private property rather than in favor of restrictions on such use.

Gennari v. Andres-Tucker Funeral Home, Inc. , 21 Ohio St. 3d 102, 488 N.E.2d 174, 177 (1986).

See also Pinnacle Woods Survival Game, Inc. v. Hambden Township Zoning Inspector, 33 Ohio App. 3d 139, 514 N.E.2d 906, 908 (1986) (stating that "[s]tatutes or ordinances which

impose restrictions upon the use of private property will be strictly construed and their scope cannot be extended to include limitations not therein clearly proscribed") ; and Cicerella, Inc. v. Jerusalem Township Bd. of Zoning Appeals, 59 Ohio App. 2d 31, 392 N.E.2d 574, 577 (1978) (stating that "[i]n determining the permitted use of property under a zoning

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Classification in which terms and language therein are not otherwise defined, the common and ordinary meaning of these terms and language must be considered, liberally construing the terms and language in favor of the permitted use so as not to extend the restrictions to any limitation of use not therein clearly prescribed").

The plain language of the (sect.) 1143.11(b) allows for two methods of measuring antenna height. An antenna may either be measured from its base to its top, or from the uppermost point at which it is attached to a building to its top. As long as either of these measurements is shorter than the distance from the base of the antenna to the nearest adjoining property line , there is no violation of the ordinance. Plaintiff's thirty foot antenna will be attached to the building at a height of twelve feet and will be between twenty-seven and thirty feet from the nearest adjoining property line. Since there is no violation of the ordinance as drafted this court need not examine the question of preemption.

The court now turns to the possible preemption of (sect.) 1333.02.(3) In issuing PRB-l, the FCC attempted to reach an Accommodation between the federal interest in regulating amateur radio operators and the state interest in regulating

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(3) The court will not consider plaintiff's challenge of (sect.)1331.01. Since plaintiff appealed the decision of the Commissioner, he was properly before the Board regardless of the filing of a protest under (sect.) 1331.01.

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land use. PRB-l describes the conflict as follows:

Few matters coming before us present such a clear dichotomy of viewpoint as does the instant issue. The cities, counties, local communities and housing associations see an obligation to all of their citizens and try to address their concerns. This is accomplished through regulations, ordinances or covenants oriented toward the health, safety and general welfare of those they regulate. At the opposite pole are the individual amateur operators and their support groups who are troubled by local regulations which may inhibit the use of amateur stations or, in some instances ,totally preclude amateur communications.

50 Fed.Reg. at 38815.

PRB-l determines that a limited preemption policy is

warranted, and states:

Because amateur station communications are only as effective as the antennas employed, antenna height restrictions directly affect the effectiveness of amateur communications. Some amateur antenna configurations require more substantial installations than others if they are to provide the amateur operator with the communications that he/she desires to engage in. . .. We will not, however specify any particular height limitations below which a local government may not regulate, nor will we suggest the precise language that must be contained in local ordinances, such as mechanisms for special exceptions, variances, or conditional use permits. Nevertheless, local regulations which involve placement, screening, or height of antennas based on health, safety, or aesthetic considerations must be crafted to accommodate reasonably amateur communications, and to represent the minimum practicable regulation to accomplish the local authority's legitimate purpose.

Id. at 38816.

The court concludes that (sect.) 1333.02 is not facially invalid since it provides a sufficient structure for balancing state and federal interests as required by PRB-l. By its

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terms the ordinance provides for a balancing of the effect of an improvement on neighboring property values against the reasonable need for the improvement to develop the property. As interpreted by Defendant, however, reasonable need in this situation involves reasonable need for the particular antenna to carry on effective communication of the type desired. See Defendant' Brief in Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Partial Summary Judgement, at 16. Interpreted as such, the ordinance could be applied to give reasonable consideration to both the city's local interests and Plaintiff's federally protected interest in amateur radio operation.

The court concludes, however, that the City of Rocky River did not apply the ordinance in such a way as to provide for the reasonable accommodation of amateur radio communications, and therefore, its ability to apply (sect.) 1333.02 as it did in this action is preempted by PRB-l.

It is only too clear from the depositions of Building commissioner Beirne and Gordon Stofer, a member of the Board of Zoning and Building Appeals, that neither the Commissioner, nor the Board had more than a cursory understanding of PRB-l and its requirements. Despite this, the City's actions might still be held legitimate if the decision making process included a reasonable accommodation of the federal government ' s interest in amateur radio communications. Evidence of such an accommodation, however, is totally lacking.

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The Commissioner's letter of June 5, 1987 denying Plaintiff's application for a building permit was largely conclusory. There was no indication in the letter that the Plaintiff's needs for adequate communication had been adequately considered. This combined with the Commissioner's obvious lack of understanding of radio communications at the time of his deposition indicates that concerns over property values and neighbors protests may have predominated in the decision making process.(4) The Board ' s verbal affirmance of the Commissioner's decision, unsupported as it is by any written opinion, fails to show any attempt to accommodate federal interests. Quite simply, there is nothing in the record to indicate that federal interests in amateur radio operation were sufficiently considered, or for that matter even adequately understood, by either the Commissioner or the Board.

Due to the court's holding on preemption, the plaintiff's second ground for summary judgement need not be considered.

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4 The third ground for the Commissioner's denial of a building permit was the Plaintiff's failure to submit certain technical documents. While the City of Rocky River clearly has the right to require applicants for building permits to submit all necessary technical documents, the Plaintiff has raised the point that the Commissioner's first mention of some of these documents was in the letter denying the permit. It is somewhat unclear from the record the extent to which the Plaintiff met the statutory requirement for a permit. It is unnecessary, however, for the court to reach this point, since the Board's verbal affirmance of the Commissioner's decision was based upon the effect of the antenna on property values and the Plaintiff's need for the antenna.

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The only issue remaining is that of damages.

IV. DAMAGES

Defendant claims that due to the availability of qualified immunity all claims for damages against the Commissioner and members of the Board in their individual capacities should be dismissed. The Supreme Court of the United States has recognized that "permitting damages suits against government officials can entail substantial social costs, including the risk that fear of personal monetary liability and harassing litigation will unduly inhibit officials in the discharge of their duties." Anderson v. Creighton, 483 U.S. 635, 638 (1987). In light of this danger, he Court has "generally provid[ed] government officials performing discretionary functions with a qualified immunity, shielding them from civil damages liability as long as their actions could reasonably have been thought consistent with the rights they are alleged to have violated." Id. (citing Malley v. Briggs, 475 U.S. 335, 344-45 (1986), for the proposition that "qualified immunity protects all but the plainly incompetent or those who knowingly violate the law ' "). The applicability of qualified immunity turns on the "objective legal reasonableness" of the government official's action "assessed in light of the legal rules that were clearly established' at the time it was taken. " Id. (citations omitted). "On summary judgement, the judge appropriately may

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determine, not only the currently applicable law, but whether that law was clearly established at the time an action occurred. If the law at that time was not clearly established, an official could not reasonably be expected to

anticipate subsequent legal developments, nor could he fairly be said to know' that the law forbade conduct not previously identified as unlawful." Harlow v. Fitzgerald, 457 U.S. 800, 818 (1982) (footnote omitted).

As noted previously, the case at hand turns largely on the extent to which PRB-l preempts enforcement of the local ordinances in question. While PRB-l indicated that local regulations "must be crafted to accommodate reasonably amateur communications, and to represent the minimum practicable regulation, " it also refused to "specify any particular height limitation below which a local government may not regulate" and declined to "suggest the precise language that must be contained in local ordinances." 50 Fed. Reg. at 38816.

In light of this vague language, the court holds that Plaintiff's rights under PRB-l were not sufficiently clear that a reasonable government official should have known that enforcement of the ordinances in question would be violative of those rights. The conduct of the Commissioner and the members of the Board is held to be objectively reasonable, thus entitling them to qualified immunity from damages.

Plaintiff is instructed to submit a brief within twenty days of the entry of this order detailing the grounds and

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Basis for any further claims for monetary damages. Defendant may respond within ten days thereafter.

IV. CONCLUSION

Accordingly, Defendant's motion for summary judgement is GRANTED to the extent that (sect.) 1333. 02 and 1143. 10 (b) are held to be facially valid, and the Commissioner and members of the Board are found to have qualified immunity from damages.

Plaintiff's motion for summary judgement is GRANTED to the

extent that the process employed by the City in denying his

application to erect his antenna is declared invalid.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Frank J. Battisti
United States District Judge

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--- rfmail 0.3.9
* Origin: Bonafido Usenet <====> Fido Gateway. (3:771/170.0)
SEEN-BY: 771/110 170 180 772/20
FSC-Control: PATH: 771/110

262. repost of prbwon first court order de wa8zhn

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 14:57:50 UTC
From: macmillan@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <2700.2788461f@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 4582

this file is reposted as I am having trouble with responding to some of the
E-MAIL requests for copies. / wa8zhn

This file was created by W A 8 Z H N, J.D. (Jim) MacMILLAN
2760 Gibson Dr. Rocky River, OH 44116

NOTE: the symbol for section is not compatable in plain ascii and
will be shown as (sect.) in 19 places

NOTE: underlining is a function of hardware or software and is omitted

A great effort was made to properly format and correct the
errors made when this document after the printed copy was
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO

EASTERN DIVISION

JAMES D. MacMILLAN,) 1:87,CV 2820
)
Plaintiff,)
)
- vs -) ORDER
)
CITY OF ROCKY RIVER, et al.,)
)
Defendants.)

Battisti, J.

Before the court is Defendants' Motion to Dismiss and/

or for Summary Judgment. Also before the court is Plaintiff's

Motion for Partial Summary Judgment on Counts I and III of his

Complaint.

Plaintiff James D. MacMillan ("MacMillan"), an amateur

radio operator, licensed by the Federal Communication

Commission, brings this action against the City of Rocky River, the Building Commissioner for the City of Rocky River ("Commissioner"), in his individual and official capacities, and the members of the Board or Zoning and Building Appeals of the City of Rocky River ("Board"), individually and in their official capacities, for denying, pursuant to certain City ordinances, his application to construct a thirty foot radio antenna system at his Rocky River residence. MacMillan seeks a declaratory judgment, injunctive relief and damages, based upon alleged violations of his rights under the United

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States Constitution and relevant federal statutory law (1) Jurisdiction in the federal district court is predicated upon these alleged violations of the United States Constitution and federal statutory law. 28 U.S.C. (sect.)(sect.) 1331, 1337 and 1343 (1982).

I. FACTS

On or about January 20, 1987, Plaintiff applied to the City of Rocky River for a building permit to construct a thirty (30) foot antenna system at his residence on Gibson Drive in Rocky River. On June 5, 1987, the Commissioner notified the Plaintiff in writing that his application for a building permit was denied based upon three grounds. First, the Plaintiff's proposed radio tower would exceed the maximum height allowance under section 1143.10(b) of the Codified Ordinances of the City of Rocky River. Section 1143.10(b) states in relevant part that:

"broadcasting towers, radio... antennae... may be erected above the height limit for the district, subject to the following constraints:

(1) The height from the base of such structure, or the uppermost point at which such

structure is attached to a building, to the top of such structure shall not be greater than the horizontal distance from the base of the structure to the nearest adjoining property

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(1)Specifically, as an amateur radio operator, Plaintiff claims violations of his rights under the Communications Act of 1934, 47 U.S.C. (sect.) 151, et seq., and the rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") promulgated thereunder, 47 C.F.R. , Part 97.

line.

Codified Ordinances of the City of Rocky River (sect.) 1143.10 (Ord. 59-73, Passed July 23, 1973) (1985).

In addition, the Commissioner stated that Plaintiff failed to provide certain technical information necessary to reviewing the permit application. Finally, the Commissioner stated that the proposed radio tower was not necessary for the development of Plaintiff's property and would result in a substantial impairment of neighboring real estate values, thus justifying denial of the permit pursuant to section 1333.02 of the Codified Ordinance of the City of Rocky River. Section 1333.02 states that:

Whenever application is made for a permit to construct or alter a building or structure within this City, and the Building Commissioner finds that the proposed building or structure is of such value, design, material or location that it will result in a substantial impairment or destruction of value in neighboring real estate, and if he further finds that the use of the particular design, material or location proposed, or substantially similar ones, is not reasonably essential to the development of the property proposed to be built or altered, the Building Commissioner shall refuse to issue the permit. He shall within five days notify the applicant of such refusal and the reason thereof.

Codified Ordinances of the City of Rocky River (sect.)1333.02 (Ord. 3077, passed November 14, 1955) (1985).

Plaintiff appealed this determination to the Board. On or about August 13, 1987, the Board approved the Commissioner's decision to refuse Plaintiff's application for a building permit.

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On or about August 27, 1987 Plaintiff appealed the Board's decision to the Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas, pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Ann. (sect.) 2506.01 (Anderson 1981 & Supp. 1989).(2) See James D. Macmillan, et al. v. the City of Rocky River, Ohio, et al. , Case No. 135089. On or about October 6, 1987, Plaintiff filed a Motion for Enlargement of Time with the Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas, requesting an extension until October 27, 1987, to file a Brief in Support of his Appeal. On or about October 27, 1987, Plaintiff filed a Motion to Stay Proceedings in that Appeal. On November 9, 1987, Defendants filed a Brief in Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion to Stay Proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas. Apparently, Plaintiff has, to date, filed no brief in support of his appeal in the court of common pleas. On October 27, 1987, the same day Plaintiff filed his motion to stay proceedings in the court of common pleas, Plaintiff also filed the complaint in the instant case in federal court.

The complaint alleges six claims against the City, the Commissioner and the Board:

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(2) (sect.) 2506.01 states that:

> Every... decision of any... board... or any political subdivision of the state may be reviewed by the common pleas court of the county in which the principal office of the political subdivision is located...

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Count I --- Sections 1331.01, 1333.02, and 1143.11(b) of the City Ordinances contravene federal law on their face and as applied to Plaintiff, thereby violating Art. VI (sect.) 2 of the United States Constitution.

Count II --- Sections 1331.01, 1333.02, and 1143.11(b) are unconstitutional on their face and as applied, in that they unreasonably burden radio communications and interstate commerce, thereby violating Art. I (sect.) 8.

Count III --- sections 1331.01, 1333.02, and 1143.11(b) are impermissibly vague and overbroad, thereby violating the First and Fourteenth Amendments. In addition, Defendants failure to promulgate reasonable rules relating to the grant of permits deprives Plaintiff of equal protection and due process, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Count IV --- Sections 1331.01, 1333.02, and 1143.11(b) are void and unconstitutional on their face and as applied insofar as they constitute an invalid exercise of state police power.

Count V --- sections 1331.01, 1333.02, and 1143.11(b) are void and unconstitutional on their face and as applied in that they deprive Plaintiff of equal protection in the exercise of his constitutional rights, guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

Count VI --- Defendant commissioner and Board members conspired to and did, under color of State law, deny plaintiff his constitutional right to a fair hearing and of his rights

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and privileges under the First and Fourteenth Amendments and by statute.

Plaintiff seeks declaratory and injunctive relief, as well as damages. The suit names as defendants the City of

Rocky River, the Commissioner in his official and individual capacity, and the Board members in their official and individual capacities.

Defendants argue that the court should invoke the doctrine of abstention and decline to exercise jurisdiction. Alternatively, Defendants argue that Plaintiff's complaint should be dismissed in its entirety for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, and/ or Defendants should be awarded summary judgement as a matter of law. Defendants also argue that the Commissioner and the Board members are protected from civil liability by qualified immunity, and therefore, the complaint against them in their individual capacity should be dismissed. Finally, Defendants argue that the Board members are not proper parties to the lawsuit, and thus, the court should dismiss all claims alleged against the members of the Board in their official capacity. Plaintiff has moved for partial summary judgement on counts I and III.

II. ABSTENTION

The court finds no reason to abstain in the instant case. Noting that "[a]bstention from the exercise of federal

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jurisdiction is the exception, not the rule," Colorado River Water Conservation Dist. v. United States, 424 U.S. 800, 813 (1976) and that absent "exceptional circumstances," County of Alleqheny v. Frank Mashuda Co. , 360 U.S. 185, 189 (1959), federal courts have "the virtually unflagging obligation.. . to exercise the jurisdiction given them, " Colorado River, 424 U.S. at 817, the Supreme Court has confined the circumstances appropriate for abstention to three general categories: (1) those that present "a federal constitutional

issue which might be mooted or presented in a different posture by a state court determination of pertinent state law" ("Pullman" abstention) ; (2) those that present "difficult questions of state law bearing on policy problems of substantial public import whose importance transcends the result in the case then at bar" ("Burford" abstention) ; and, (3) those in which "absent bad faith, harassment, or patently invalid state statute, federal jurisdiction has been invoked for the purpose of restraining state criminal proceedings" ("Younqer" abstention). Colorado River, 424 U.S. at 815-816. Defendants' brief argues that this court should abstain from ruling on Plaintiff's constitutional allegations under the Pullman line of cases. This argument, however, demonstrates a misunderstanding of the nature of that doctrine. Defendants claim that this court should withhold judgement until the Ohio courts have an opportunity to rule on the preemptive effect of the Federal Communications

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Commission's Memorandum Opinion and Order In the Matter of Federal Preemption of State and Local Regulations Pertaining to Amateur Radio Facilities, 50 Fed. Reg. 38813 (adopted September 16, 1985) (hereinafter referred to as "PRB-l"). While the preemptive effect of PRB-l will be discussed herein, it is enough to note at this time that preemption is not an unresolved question of state law of the type envisioned in the Pullman line of cases. Preemptive effect is, instead, a question of federal law, and thus, not a proper ground for Pullman abstention.

In addition, a federal court should only abstain under the Pullman doctrine where the state statute in question is uncertain. Babbitt v. United Farm Workers National Union, 442

U.S. 289, 306 (1979). In this instance, defendant has failed to indicate any way in which the relevant ordinances could be interpreted by Ohio state courts to avoid the constitutional questions raised in this action.

Burford abstention is also inappropriate in this case, as the state interest in local land use policy is insufficient to overcome the strong federal interest in promoting amateur radio operations. The Supreme Court stated in the Colorado river case that "the presence of a federal basis for jurisdiction may raise the level of justification needed for abstention." 424 U.S. at 815 n.2l. In issuing PRB-l, the FCC created "a limited preemption of state and local regulations which preclude amateur communications." 50

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F.Reg. 38813. PRB-l states that:

> The ruling is necessary so that amateurs and local governing bodies alike will be aware of the strong federal interest in promoting amateur communication. The effect of the ruling is to give local communities and amateur operators a clear statement of the federal interest in amateur communications.

Id. (emphasis added).

In addition, the ruling states that local ordinances "must be crafted to accommodate reasonably amateur communications" and to "represent the minimum practicable regulation to accomplish the local authority's legitimate purpose. " Id. at 38816. In light of this clear federal interest and the presence of at least partial preemption of local ordinances, it would be inappropriate for this court to abstain.

Several other federal courts have refused to abstain in cases similar to the one at hand. In Izzo v. Borough of River Edge, 843 F.2d 765 (3rd Cir. 1988), the plaintiff, an amateur radio operator licensed by the FCC, applied to the

borough planning board for a variance to construct a forty foot transmission tower at his residence. After a hearing, the board denied the variance, and the applicant filed a complaint in district court alleging constitutional violations and an invalid exercise of the borough's police power. The court stated that while " [f]ederal courts have expressly disavowed any desire to sit as a statewide board of zoning appeals hearing challenges to actions of municipalities.. ., [t]he special circumstances here require that the district

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court retain jurisdiction and adjudicate its dispute." Id. at 769. Among those "special circumstances" was that "an express, narrow, and quite specific federal provision threatens, at most, only a minimal disruption of a broad state policy." Id. See also Bodony v. Incorporated Village of Sands Point, 681 F.Supp. 1009, 1014 (E.D.N.Y. 1987) (finding abstention in such cases "inappropriate").

Accordingly, abstention is not warranted in the instant case.

III. STANDARD OF REVIEW

Defendants argue that this action should be dismissed pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. Proc. l2(b) (6) for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted or alternatively that summary judgment should be granted. The court will treat Defendant's motion as one for summary judgment, as matters outside the pleadings are presented to and not excluded by the court. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (b). The granting of summary judgment is proper "if the pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any, show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to a

judgment as a matter of law." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c) ; see Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317 (1986). In considering the propriety of a motion for summary judgment, the court must view all facts and inferences in a light most favorable to the

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nonmoving party. Securities and Exchange Commission v. Blavin, 760 F.2d 706, 710 (6th Cir. 1985).

"The moving party has the burden of showing the absence of genuine disputes over facts which, under the substantive law governing the issue, might affect the outcome of the action." Harris v. Adams, 873 F.2d 929, 931 (6th Cir. 1989) (citing Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc. ., 477 U.S. 242 (1986)). The nonmoving party, on the other hand, "is required to present some significant probative evidence which makes it necessary to resolve the parties' differing versions of the dispute at trial." 60 Ivy Street Corp. v. Alexander, 822 F.2d 1432, 1435 (6th Cir. 1987) (citing First Nat'l Bank of Arizona v. Cities Serv. Co., 391 U.S. 253, 288-89 (1968)). The nonmoving party must go beyond the pleadings "and by her own affidavits, or by the depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, ' designate specific fact showing that there is a genuine issue for trial." Celotex Corp. , 477 U.S. at 324.

III. PRECLUSION

Plaintiff seeks summary judgement in this case on the ground that the local ordinances in question, both as written and applied, are preempted by PRB-1, and thus, may not be enforced without violating the Supremacy Clause of Article IV, section 2 of the United States Constitution. "Federal preemption is premised on the Supremacy Clause and

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manifestation of Congressional intent to exclude state law." Bulchis v. City of Edmonds, 671 F. Supp. 1270, 1273 (W.D. Wash 1987) (citing Chicago & North Western Transportation Co. v. Kalo Brick & Tile Co., 450 U.S. 311, 317 (1981)). As "[f]ederal regulations have no less preemptive effect than federal statutes, " Fidelity Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass'n v. De La Cuesta, 458 U.S. 141, 153 (1982), the FCC has the power to preempt local ordinances which conflict with federal policies. The FCC issued PRB-l pursuant to its power to "make such rules and regulations, and issue such orders, not inconsistent with this chapter, as may be necessary in the execution of its functions. " 47 U.S.C. (sect.) 154(i).

It must be noted initially that this court need not even consider the possible preemption of (sect.) 1143.11(b), as it is the court's opinion that there is no violation of that ordinance as drafted. Where a "state's highest court has not spoken to the question in controversy, the federal court must discern how the state courts would respond if confronted with the question. " Hartford Fire Ins. Co. v. Lawrence, Dykes, Goodenberger, Bower & Clancy, 740 F.2d 1362, 1365 (6th Cir. 1984). Neither party has identified any instance in which the Supreme Court of Ohio has had the opportunity to interpret (sect.) 1143.11(b). Certainly, defendant has shown no state court support for the Commissioner's interpretation of the ordinance. See Deposition of Kevin Beirne, at 78-83. "Under Ohio law, " [i]t is a cardinal rule that a court must first

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look to the language of the statute itself to determine the legislative intent. ... If that inquiry reveals that the statute conveys a meaning which is clear, unequivocal and definite, at that point the interpretive effort is at an end

and the statute must be applied accordingly. ' " Id. at 1365 (citing Provident Bank v. Wood, 36 Ohio St.2d 101, 105-06, 304 N.E.2d 378 (1973)).

The Sixth Circuit has also stated that in the absence of state authority, federal courts must be "guided by applicable principles of state law and by relevant decisions of other jurisdictions." Aims v. State Farm Fire & Casualty Co. , 731 F.2d 1245 (1984). The Supreme Court of Ohio has stated:

> This court has long held that statutes imposing restrictions on the use of private property must be strictly construed. ... All doubts should be resolved in favor of the free use of private property rather than in favor of restrictions on such use.

Gennari v. Andres-Tucker Funeral Home, Inc. , 21 Ohio St. 3d 102, 488 N.E.2d 174, 177 (1986).

See also Pinnacle Woods Survival Game, Inc. v. Hambden Township Zoning Inspector, 33 Ohio App. 3d 139, 514 N.E.2d 906, 908 (1986) (stating that "[s]tatutes or ordinances which impose restrictions upon the use of private property will be strictly construed and their scope cannot be extended to include limitations not therein clearly proscribed") ; and Cicerella, Inc. v. Jerusalem Township Bd. of Zoning Appeals, 59 Ohio App. 2d 31, 392 N.E.2d 574, 577 (1978) (stating that "[i]n determining the permitted use of property under a zoning

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Classification in which terms and language therein are not otherwise defined, the common and ordinary meaning of these terms and language must be considered, liberally construing the terms and language in favor of the permitted use so as not to extend the restrictions to any limitation of use not therein clearly prescribed").

The plain language of the (sect.) 1143.11(b) allows for two

methods of measuring antenna height. An antenna may either be measured from its base to its top, or from the uppermost point at which it is attached to a building to its top. As long as either of these measurements is shorter than the distance from the base of the antenna to the nearest adjoining property line , there is no violation of the ordinance. Plaintiff's thirty foot antenna will be attached to the building at a height of twelve feet and will be between twenty-seven and thirty feet from the nearest adjoining property line. Since there is no violation of the ordinance as drafted this court need not examine the question of preemption.

The court now turns to the possible preemption of (sect.) 1333.02.(3) In issuing PRB-l, the FCC attempted to reach an Accommodation between the federal interest in regulating amateur radio operators and the state interest in regulating

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(3) The court will not consider plaintiff's challenge of (sect.)1331.01. Since plaintiff appealed the decision of the Commissioner, he was properly before the Board regardless of the filing of a protest under (sect.) 1331.01.

land use. PRB-l describes the conflict as follows:

> Few matters coming before us present such a clear dichotomy of viewpoint as does the instant issue. The cities, counties, local communities and housing associations see an obligation to all of their citizens and try to address their concerns. This is accomplished through regulations, ordinances or covenants oriented toward the health, safety and general welfare of those they regulate. At the opposite pole are the individual amateur operators and their support groups who are troubled by local regulations which may inhibit the use of amateur stations or, in some instances ,totally preclude amateur communications.

50 Fed.Reg. at 38815.

PRB-l determines that a limited preemption policy is

warranted, and states:

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In light of this vague language, the court holds that Plaintiff's rights under PRB-l were not sufficiently clear that a reasonable government official should have known that enforcement of the ordinances in question would be violative of those rights. The conduct of the Commissioner and the

members of the Board is held to be objectively reasonable,

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Plaintiff is instructed to submit a brief within twenty

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19

Basis for any further claims for monetary damages. Defendant

may respond within ten days thereafter.

IV. CONCLUSION

Accordingly, Defendant's motion for summary judgement is

GRANTED to the extent that (sect.) 1333. 02 and 1143. 10 (b) are held

to be facially valid, and the Commissioner and members of the

Board are found to have qualified immunity from damages.

Plaintiff's motion for summary judgement is GRANTED to the

extent that the process employed by the City in denying his

application to erect his antenna is declared invalid.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Frank J. Battisti
United States District Judge

20

263. repost of second court order / wa8zhn

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 15:00:22 UTC
From: macmillan@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <2702.278846b6@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 4583

reposted for those who missed it first time and my difficulty
in E-MAILing to some addresses / wa8zhn

This file place on this network by: WA8ZHN
J.D. MacMILLAN (Jim)
2760 Gibson Dr.
Rocky River, OH 44116-3009
(216) 333-2235 evenings
(unless you like phone machines)

My Attorney is Bob Winston / W2THU who has his office in
Cleveland, OH and can be reached at (216) 771-3314.
He is an A.R.R.L. volunteer consul.

The material herein is my own and in noway associated
with my employer, etc.

__··· ···__

FILED NOV 13 PM 4:39
CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN OHIO DISTRICT
CLEVELAND

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
EASTERN DIVISION

JAMES D. MACMILLAN,) 1:87 CV 2820
)
Plaintiff,)
)
vs -) ORDER
)
CITY OF ROCKY RIVER, et al.,) -----
)
Defendants.)

Battisti, J.

On September 21, 1990, an order was issued addressing
the parties cross motions for summary judgment in the instant
case. The court ruled that the Rocky River municipal
ordinances in question were facially valid, but as applied
were preempted by PRB-1, an FCC regulation. In so ruling, the
court declined to reach the constitutional issues raised by
the Plaintiff, James D. MacMillan. Plaintiff was left to seek

his amateur radio antenna permit under the codified Rocky River procedures, and Defendants were instructed that future decision making in this area must include "a reasonable accommodation of the federal government's interest in amateur communications," as expressed in PRB-1.

With the issue of the ordinances' validity addressed, all that remained for consideration was the plaintiff's request for damages. Accordingly, the parties were requested to brief
1

any remaining claims for damages. (1)

Since Plaintiff's subsequent brief raised only the issue of attorneys fees under 42 U.S.C. sec. 1988, the court assumes that this is the only issue remaining for disposition.

Section 1988 states, in pertinent part:

In any section or proceeding to enforce a provision of sections 1981, 1982, 1983, 1985, and 1986 of this title, title IX of Public Law 92-318, or title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the court, in its discretion, may allow the prevailing party, other than the United States, a reasonable attorney's fee as part of the costs.

The Plaintiff claims that although the court did not rule on any of his constitutional claims, he is entitled to attorney's fees as discussed in Maher V. Gagne, 448 U.S. 122, 130-32 (1980).

Although Maher explores the intended scope of sec. 1988, Seaway Drive-In, Inc. v. Township of Clay, 791 F.2d 447 (6th Cir.1986), cert. denied 479 U.S. 884 (1987), is more relevant to the present inquiry. Seaway Drive-In explains the Sixth Circuit's application of Maher, as well as, the Supreme Court's later holdings in Smith v. Robinson, 468 U.S. 992 (1984), and Hensley v. Eckerhart, 461 U.S. 424 (1983).

In Seaway Drive-In, the Plaintiff challenged a town ordinance that regulated drive-ins. 791 F.2d at 449. A preliminary injunction and eventual consent decree were based upon state law claims, obviating the need for the district

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(1) The court has held that the Defendants were entitled to qualified immunity with regard to the claims against them in their individual capacity.
2

court to consider the plaintiff's constitutional challenges Id. The district court declined to award the sec. 1988 attorney's

fees and the court of appeals reversed. Id. at 455. Seaway Drive-In is analogous to the instant case in which the court did not reach the Plaintiff's constitutional challenges due to the presence of a dispositive non-fee claim.

The Seaway Drive-In court began its analysis by citing the following passage from Maher.

The legislative history [of sec. 1988] makes it clear that Congress intended fees to be awarded where a pendant constitutional claim is involved, even if the statutory claim on which the plaintiff prevailed is one for which fees cannot be awarded under the act. The report of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 15460, a bill substantially identical to the Senate bill that was finally enacted, stated:

To the extent a plaintiff joins a claim under one of the statutes enumerated in H.R. 15460 with a claim that does not allow attorney fees, that plaintiff, if it prevails on the non-fee claim, is entitled to a determination on the other claim for the purpose of awarding fees.

Morales v. Haines,486 F.2d 880 (7th Cir. 1973). In some instances, however,the claim with fees may involve a constitutional question which the courts are reluctant to resolve if the non-constitutional claim is dispositive.

Hagens v. Lavine, 415 U.S. 528 [94 S.Ct. 1372, 39 L.Ed.2d] (1974). In such cases, if the claim for which fees may be awarded meets the 'substantiality' test, see Hagans v. Lavine, supra; United Mine Workers v Gibbs, 383 U.S. 715 [86 S.Ct. 1130, 16 L.Ed.2d 218] (1966), attorney's fees may be allowed even though the court declines to enter judgment for the plaintiff on that claim, so long as the plaintiff prevails on the non-fee claim arising out of a 'common nucleus of operative fact.' United Mine Workers v. Gibbs, supra, at 725 [86 S.Ct. at 1138]. H.R.Rep. No. 94-1558, p. 4, n. 7 (1976).
3

448 U.S. at 132, n. 15 (cited at 791 F.2d at 451). The court equated the test laid out in the legislative history -- i.e. the requirements that the fee claim be substantial and that the fee and non-fee claims arise out of

a common nucleus of operative -- with that used to determine whether a court has pendent jurisdiction over state law claims. Seaway Drive-In, 791 F.2d at 452. In addition, it held that the district court had erred in basing its substantiality determination on whether the fee claims could survive a motion for summary judgment at the time of the consent decree. Id. Under the proper substantiality test, a claim is only "insubstantial if it is `obviously without merit' or if `its unsoundness so clearly results from the previous decisions of [the Supreme Court] as to foreclose the subject and leave no room for the inference that the question sought to be raised can be the subject of controversy, '" Id. (Citing Hagans, 415 U.S. at 537).(2)

Based upon the sixth Circuit's construction of the Maher test, this court finds that Plaintiff's constitutional claims were both substantial and arising out of a nucleus of

---

(2) Further the court stated that " [t]he claim must be `so insubstantial, implausible, foreclosed by prior decisions of [the Supreme Court] or otherwise completely devoid of merit as not to involve a federal controversy within the jurisdiction of the District Court, whatever may be the ultimate resolution of the federal issues on the merits.' " Seaway Drive-In, Inc. v. Township of Clay, 791 F.2d 447, 452 (6th Cir. 1986), cert. denied 479 U.S. 884 (1987), (citing Hagans v. Lavine, 415 U.S. 528, 543 (1974)).
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operative fact common to both the fee and non-fee claims.(3) Finally, the Defendants make the unfounded claim that the plaintiff is not a prevailing party. The plaintiff is considered to have prevailed if there is "some actual benefit to the plaintiff either in terms of monetary damages, injunctive relief or a voluntary change in defendant's conduct. " Wooldridge v Marlene Industries Corp., 898 F.2d 1169, 1174 (6th Cir. 1990).
Plaintiff's claims all involved a challenge to the review process to which he was subjected. The court determined that the process was flawed, but only reached

---

(3) The Defendants raise Smith v. Robinson, 468 U.S. 992 (1984), as a basis for denying attorney's fees. The Sixth Circuit addressed both Smith and Hensley v. Eckerhart, 461 U.S. 424 (1983), in Seaway Drive-In, Inc. v. Township of Clay, 791 F.2d 447, 453-55 (6th Cir. 1986), cert. denied 479 U.S. 884 (1987).

Smith involved plaintiff seeking district court review of an adverse agency ruling on numerous non-fee grounds. The

only fee claim was a due process attack on the administrative proceedings themselves. The due process claim sought only to prevent further state hearings under the challenged regulation. The Court's holding, therefore, that a fee award was inappropriate was based on the fact that "the due process claim and the substantive claim on which plaintiffs ultimately prevailed involved entirely separate legal theories and, more important, would have warranted entirely different relief. " Smith, 468 U.S. at 1015.
The Sixth circuit viewed Hensley as reaching a similar holding. "Hensley makes clear that the purpose of the 'relationship between the claims' element or the fees award test is to prevent the award of fees in those cases where the fees and non-fee claims ar aimed at achieving different results or where they are based on different facts and different legal theories." Seaway Drive-In, 791 F.2d at 455. Neither of these cases is analogous to the instant case. The constitutional claims in this case arose from the same local review process. In addition, the relief available in each was substantially similar.
5

Plaintiff'spreemption claim. plaintiff has, therefore, succeeded in obtaining a new hearing in which the federal interest in amateur radio operation is to be seriously considered. This should lead to a hearing process which is substantially different from plaintiff's last hearing. Defendants make the alarming allegation that the new review "is consistent with and is not a material alteration of previous consideration of PRB-l by ROCKY RIVER. " This statement is followed by a Citations to the transcript of the prior review which indicates that PRB-l and technical data were submitted for consideration. The Defendants ought not to think that they will comply with this court's order by merely going through the motions or denying Mr. MacMillan another permit. Any decision to disregard the federal interest raised in PRB-l must be based upon substantial justification end explained in the record. Defendants should keep in mind that after this litigation it may be more difficult to support a claim for qualified immunity if they once again fail to sufficiently consider the federal interests involved.

Plaintiff's motion for sec. 1988 attorney's fees is GRANTED. Plaintiff is instructed to submit a reasonable accounting of his fees in this case within thirty days of the issuance of
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this order.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Frank J. Battisti.
United States District Judge
7

264. homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 15:01:16 UTC
From: greg_trice@canrem.uucp
Message-ID: <19917.799.7009@canrem.uucp>
Source record: 4584

All this endless debate about CW is getting pointless. Amateur radio will not change one way or the other whether there is a CW requirement or not. What has changed it, almost beyond recognition, is the near-extinction of home building of equipment. When I was first licensed in 1963, most hams I knew had built at least one major piece of equipment. My interest was primarily in designing and building electronic gear, and my interest in the communications side was limited to testing out the things I had built, and discussing the technicalities with others. As the hobby got more and more oriented to appliance operators I soon found there was nobody to talk to any more, and finally in 1981 I let my license lapse, though I was last on the air in 1977.

Towards the end, even attempting a QSO became an unpleasant experience, with the growth of channelization, FM and repeaters (which IMHO do not have anything to do with the true spirit of Amateur Radio) on 2 meters and I found my SSB signal decidedly unwanted. When the same thing started happening to 70cm, I decided to quit.

Today's appliance operators totally miss the joy of communicating with somebody using the fruits of one's own endeavor. I will never forget the first time I went on 2 meters using a receiver and transmitter built entirely out of parts recovered from scrap TVs - 1 watt of AM, but it worked! 70cm and 23cm soon followed, then SSB, RTTY and TV. None of the equiment I ever used was factory built for amateur use. Most was home built and the rest was heavily modified military surplus.

What I'd really like to see is some licensing incentive to use homebrew equimpent. Perhaps choice frequencies where commercial equipment is banned (but how would you enforce it?) Or a new grade of license to get which you had to show competence in design and construction of a useful piece of ham equipment.

Anybody else have any suggestions?
--
Canada Remote Systems. Toronto, Ontario
NorthAmeriNet Host

265. Re: Ground Plane for my CB antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 15:09:56 UTC
From: feg@moss.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <1991Jan7.150956.480@cbnewsl.att.com>
Source record: 4585
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In article <4576@sactoh0.SAC.CA.US> jre@sactoh0.SAC.CA.US (Jim Earl) writes:
>In article <1991Jan3.140815.20900@cbnewsl.att.com>, feg@moss.ATT.COM (Forrest Gehrke,2C-119,7239,ATTBL) writes:
>
>> BTW, the proper configuration is an upright quarter wave element
>> and quarter wave length radials. Since in this case the radials
>> are tuned, they must be exactly quarter wave length.
>>
>> Forrest Gehrke feg@dodger.att.com k2bt
>
>I believe that the statement about the radials being the same
>length as the vertical element is incorrect. The ground radials
>should be 10% *longer* than the vertical element. If you are
>building a 1/4-wave ground plane for 27 mHz, the length of the
>vertical element should be around 108". That makes the radials
>come in around 119". I'm no expert, but that is what I seem to
>remember reading about them.
>
>I also seem to remember something about making sure the radials
>are "drooping" at a 45-degree angle, because that makes the ground
>plane closer to the desired 50-ohm impedance.
>--

Incorrect? That depends upon the objective. First of all, making
these radials longer than a 1/4 wave will introduce reactance
and generally screw up the radiation pattern.
Would you advocate making a dipole with one side longer than
the other?

Drooping the radials and adding to their length will raise the
impedance of the vertical from approx. 37 ohms.
The downside is a higher takeoff angle--which seems to me to
be counter-productive, particularly since the SWR caused by
a 37 ohm load on 50 ohm coax is trivial. (Another instance
of the obsession so many hams have with SWR, carried to the
point of shooting themselves in the foot).

Actually, with only 4 tuned radials, a plot of the vertical
angle radiation of this antenna will look like a scalloped
candy dish, with the best (i.e. lowest) angle occurring
over each radial. Ideally, one would want a solid disk,
but it can be approached quite closely by attaching a
circular peripheral wire to the ends of the radials.

This is why top hats on shortened verticals, so treated, have to be only half the diameter to achieve the same capacitance effect.

Forrest Gehrke k2bt feg@dodger.att.com

266. Re: off the deep end

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 15:13:32 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.91Jan7101332@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 4592

I say ASSININE because it will have little or no effect for what they think.

Actually, it has a great effect, that of removing from a position in the HAM radio structure where they and their negative attitude could have far-reaching impact (very negative in my opinion) on new HAMs coming into the hobby.

I know a LOT of people on both sides of the issue. I personally am in favor of what the FCC has done, but I have 2 friends who are VERY adamant about being against it, even in the original ARRL proposal. But even now, we all agree that the damage is NOT from what the FCC has done, or even what the proposed new HAMs may or may not do, but from the people who will not accept what has been done, and by their actions could polarize a whole new infux of individuals against the existing individuals.

It may take time, but eventually the new techs will be a major force in HAM radio. They may take YEARS to get to doeble digit percentages. I personally feel that there will be a major influx, then a steady stream so that in 5 years there will be at LEAST 10% of the HAM ranks that got into it with the no-code entry. To try to brand these people as outsiders is ASSININE!!! I'll say it again, ASSININE!!!! If this is treated right, I see a LOT of the new no-code techs viewing HF as an ENHANCEMENT to their license, not as the place of refuge of the old farts who fought their entry. Play this up as positive, and there will be positive entry of these new techs into HF and advanced licenses. Play this as negative, and it will start a 'turf war' that eventually by sheer numbers the HF will be taken over by people who feel it is "us" vs "them", and they will push through and dominate HAM radio, with an attitude you may not like.

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ

267. Re: Biographical References on Yagi of Antenna Fame ??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 15:27:47 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <18733@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 4594

For a brief discussion that explains both the contributions of Uda (the main inventor) and Yagi (the coauthor), see Kraus, "Antennas", second edition. Actually, the first edition probably has it too; but all I have is the second.

paul

268. Delaware junk

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 15:34:13 UTC
From: masters@freezer.it.udel.edu
Message-ID: <40943@nigel.ee.udel.edu>
Source record: 4591
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap

Any one out there know of iny scrap yards that might have electronic
parts in Wilmington, DE. I am most interested in power transformers,
and capaciters. A place where old TVs go to die would do verry well.

I am also interested in any information about catgalogues that contain
specification data for PLL chips and other RF ICs. This documentation
is very hard to find here in Wilmington.

Paul

--
I will not waste chalk..I will not skateboard down the halls..I will not
burp in class..I will not instigate revolution..I will not draw naked ladies
.....I will not program brahms.udel.edu to murder itself....
Paul Masters N3IRU (The ham license arived 12/04/90)

269. Expired license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 15:45:43 UTC
From: greg@hpmcpgr.hp.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan07.154543.25707@hpmclc.mcm.hp.com>
Source record: 4596

Please help..

The other night as I was "twisting the knobs" I got to thinking that my 10
years was about up since I got my Advanced ticket. Draging out my license
I was horrified to find my ticket expired in July of 1987. After picking myself
up off the floor I started to find out what I needed to do. A few calls
to friends
did not help, so the next day I went to the local ham store (50 miles away)
They told me I was past the 2 year grace period and would have to retest,
starting at novice. They then sold me $27 dollars worth of books, including
"THE FCC Rule Book" by the ARRL (8th edition, copyright 1989).

After some reading in the above FCC Rule Book I found in chapter 4 page 4-6

License Terms

"Licenses are normally good for ten years. If you have a license
good for the old
five-year term" (mine was) ", a grace period of five years is
allowed should you
forget to renew. After two years of the grace period has passed, you
will lose your
call sign and will be assigned a new one.
If you have a new 10-year-term license" (mine was not) ", issued
since January
1984, the grace period for reinststement is two years."

I then looked in the back of the book where part 97 is printed and found
no mention
of the 5 year grace period for 5 year licenses. It only talked said
renewal may be made
during a 2 year grace period.

Does anyone know who I can call to find out for sure. I don't want to
apply for renewal
and wait for 3 months to find out from the FCC that I have to retest.

ANY IDEAS?
PLEASE.

Gregg Robinson ex (sob-sob) KA7MDM
HEWLETT PACKARD McMinnville Div
McMinnville Or. 503-472-5101 ext 214 home 503-472-5940

270. ARRL on the net (was Re: ARRL reply)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 15:47:24 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <421@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 4614

> And, Jon Bloom, be expecting Dave Sumner to be asking you about usenet!
> I hope you can convince him that a presence here would be "A Good Thing".
> (I hope that their presence here *would* be "A Good Thing"! :-)

He did ask. The difficulty with getting on the net has to do with economics. Specifically, we can't afford to install a full-up LAN to communicate internally. But I'm working on putting together a low-cost homebrew LAN which will make it a bit easier.

Right now, we have a four-station LAN running and have a mail gateway (via uucp) to the University of Hartford. You can send mail to the following individuals via this mechanism:

Jon Bloom, KE3Z jbloom@arrlhq.UUCP
Laboratory Supervisor

Ed Hare, KA1CV ehare@arrlhq.UUCP
Laboratory Engineer

Dave Newkirk, WJ1Z dnewkirk@arrlhq.UUCP
QST Assistant Technical Editor

Rus Healy, NJ2L rhealy@arrlhq.UUCP
QST Assistant Technical Editor

At present, these are the ONLY people who can receive mail via this route. We anticipate expanding the LAN in the near future, and I'll keep the net posted. At present, only email is supported--the LAN users can't read or post to rec.ham-radio. I hope to support news soon too.

You can continue to use 2155052@mcimail.com to send mail to others at ARRL HQ.

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

271. Re: ARRL RECONSIDERATION?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 15:48:27 UTC
From: masters@freezer.it.udel.edu
Message-ID: <40945@nigel.ee.udel.edu>
Source record: 4593

I like what the FCC has done just fine. With any luck, this move will relieve some of the HF crowding.

Paul

--
I will not waste chalk..I will not skateboard down the halls..I will not burp in class..I will not instigate revolution..I will not draw naked ladies .....I will not program brahms.udel.edu to murder itself....
Paul Masters N3IRU (The ham license arived 12/04/90)

272. Re: 3CX800 amp(s)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 15:49:07 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1934@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 4617

In article <1001.27872078@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
>I read a terrific Eimac application pamphlet about 30 years ago describing an
>amplifier design in which the chassis was at screen voltage potential and the
>screen grids were "grounded" directly to the chassis at the socket pin,
>eliminating (reducing) parasitic oscillation problems do to resonance in the
>screen bypassing components.

The great advantage of this approach, from Eimac's point of view, is that it sells a lot of tubes. Modern power tetrodes can't tolerate even momentary excess screen current. Some method of near instantly opening the screen circuit is essential to the survival of these tubes. Even overcurrent relays are often too slow to save the tube. Also, if you lose plate voltage for even an instant before dropping screen voltage while the tube is under drive, bye bye tube. The best circuits I've seen for screen protection use a programmable switching supply with very small capacitors that is turned on and off by system controls including overcurrent sensing and power sequencing. Even this is tricky because some power tetrodes normally run with a slight negative screen grid current so your supply needs to be able to serve as either a sink or source of current while maintaining a stiff screen voltage.

The simplest circuit derives screen voltage from the plate supply via a high value dropping resistor that doubles as a current limiter, with a shunt regulator, either gas or solid state, that sets the screen voltage. This is practically fool proof. If the regulator fails though, you'd better have good plate overcurrent protection too. Of couse the plate circuit can stand a lot more overloading before causing permanent damage to the tube so a dropout relay or even a fast fuse will do nicely. You can TR the amplifier by grounding the screen, a very good, fast method of TR. I've had a pair of 8890s running in this circuit for a couple of years with no problems.

Gary KE4ZV

273. Re: Did the FCC go Far enough this time .....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 15:52:50 UTC
From: masters@freezer.it.udel.edu
Message-ID: <40948@nigel.ee.udel.edu>
Source record: 4595

In article <1991Jan4.002853.9051@NCoast.ORG> allbery@ncoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR) writes:
>As quoted from <637@chiton.ucsd.edu> by rec@chiton.ucsd.edu (Richard Currier):
>+---------------
>| deeper into the CW bands on RF and to push CW out entirely. After CW goes...
^^

It might me kind of neet to see some one do it with out being on RF ;-].

Paul

--
I will not waste chalk..I will not skateboard down the halls..I will not
burp in class..I will not instigate revolution..I will not draw naked ladies
.....I will not program brahms.udel.edu to murder itself....
Paul Masters N3IRU (The ham license arived 12/04/90)

274. Re: HTs and Die Hard

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 16:03:09 UTC
From: jeffl@servprod.inel.gov
Message-ID: <1991Jan07.160309.2769@pmafire.inel.gov>
Source record: 4613

In article <1991Jan5.010639.16541@Neon.Stanford.EDU> kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman) writes:
>In article <GXV^~Y%@rpi.edu> luigi@aix02.aix.rpi.edu (John L Luigi Giasi) writes:
>-The things these HTs did were... shall we suffice to
>-say.... slightly unrealistic...
>Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

RE:Die Hard HT's

Incredible and unlimited features aside, what I want to know
is where Hollywood buys BATTERYS for their super HT's, and where
can I buy these seemingly inexhaustible cells for my HTs??

J.B. Later (jeffl@pmafire.inel.gov)(opinions are my own and not.....)

275. Re: Scanner Frequencies ...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 16:09:41 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080047@col.hp.com>
Source record: 4586

Many Radio Shack stores can provide a list of local scanner frequencies as either a free service or for nominal cost. They also carry regional frquency directories which contain frequencies for public services, such as, police, fire, ambulances, etc.

276. Re: Rigs for beginners? (Was Re: Comments needed...)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 16:18:57 UTC
From: jvt@its.bt.co.uk
Message-ID: <*{X^HF@uzi-9mm.fulcrum.bt.co.uk>
Source record: 4587

In article <2992@ux.acs.umn.edu> spexet@ux.acs.umn.edu (D. Robert Spexet II) writes:
>
>What I am interested in is this: Which rigs, besides the wealth of fine
>quality used equipment out there, would be good ones for a beginning ham?
>
>I expect my first license to arrive in a few weeks, and I am wondering which
>of the commercial rigs (that is, stuff from Yaesu, Icom, Kenwood, etc.) would
>be a good starting rig for myself, in the event that I decide not to go for
>used equipment.
>
>I myself am interested in any comments that you people may have on Icom's
>725, 726, and 735 models. How is the performance on these beasts? How easy
>are they to use? Things like that.
>
>I'd love to hear anything that you all may have to say on this.

This is almost an impossible question to answer as it is down to a
matter of personal preference. I would recommend starting cheap but
with something that will have a good resale value. The reason is that
at present you do not know what you want from a rig & you need time
to make up your mind. Taking the cheap option will not give you
the best performance but it will certainly teach you about what to
look for in your next rig. I would also add that simplicity is
essential. All the bells & whistles on modern rigs are enough to
make even the most hardened technocrat squirm!

If you were in the UK I would advise you to visit your local emporium
and try the equipment (ours are usually very helpful) and join
your local club - the members may even let you try their station. I
don't know if its the same over there but its worth a try.

I started with a Heath SB101 (similar to the Yaesu 101). It was
a very basic rig that would tx & rx but had no frills (not even RIT).
It sure taught me and when I went to buy my current rig (now 8 years old)
I knew just what I wanted from it and hence the decision was only
between the equipment that came up to that mark. BTW rig is FT102 and
I have **no** plans to change it.

Hope this helps.
73,
John

--
John Trickey <jvt@its.bt.co.uk> || ..!mcsun!ukc!axion!its
G4REV @ GB7SUT Voice: +44 21 333 3369
#include <std/disclaimer>

277. Moving up from a J38 Key

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 16:38:56 UTC
From: Paul_Adler.NER-OSM@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <".7-Jan-91.11:38:56.EST".*.Paul_Adler.NER-OSM@Xerox.com>
Source record: 4600

I have been using a J38 Key for many years. A few months ago I got a new Kenwood TS-950SD, which has a built in Electronic Keyer. Can anyone suggest keyer paddles, advantages of each vendor, etc.
73 Paul KW1L

278. Re: DSP for the non-EE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 17:00:09 UTC
From: datwyler@esunix.UUCP
Message-ID: <2277@esunix.UUCP>
Source record: 4588

Of note is the TI applications books are good, but as I see it (I reference them on ocassion), they are showing good examples, but without some background that may be necessary. This is, of course, mathematically based. Also, some of the math is there, but may be without an explanation close by. Of course, my view is biased, because I have a slight weakness in math (but I am trying to recover).

--
Douglas L. Datwyler, WR7O
Evans and Sutherland
600 Komas Drive
Salt Lake City, UT 84108 (801)582-5847

279. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 17:15:20 UTC
From: root@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1980@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 4589

```
From n8emr!KB8NW Mon Jan 7 05:45:17 1991
Return-Path: <n8emr!KB8NW>
Message-Id: <m0isu8F-0000pJC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Mon, 7 Jan 91 05:33 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:910103/0235z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:90 Z:43232
R:910103/0231z @:W8CQK Columbus, OH #:9086 Z:43229
R:910102/1812 @:WB8BII.OH.USA.NA Cuyahoga Falls, OH #:16863 Z:44223

ZCZC AG66
QST DE W1AW
ARRL BULLETIN 1 ARLB001
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS NEWINGTON CT
JANUARY 2, 1991
RELAYED BY KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

On December 19th, 1990, FCC granted an ARRL request for extension of
the Special Temporary Authority, 7230-J, which allows specific
amateur stations to use automatic control when transmitting
certain digital communications below 29.7 MHz. The FCC extension of
the STA is one year.
```

280. Re: Rigs for beginners? (Was Re: Comments needed...)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 17:21:28 UTC
From: kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <17069@csli.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 4612

D. Robert Spexet II (spexet@ux.acs.umn.edu) asks:

>Which rigs ... would be good ones for a beginning ham? ... I myself
>am interested in any comments that you people may have on Icom's 725,
>726, and 735 models.

My mother, JR1MNI, has an Icom IC-725 (the one without 6 meter coverage). The only problem she has had with it was parasitic oscillation, which she cured with a bunch of toroidal cores. The IC-725 is a reasonably priced, reliable, easy to use HF transceiver. I can vouch for the transmitting audio; she sounds just like herself on the SM-10 microphone. Very clean signal, too.

I use an IC-760 at my club station. The IC-725 is, in some areas, actually easier to use than the more expensive IC-760. The IC-725 has what Icom calls "band stacking registers" -- this means if you change bands, say from 10 meters to 15 meters, and you change back, say to 10 meters again, you get the same frequency you were using last time you were on that band. The IC-760 always goes to a particular frequency on the band. So you can tell that more expensive machines aren't always nicer. (Icom fixed this problem in their upgraded IC-765.)

The major drawback of the IC-725 and other entry level transceivers is lack of filters. If you are into contesting or chasing rare stations, then you will probably want filters to reduce QRM. High quality filters are not necessary at all for casual rag-chewing; so long as you go to a sparsely populated section of the band (in my case, the high end of 15 meters), there's no QRM to worry about in the first place, so there's no need for filters. As a matter of fact, since filters distort the audio and never really get rid of interference anyway, it's a much better idea to escape the crowd and settle down in a quiet spot if you can.

Other shortcomings include lack of speech processor (which I have vowed never to use again after a deeply embarrassing incident), lack of internal CW keyer (but you can buy these for around $50), lack of internal power supply, and an array of optional equipment that you would like to have but adds to the overall price. The power supply and other options are something you should consider. Take the IC-725. You need a 13.8 VDC power supply capable of somewhere over 22 A. You probably want to provide power to other equipment, so you buy a power supply with a 30 A rating, maybe. That adds to the price. And so does the AM transmit and FM transceive circuit board (10 meter FM is a lot of fun) and a narrow CW filter (a must for easy copy). All this stuff is included in more expensive rigs, so when you really compare prices, the overall difference isn't as large as you might think. Entry level transceivers are still cheaper, however, and make good sense to buy.

If you are primarily interested in 6 meters and you want HF coverage as an option, the IC-726 may not be a good choice as other rigs. The IC-726 has lower power on 6 meters than it does below 10 meters. You may want to consider the Yaesu FT-650 that covers 12 thru 6 meters. I would not buy the Kenwood TS-680, because as far as 6 meter operation goes it is basically the same as the Icom IC-726, and the IC-726 is much easier to use.

My final word on this issue is this: compared to entry level transceivers, expensive rigs are better on receive, but more or less the same on transmit. Microphones make more difference on transmit than does the rig itself.

---------- speech technology and research, sri, menlo park, california
--- Goh Kawai --- work:(415)859-2231 fax:(415)859-6171 home:(415)964-1782
---------- internet: kawai@speech.sri.com radio: n6uok and 7l1fqe

281. VHF Transverters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 17:36:38 UTC
From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET
Message-ID: <9101071838.AA29247@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4619

ARR (Advanced Receiver Research) seels some very high quality
receiving converters for VHF. Unfortunately, they don't also
manufacture companion transmitting converters.

Does anyone know of commercially-available VHF transmitting
converter, either in the USA or imported?

Mike

282. Re: A few new questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 18:11:42 UTC
From: hideg@spsd4330a.erim.org
Message-ID: <1991Jan7.181142.6677@math.lsa.umich.edu>
Source record: 4615

In article <18230054@hpfcdj.HP.COM> myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM (Bob Myers) writes:
> a Tech
> could use such a machine, as the Tech was transmitting only in a band for
> which he or she was licensed, and so was the repeater (the "privileges" of
> the repeater being derived from those of its licensee (and/or control op?)).
> This is just like you as a Tech talking to someone via my station with me
> (an Advanced) at the controls; your license class doesn't matter, it's mine
> as station licensee and operator which determines whether we're legal or not.
> (Or else non-hams would never be allowed at the mike!)
>
> Or am I completely wrong about all this?
>

You are correct.

The Technician is not (and cannot be) the control operator of the 2m/10m
repeater, but s/he can transmit on the 2m side.

Steve Hideg N8HSC

hideg@spsd4330a.erim.org

283. Re: Expired license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 18:33:12 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan7.183312.4391@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 4620

If your license was issued less than 10 years ago it is still valid.
Some text was accidentally left out of the revised Part 97 and you may
have just found an instance of this. The FCC's intent was not to change
any license terms when they issued the revision.

284. QRP CW TX, RX or TRX WANTED!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 18:35:22 UTC
From: d89mb@efd.lth.se
Message-ID: <1991Jan7.183522.12094@lth.se>
Source record: 4621

I would like to build my own QRP-tranciever (or possible TX+RX) and I want
some construction advices.

I've read W1FB fine QRP notebook, and something in ARRL handbook, but
what I would like to have is a 40m-dedicated tranciever with 5W PEP and
a SWR/Wattmeter that shows 0-5 W in .1W steps... And an antenna-tuner..

Where do I find constructions for this? In QST? PLEASE tell me # and vol.

Will QRP ARCI have more information for me?

What does "The Joy of QRP" mainly contain? Can it be ordered via ARRL?

If someone has a HW-9-description to sell I will also be interested, but I
think it is too heavy for me.

What I'm looking for is a very-light-weight 1-band-only QRP-TRX that can
be carried while trekking in the Swedish mountains/Lappland.

Thanks.

Any reading suggestions in Radio Communication or QST will be appreciated..

Thanks,

Magnus SM7TUS

--
Magnus Bodin "Nec fasces, nec opes,
Institute of Tychology, sola artis sceptra perennant"
Box 5127, 220 05 Sweden (Tycho Brahe, Stj{rneborg 1584)

285. Re: Expired license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 18:40:11 UTC
From: greg@hpmcpgr.hp.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan07.184011.26245@hpmclc.mcm.hp.com>
Source record: 4624

In article <1991Jan07.154543.25707@hpmclc.mcm.hp.com>,
greg@hpmcpgr.hp.com (Gregg Robinson) writes:
> Please help..
>
> The other night as I was "twisting the knobs" I got to thinking that my 10
> years was about up since I got my Advanced ticket. Draging out my license
> I was horrified to find my ticket expired in July of 1987. After
picking myself
> up off the floor I started to find out what I needed to do. A few calls
> to friends
> did not help, so the next day I went to the local ham store (50 miles away)
> They told me I was past the 2 year grace period and would have to retest,
> starting at novice. They then sold me $27 dollars worth of books, including
> "THE FCC Rule Book" by the ARRL (8th edition, copyright 1989).
>
> After some reading in the above FCC Rule Book I found in chapter 4 page 4-6
>
> License Terms
>
>
> "Licenses are normally good for ten years. If you have a license
> good for the old
> five-year term" (mine was) ", a grace period of five years is
> allowed should you
> forget to renew. After two years of the grace period has passed, you
> will lose your
> call sign and will be assigned a new one.
> If you have a new 10-year-term license" (mine was not) ", issued
> since January
> 1984, the grace period for reinststement is two years."
>
> I then looked in the back of the book where part 97 is printed and found
> no mention
> of the 5 year grace period for 5 year licenses. It only talked said
> renewal may be made
> during a 2 year grace period.
>
> Does anyone know who I can call to find out for sure. I don't want to
> apply for renewal
> and wait for 3 months to find out from the FCC that I have to retest.
>
> ANY IDEAS?
> PLEASE.
>

> Gregg Robinson ex (sob-sob) KA7MDM
> HEWLETT PACKARD McMinnville Div
> McMinnville Or. 503-472-5101 ext 214 home 503-472-5940

I talked to the VEC at ARRL and he told me I could renew my license but would lose my call sign. I then called the Consumer Assistance Branch of the FCC (717-337-1212) and was told the same thing (and they were very friendly and polite also!!!) . The 5 year license has a 5 year grace
period the 10 year has a 2 year grace period.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR LICENSE NOW!!!!
Thanks to all

Gregg Robinson ex KA7MDM soon I hope to be AA7??

286. Re: RF and the outer limits...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 19:13:55 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <649@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4622

In article <241@heimat.UUCP> dan@heimat.UUCP (Dan 'Sneakers' Schein) writes:
>
> Bill your reply was close to my thoughts. Except I figure they (ET's) don't
> want anything to do with a world so undeveloped they still use and fight
> over the need for CW.

Dan, haven't you noticed that the more advanced a civilization gets, the more restrictive is regulations become. Any highly evolved extra-terrestrial hams out there are going to have CCNR's, power restrictions, and band limitations that make ours look like freedom. The only mode they may be able to get out with is CW. So if you really want a chance for some ET QSO's you had better get that new Bencher key you have been drooling over! B--)

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

287. Re: Ground Plane for my CB antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 19:32:55 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230059@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 4598

>I believe that the statement about the radials being the same
>length as the vertical element is incorrect. The ground radials
>should be 10% *longer* than the vertical element. If you are
>building a 1/4-wave ground plane for 27 mHz, the length of the
>vertical element should be around 108". That makes the radials
>come in around 119". I'm no expert, but that is what I seem to
>remember reading about them.
>
>I also seem to remember something about making sure the radials
>are "drooping" at a 45-degree angle, because that makes the ground
>plane closer to the desired 50-ohm impedance.

This depends more than a little, I believe, on whether or not the radials do indeed "droop." A quarter-wave vertical antenna works just fine against an *infinite* ground plane, if said plane is flat and orthogonal to the radiating element. So any length in excess of 1/4 wavelength should work, and we see that ground-mounted verticals require no radials whatsoever, assuming that the local ground (in the sense of the earth itself) is good enough. However, once the "ground plane" starts to "droop away" from the end of the vertical element, the thing starts to look less and less like the theoretical 1/4-wave vertical, and more and more like a half-wave dipole. Think of the radials drooping from 90 deg. to the vertical down to 0 deg. (in line with the vertical element); as this "droop" progresses, the feedpoint impedance will increase from the vertical's 37 ohms up to the dipole's 73, and the length of the "bottom element" (the radials, which all come together when you get to zero degrees) becomes more and more critical. Obviously, it damn well better be 1/4-wave when you get to zero and the thing becomes a vertical dipole!

By the way, a ground-mounted vertical is an excellent long distance antenna because of the "infinite" ground plane; the radiation pattern is that of a dipole on end, meaning that the strongest radiation is a zero degrees from horizontal - straight out to the horizon! The higher the frequency, though, the more difficult it is to make sure that a ground-mounted antenna isn't swallowed up in local clutter.

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

288. Re: New License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 19:45:36 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan7.194536.12880@informix.com>
Source record: 4530

In article <3026@unccvax.uncc.edu> cs00jmc@unccvax.uncc.edu.UUCP (John Covington WN4BBJ) writes:
>>>Novice written element and the Technician written element....
>>
>>If someone wants the no-code Tech license, then he will have to memorize
>>the frequencies allocated to Novices ...
>
... >That is a side effect of the modular examinations.
>The alternative is to have a complete exam for each license class and
>no credit for past examinations.

The problem is that no-code Techs will be required to memorize frequency allocations that they will NOT be able to use. After answering questions on how to call CQ using CW and what privileges are allocated for the 40 meter band, it would not be unreasonable to expect that a no-code Tech would assume that he had authority to use 40 meter CW. (or phone on 10 meters)

For this reason, we need to change element 3A to make it clear that no privileges are granted under 30 MHz.

--

=-=
Randall Rhea Informix Software, Inc.
Senior Programmer/Analyst, MIS uunet!pyramid!infmx!randall

289. TS-940S Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 19:54:12 UTC
From: paul+@andrew.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <wbWB7Yy00UhW426ENe@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 4623

I just purchased a TS-940S last summer, and I just recently noticed
something strange about the VBT variable bandpass control in the cw mode.
When I turn the control fully CCW to the narrow position, I loose all
signals. At least, the signals are at least -60 db down at that point.
If I stay clock wise of the 12 oclock position the vbt works fine.
When I turn the vbt control to the most counter clockwise (narrow) position,
I seem to completely loose all signals. Is this normal for ALL TS-940's,
or does mine have a problem?

Also, when I switch in the kenwood narrow 500 Hz cw filter, the cw signals
are attenuated about 6db. Is this normal.
Any comments or suggestions would be greatly appreciated.
Please E-Mail to me direct at: pauld@fs1.ece.cmu.edu

Thanks

Paul Dujmich
WA3TLD
pauld@fs1.ece.cmu.edu

290. Re: new technician license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 20:22:03 UTC
From: pbhx@midway.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan7.202203.5183@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 4625

In article <22473@well.sf.ca.us> tenney@well.sf.ca.us (Glenn S. Tenney) writes:
> A friend is an active ARRL VE in the San Jose area. He
> says that they were told (and yesterday did) to take
> 2 and 3A tests now, and hold the 610 submittal until
> the 15th.

That is also what they are doing here in Chicago.

Peter B. Hayward WX9T
University of Chicago Computing Organizations

291. Afghan Anarchy

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 20:36:04 UTC
From: sawyer@twg.com
Message-ID: <8521@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 4626

I heard from JA1NUT this morning that the REAL YA0RR finally showed up this morning sometime after 0400Z (7 January) on 10 CW. Sin said he bagged it, and the JA's were having an easy time edging the Euros out. The rumor floating around the west coast--attributed to VK9NS--is that they're only running 30 watts into an indoor antenna. Have any of you east coast people spotted them yet? Our best guess here is that the window is going to be 0230Z to at most 0430Z, probably on 20. At least, that's where all of our UI and UJ spots have been for the last couple of weeks. But there wasn't a trace of them last night. Any respectable rumors would be appreciated. I've been glued to 14020 for a week now, and even the slims and pirates seem to be getting worn down!

All together now: .._ .__. .._ .__. where's he listening? .._ .__. what's his call? .._ .__. burrrrrp!

292. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 20:52:55 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250322@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 4599

In rec.ham-radio, mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:

>When people complain about Radio Shack sales staff, I am reminded of the
>fact that if you had to be an engineer to work at a Radio Shack,
>Radio Shacks would be few and far between.

I wouldn't mind if store employees ADMITTED it when they don't know something.
I went to buy a telephone answering machine recently (Good Guys, I think)
and was informed by the salesman that the machine operates on a frequency
of 49 kHz. I heard another salesman tell someone else that no one can listen
into their brand of cordless phone because of its digitally-encoded ringer.

AL N1AL

293. Non-acidic RTV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 21:23:48 UTC
From: elmquist@nachos.SSESCO.com
Message-ID: <299@nachos.SSESCO.com>
Source record: 4533

In article <07.Jan.91.14:07:15.GMT.#7519@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") writes:

[some stuff about the Comet antenna deleted]

>using 1Kv silver-mica capacitors of higher quality, and slathered the whole
>feedpoint in non-acidic RTV rubber to keep out what passes for weather
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

Hey! Where can you get this stuff...? seems most all of the RTV available to the consumer (at your favorite hardware store...) is acidic. Does anyone have a manufacturer or source for some...?

> Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

73, Chris
--
Chris Elmquist, N0JCF
Internet: elmquist@SSESCO.com
AMPRN: N0JCF@WB0GDB.MN.USA.NA
BellNet: (612) 785-3516

294. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 21:32:38 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <41aFV2w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 4528
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:

> In article <1781@sun13.scri.fsu.edu> murray@sun13.scri.fsu.edu (John Murray)
> >
> >Hey, I wouldn't trust some of RS's glorified stock boys to look up their
> >own phone number!
> >
>
> Having worked for Radio Shack for six years (1979-1984), I would like to
> comment this statement.
>
> My personal experience is that RS salespeople are more
> knowledgeable about their products than those at K-Mart, Sears, Wards,
> Target, etc.

I have never had a K-Mart, Sears, etc, salesperson refuse to make a
cash sale to me. I HAVE had Radio Shack people refuse CASH. Why? Because
I wouldn't give them my name and address. No, cash being waved in their
face is NOT sufficient to buy something from Radio Shack.

> RS's policy on refunds and warranties is also quite
> beneficial to the customer, particularly if you complain to the district
> manager. RS will bend over backwards if you yell loud enough.

I complain VERY loudly whenever they refuse to accept a cash
transaction. Has anything changed? Ha!

295. Re: Cushcraft R5

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 21:37:41 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <651@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4531

In article <E15ED8622B7F00665F@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu> DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU writes:
>
>I've worked many stations who use the R5. Since I am thinking about
>acquiring one, I always ask thos ewho use them if they are completely
>satisfied. THEY ALL ANSWER,YES!
>
>Question for the net: are they really that good. My intention is to mount
>one at about 60 feet, just above my triband beam.

They are REALLY that good. I use one up 10' at the base on a fence post. I put it up at night due to antenna restrictions and work on wires in the daytime. Satisfaction here is total after several years of operation. SWR < 2:1 on all bands and easy to assemble and install. Get if you can't run a beam on a tower.

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

296. Wanted: Advice for a beginner...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 21:43:02 UTC
From: johnson@dover.dab.ge.com
Message-ID: <9641@ge-dab.ge.com>
Source record: 4534

Greetings...

I am looking into the requirements for obtaining a ham license of some sort. I am not familiar with the types of licenses, their priviledges, and their technical requirements.

Could somebody summarize, or point me to a reference which summarizes:

(1) What types of licenses are available (amateur AND commercial)

(2) For each license, what academic/morse requirements are there (opinions about the difficulty of the tests are welcomed)

(3) What are the operating privledges for each license, including frequency bands, types of operation (e.g. operation only, adjustment and operation of equipment, etc.) and for what type of equipment is one licensed.

(4) Any other information you think would help...

I have a BS EE so the theory shouldn't be too terrible, and I have no qualms about learning the morse code (of course, I have not tried it yet :-)). I have never dealt with radio, however.

Thanks for any and all advice.

- Christopher Johnson
johnson@ge-dab.ge.com
General Electric
Simulations and Control Systems Department

297. Re: Did the FCC go Far enough this time .....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 21:45:58 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <653@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4535

In article <40948@nigel.ee.udel.edu> masters@freezer.it.udel.edu (paul masters) writes:
>In article <1991Jan4.002853.9051@NCoast.ORG> allbery@ncoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR) writes:
>>As quoted from <637@chiton.ucsd.edu> by rec@chiton.ucsd.edu (Richard Currier):
>>+---------------
>>| deeper into the CW bands on RF and to push CW out entirely. After CW goes...
> ^^
>
>It might me kind of neet to see some one do it with out being on RF ;-].
>
> Paul

"I will not say RF when I mean HF"
"I will not say RF when I mean HF"
"I will not say RF when I mean HF"
"
"
etc.

B-)
B--)
B---)

AA6PN
> Paul Masters N3IRU (The ham license arived 12/04/90)

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

298. Subj: Re: An Outside Viewpoint

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 21:48:08 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9101072148.AA03148@tilde>
Source record: 4527

<allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)> writes:

>As quoted from <7880396@hpfcdc.HP.COM> by ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Alan Silverstein):
>+---------------
>| > HAM RADIO IS UNPOPULAR BECAUSE UNDERSTANDING TECHNOLOGY IS UNPOPULAR.
>|
>| Consider automobiles. In their early years, you pretty much had to be a
>| mechanic to own one. Nowadays, due to successful "consumer packaging",
>| total idiots (in more ways than just auto mechanics) can drive cars.
>+---------------
>
>Yes, but what happens when there are no more auto mechanics, because nobody
>wants to learn how? I'm not saying *everyone* must become technologically
>knlwdgeable, but the U.S. at least is fast headed toward a point where we
>will be dependent on Asia for our technology because nobody here understands
>it any more.

IMHI, ours is becoming a "black box" society (if we aren't there already!). We now balance the cost of throwing away an item or sub-assembly against the cost of repair. The busy person is the one who can repair those "black boxes" for half the cost of a new one, and still make a living wage. How many Hams repair their own equipment? How many automobile owners repair their own engine computer?

Here's a (perhaps remote) example of what I mean: My XYL's car has an automatic deck lid closure that is motor-driven. It failed due to breakage of a CHEAP! plastic gear. Dealers told me that this gear was impossible to get, and that it would require replacing the entire assembly ($200). Yet the part was easily accessible, and easy to remove and replace! To make a long story short, I finally obtained the part through the auto manufacturer, and spent about 20 minutes (including R & R of the assembly) to fix the thing. (P.S. If yours is broken, I'll fix it for $100, you ship)

The point is, that we seem spring-loaded to the "throw-it-away-and-buy-a-whole-new-one" position. Or, we technically-inclined folk dash it off to the nearest fix-it guy rather than doing it ourselves (and thereby probably getting a poor job than we could do).

73,
Dube N5PDK

"Why waste time learning, when ignorance is instantaneous?" -Hobbes

299. Re: Non-acidic RTV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 22:22:47 UTC
From: jkaidor@synoptics.COM
Message-ID: <22140@mvis1.com>
Source record: 4601

In article <299@nachos.SSESCO.com> elmquist@nachos.SSESCO.com (Chris Elmquist) writes:
>In article <07.Jan.91.14:07:15.GMT.#7519@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") writes:
>
> [some stuff about the Comet antenna deleted]
>
>>using 1Kv silver-mica capacitors of higher quality, and slathered the whole
>>feedpoint in non-acidic RTV rubber to keep out what passes for weather
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>
>Hey! Where can you get this stuff...? seems most all of the RTV available
>to the consumer (at your favorite hardware store...) is acidic. Does
>anyone have a manufacturer or source for some...?
>
>> Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU
>
Non-acidic silicone can be got at your local aquarium supply store.
Just don't have a heart attack when you see the price. There are also
"advanced" car repair-gasket silicones that are non-acidic.
Apparently this is required for continued health of oxygen sensors....
- Jerry Kaidor

Another good way to keep out the weather is "COAX SEAL", which is
sold at your local Radio Shack....

- Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

300. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 22:26:34 UTC
From: jkaidor@synoptics.COM
Message-ID: <22141@mvis1.com>
Source record: 4602
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

In article <41aFV2w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
>
> I have never had a K-Mart, Sears, etc, salesperson refuse to make a
>cash sale to me. I HAVE had Radio Shack people refuse CASH. Why? Because
>I wouldn't give them my name and address. No, cash being waved in their
>face is NOT sufficient to buy something from Radio Shack.
>
>> RS's policy on refunds and warranties is also quite
>> beneficial to the customer, particularly if you complain to the district
>> manager. RS will bend over backwards if you yell loud enough.
>
> I complain VERY loudly whenever they refuse to accept a cash
>transaction. Has anything changed? Ha!

Of course, they don't ask for I.D. when they get all that
info....

- Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB (AKA Flipskwa Foombottle)

301. Re: New License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 23:25:57 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880400@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 4603

>> ...will have to memorize the frequencies allocated to Novices and other
>> CW-related questions in order to pass element 2.

> ...a major point of the exams should be where one can and cannot
> transmit, and what type of signals are allowed in which subbands. After
> all, it is CRITICAL for any operators to know the rules...

Humph. Rules, yes. Numbers, no. I trust more an operator who knows where to look when in unfamiliar territory, than one who memorizes frequencies, modes, and power limits and trusts their memory.

I'd like all those silly frequency and mode questions to be replaced with ones like: How wide is a typical 2-meter voice channel width? (15KHz) Where do you look to find the current legal (FCC) band allocations and power limits? Where do you look to find the conventions for band plans?

As with CW, my experience in recently becoming a ham was that I had to memorize a lot of information I rapidly lost, due to lack of use. The time would have been better spent learning theory and practice, getting a "feel" for certain things.

302. Re: Doing Crossword Puzzles in Ink

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 23:36:53 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880401@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 4604

> How was relevance an issue for those who claimed that they CAN'T learn
> the code?

1. It was a requirement to get a license, even if they didn't want or need to use it. Disability learning it ==> no license.

2. Because it's possible to be a happy ham without using or remembering the code, knowing it was irrelevant (except for passing the now obsolete code test) to many prospective hams.

303. Re: HELP with mike cord

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 23:52:40 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880402@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 4605

> Of course, the straight one gets all kinky and twisted up and looks like
> the curly one after it gets all kinky and twisted up!

Amazing. This sounds like convergent evolution!

Perhaps one could make money selling "pre-kinked" mike and phone cords.

Seriously, I wish I had a solution too. It's another example of
consumerism, I guess. It only has to look good to sell, not to use.

304. Wanted: 600 hZ cw filter for Yaesu FT-101

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-07 23:54:00 UTC
From: MULTI@TRIUMFER.BITNET
Message-ID: <91Jan7.195902est.57396@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Source record: 4538

Does anyone have a 600 hz cw filter for a Yaesu FT-101 they will sell me?

Y.N. Miles,
VE7-ALQ,
<MULTI.TRIUMFcl.bitnet>

305. Transformer/Appolo 100-2 Linear

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 00:10:54 UTC
From: rip@crash.cts.com
Message-ID: <6772@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 4539

I picked up an old Appolo 6/10/15 meter linear, not know weather it worked or not, but ir was cheap, so I wasn't worried about it.

I got it into my radio room for a disection, and there have been hands in there before mine for sure, it appears to have been retrofitted with a COR, the 10 meter has been disabled (Simply had the contact on the switch removed), and the (now impossible to get a reference on) transformer is a good subsitute for the fine Stanford Mesquite Charcoal.

The transformer is of Motorola decent, and bears the number:

25D65663A03-P, goes on to say 118 V 60 Cy and then gives another number 549-6130

It appears to be a television transformer, and I have no other info on it other than that. The PA itself is a very simple, but effective arrangement of 2 6LQ6's, ala Push Pull.

Hopfully someone can either find a replacement for it, or at least tell me what 2 6LQ6's should draw, and where. I have pinouts of the tubes, and some limited information, including direct ref. replacements.

Here's what I have on the 6LQ6's:
Reference to: 6JE6B 6JE6C 6LV6 6ME6 6MJ6
Plate Dis: 30 Watts, Screen Dis: 5 Watts, Trans Inductance: 9.6K
Filiment/Heater:6.3 Volts at 2.5 amps

Please reply to system@hale.UUCP as I cannot recieve rec.ham-radio there, and have have to go to another system to get it. (Where I am now actually.)

306. Re: RF and the outer limits...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 00:46:18 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880403@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 4607

I'm thinking about SETI in reverse:

Suppose aliens were able to receive our RF. Further suppose that aliens advanced enough to find our RF are also smart enough to triangulate on our planet. Suppose they had the means to use this information for the purpose of military invasion. Further suppose that they've already suppressed their own RF emissions after realizing the possibility of this scenario.

My point is that SETI will only find cultures like our own. The more primitive ones will not have developed RF transmitters, and the more advanced ones will have suppressed their inter-planetary radiations. It's a small window - maybe only 200 years for each culture.

Perry

307. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 01:26:31 UTC
From: onder@ISI.EDU
Message-ID: <16275@venera.isi.edu>
Source record: 4542
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

In article <41aFV2w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:

>randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
>
>> In article <1781@sun13.scri.fsu.edu> murray@sun13.scri.fsu.edu (John Murray)
>> >
>> >Hey, I wouldn't trust some of RS's glorified stock boys to look up their
>> >own phone number!
>> >
>>
>> Having worked for Radio Shack for six years (1979-1984), I would like to
>> comment this statement.
>>
>> My personal experience is that RS salespeople are more
>> knowledgeable about their products than those at K-Mart, Sears, Wards,
>> Target, etc.
>
> I have never had a K-Mart, Sears, etc, salesperson refuse to make a
>cash sale to me. I HAVE had Radio Shack people refuse CASH. Why? Because
>I wouldn't give them my name and address. No, cash being waved in their
>face is NOT sufficient to buy something from Radio Shack.
>
>> RS's policy on refunds and warranties is also quite
>> beneficial to the customer, particularly if you complain to the district
>> manager. RS will bend over backwards if you yell loud enough.
>
> I complain VERY loudly whenever they refuse to accept a cash
>transaction. Has anything changed? Ha!

I assume this is for their flyer mailing list? Make something up.
Usually, it's easier to work around a problem than bash your head
against it.

The Ultimate is to give them a name and/or address with a
double-entendre or reads something else backwards, but they don't
catch on till your out the door. :)

Brewster
--
Bruce W. Onder onder@isi.edu

"Welcome to hell -- here's your accordion."

308. Apple II ham/SWL software

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 02:01:09 UTC
From: winter@apple.com
Message-ID: <47841@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 4540
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

A few days ago, I mentioned in a rec.ham-radio posting that I will no longer be maintaining lists of Macintosh and Apple II ham software, as I've done for the past couple of years.

Since then, I've received several requests for the lists, so I've decided to post them once more for the benefit of netnews newcomers. I hope someone will pick up the ball and update the lists as new programs are released.

Because some of the programs may be of interest to non-hams as well, I'm including r.r.sw on this distribution.

Patty

****

Apple II Amateur Radio Software
List compiled by N6BIS, last updated 1/7/91

The information in this list was obtained mostly from flyers supplied by the software vendors, or in some cases from reviews in QST. Please check with the vendors for the latest product details, pricing, etc.

>>The products in this list are not endorsed by Apple Computer, Inc.<<

PACKET RADIO

APR (Apple Packet Radio)
For use with TNC-2s. Requires a Super Serial card in the computer.
Larry East, W1HUE, P.O. Box 51445, Idaho Falls, ID 83405-1445.
Send a blank 3.5-inch or 5.25-inch Apple II disk and a stamped, self-addressed disk mailer.

PACHAM
Uses a two-microchip interface instead of a TNC.
DaJu Development Company, 39 Long Ridge Road, Carlisle, MA 01741. $49.95

MORSE CODE PRACTICE

Morse+Plus Morse Code Tutor
EPO Software, 7805 NE 147th Avenue, Vancouver, WA 98682.
$15.95

[The Sept. 7, 1990 _ARRL Letter_ mentioned that the Computer Foundation for Handicapped Children has some Morse code programs for the disabled. Contact them at 2645 East Southern, Tempe, AZ 85282 for details.]

MORSE CODE & RTTY OPERATION

HAM
Sends and receives both Morse code and RTTY.
DaJu Development Company, 39 Long Ridge Road, Carlisle, MA
01741. $49.95

Code Machine
COTEC, 13462 Hammons Ave., Saratoga, CA 95070. $29.95 (discount
if bought in conjunction with another COTEC program)

RTTY Machine
COTEC, 13462 Hammons Ave., Saratoga, CA 95070. $29.95 (discount
if bought in conjunction with another COTEC program)

SATELLITE TRACKING

Apple QuikTrak
AMSAT, PO Box 27, Washington, DC 20044. $25 for AMSAT
members; $35 for non-members

ANTENNA DESIGN

Antenna Design & Dimensions
EPO Software, 7805 NE 147th Avenue, Vancouver, WA 98682.
$9.95

Antenna Trap Designing
Larry East W1HUE, 119-7 Buckland St., Plantsville, CT 06479.
Send blank formatted disk with stamped, self-addressed return
disk mailer.

LOGGING

Electrolog II
EPO Software, 7805 NE 147th Avenue, Vancouver, WA 98682.
$18.95

Contest Log & Dupe Sheet
EPO Software, 7805 NE 147th Avenue, Vancouver, WA 98682.
$13.95

--end--

309. Macintosh ham/SWL software

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 02:04:22 UTC
From: winter@apple.com
Message-ID: <47842@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 4541
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

[See my "Apple II ham/SWL software" posting for general comments.]

****
Macintosh Amateur Radio Software
List compiled by N6BIS; last updated 11/24/90

The information in this list was gleaned mostly from flyers supplied by
the software vendors, or in some cases from reviews or listings in QST
or AMSAT Journal. Please check with the vendors for the latest product
details, pricing, etc.

>>The products mentioned here are not endorsed by Apple Computer, Inc.<<

PACKET RADIO

NET/Mac (KA9Q TCP/IP)
Supports AX.25 and NET/ROM as well as TCP/IP functions. Requires
a TNC with KISS mode.
Doug Thom, N6OYU, 1405 Graywood Drive, San Jose, CA 95129.
Send formatted 800K Macintosh disk with stamped, self-addressed
return disk mailer. Also available via anonymous FTP from apple.com
(/pub/ham-radio) and platypus.uofs.edu (/pub/HAM-RADIO); on the
Digikron Systems BBS at (408) 253-1309; the WB3FFV BBS at (301) 625-0817,
625-9482, and 625-9663; and the N8EMR BBS at (614) 895-2553 (or via
AMPR.NET FTP at 44.70.0.1).
The KA9Q package is copyrighted, but free for noncommercial use.

MacRatt with FAX
Terminal program for use with AEA's PK-232 multimode controller.
Supports packet, CW, RTTY, AMTOR, and facsimile. Includes
computer-to-TNC cable.
Advanced Electronic Applications (AEA), PO Box C-2160,
Lynnwood, WA 98036. $59.95

MORSE CODE PRACTICE

N6MZV Morse Trainer
RT Martin, N6MZV, 10382 Orange Avenue, Cupertino, CA 95014.
Also available via anonymous FTP from apple.com (/pub/ham-radio).
$25.00

Morse Tutor
Jack Brindle WA4FIB, Brincomm Technology, 3155 Resin Street,
Marietta, GA 30066. Send formatted 800K Macintosh disk with
stamped, self-addressed return disk mailer. The program is copyright,
but free for noncommercial use.

MacMorse
David A. Kall, 700 Marine Parkway #314, New Port Richey, Florida
34652. $29.95

Zihua Morse
Zihua, P.O. Box 51601, Pacific Grove, CA 93950. $39.95 without
speech synthesis; $65 with speech synthesis.

RTTY

MacTTY
Summit Concepts, Suite 102-190, 1840 41st Ave., Capitola, CA 95010.
$39.95

LOGGING

LOGic
Personal Database Applications, 2634 Meadow Bend Court, Duluth,
GA 30136. $75.00

FDLog!
System One Control, 3900 85th Ave N, Suite 200, Brooklyn Park, MN
55443. $29.95

SATELLITE TRACKING

QuikMac
AMSAT, PO Box 27, Washington, DC 20044. $40 for AMSAT
members; $50 for non-members. Requires Microsoft BASIC.

Satellite Orbit Prediction Program
Macintosh conversion of W3IWI program.
Earl Skelton, N3ES, 6311 29th Place NW, Washington, DC 20015.
Send formatted 800K Macintosh disk with stamped, self-addressed
return disk mailer; or send SASE for source listing. Requires
Microsoft BASIC.

MacSat
BEK Developers, 1732 74th Circle NE, St. Petersburg, FL 33702.
$10.00

MacSat 3.0
Geodetic Research Services Ltd., P.O. Box 3643, Station B, Fredericton,
N.B. E3A 5L7, Canada.
$50.00 (add $10.00 for airmail postage and handling)

Satellite Helper
MacTrak Software, PO Box 1590, Port Orchard, WA 98366. $59.95

Satellite Pro
MacTrak Software, PO Box 1590, Port Orchard, WA 98366. $99.95

PROPAGATION, GRAY LINE, DX HEADINGS

DX Window
Creates on screen an azimuthal equidistant projection (great circle)

world map centered on your QTH, with day/night terminator.
Engineering Systems, Inc., PO Box 939, Vienna, VA 22183. $39.95

Skycom 1.1
Enter solar flux and get propagation predictions to desired areas of the world.
Engineering Systems, Inc., PO Box 939, Vienna, VA 22183. $39.95
($59.95 with Skycom 1.5)

Skycom 1.5
Provides sunlight status at both ends of the path; MUF, F0F2, and FOT frequencies; S/N ratio of the link, and other information.
Engineering Systems, Inc., PO Box 939, Vienna, VA 22183. $39.95
($59.95 with Skycom 1.1)

DX Helper
MacTrak Software, PO Box 1590, Port Orchard, WA 98336. $34.95

Sun Clock
Desk accessory. Displays a map of the world with day and night areas.
MLT Software, PO Box 98041, 6325 SW Capitol Highway,
Portland, OR 97201. $17.00

RADIO CONTROL

ICOM IC-735 Control
KE6FG Software, 9763 Pali Ave., Tujunga, CA 91042. $49.95

TEST PREPARATION

Ham Stacks
HyperCard stacks containing all of the questions in the current question pool for each license class.
Diana Syriac N1GZS, 49A Meadow Pond Drive, Leominster, MA 01453. Send two formatted 800K Macintosh disks with stamped, self-addressed return disk mailer. Also available via anonymous FTP from the pub/ham-radio directories on apple.com and platypus.uofs.edu.

COLLECTIONS AND MISCELLANY

MacNet
Public-domain programs (currently on nine disks) contributed by Macintosh packet users. Includes test preparation, contest logging, propagation prediction, satellite tracking, and amateur television.
John D. Seney, KB1HE, 144 Pepperidge Dr., Manchester, NH 03103. Send formatted 800K Macintosh disks with stamped, self-addressed return disk mailer. Contributions of public-domain programs encouraged.

"Project Mac"
Contest logging, antenna design, satellite tracking, clip art, etc.
Microsoft BASIC required for many (but not all) of the programs.
Stan Horzepa WA1LOU, 75 Kreger Drive, Wolcott, CT 06716.
Send three formatted 800K Macintosh disks with stamped, self-

addressed return disk mailer.

"Amateur Radio Software for Macintosh"
Extensive catalog including logging, Morse code, Novice, gray-line,
satellite tracking, contesting, packet, and CW programs.
ZCo Corporation, PO Box 3720, Nashua, NH 03061.

Amateur Radio #1
Contains satellite tracking, Morse code practice, Ohm's law calculator,
and pad design programs.
Kinetic Designs, PO Box 1646, Orange Park, FL 32067. $4.00

Red Ryder 9.4
Terminal emulation program, suitable for packet radio.
Kinetic Designs, PO Box 1646, Orange Park, FL 32067. $4.00

MacScience BBS
Various ham-related applications, including antenna design,
propagation, WEFAX, packet, and Morse code. (408) 866-4933.

Digikron Systems BBS
Various ham-related applications, including logging, propagation,
Morse code, and packet. (408) 253-1309.

WB3FFV BBS
Various ham-related software, including packet, contesting, and Morse
code applications. (301) 625-0817, 625-9482, and 625-9663.

N8EMR BBS
Various ham-related files, including packet, Morse code, DXing, and
contesting software; AMSAT bulletins; and several ham newsletters.
(614) 895-2553. Also available on AMPR.NET at 44.70.0.1.

--end--

310. news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 02:33:43 UTC
From: atjmw@acad2.anc.alaska.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan7.223343.1@acad2.anc.alaska.edu>
Source record: 4549

I am intrepedIy trying to develop a VHF/UHF antenna for my scanner. After initially devising a plan for a Log-Periodic Dipole, I became discouraged with the number of elements and size of the array. I am considering taking several verticle antennas set for various frequencies and feeding them with one coaxial cable. How would one go about feeding several VHF/UHF anteas? Can anyone make a guess on the antenna impedence? Thanks. -Atjmw3@alaska-

311. Re: Recommendations Needed: Cable through Window

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 02:35:05 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jan8.023505.26431@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 4608

As quoted from <34245.2787533D@stjhmc.fidonet.org> by ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org (David Dodell):

```
+---------------
| I would like to bring the lead of my packet setup (RG-8U) through the window
| at my home on a semi-permenant basis. However my wife, is leary of leaving
+---------------
```

People with full-size patio doors have a similar problem even if they don't leave the doors unlatched/open. The usual solution is to cut a piece of wood (3/4" dowel rod, for example) to the size that just fits between the sliding part of the door and the doorframe. A similar trick is often used with windows.

In your case, you would close the window against the coax (remember not to close it too tightly, or you may affect the impedance of the coax!) and cut the dowel to fit that. You may also want to cut another piece to fit vertically to block the gap left above (or below) the coax... especially if your area likes to get cold, as it does here in NE Ohio. This is basically what I did to run cable outside my apartment to the antennas; landlords are even less happy about people drilling holes in walls than wives are.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

312. Radio Shack Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 03:11:22 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9101080311.AA17119@tilde>
Source record: 4609

I agree with Randall Rhea about Radio Shack bashing. I've used RS stuff frequently, and I usually get what I pay for. When I go there, I know what I want and don't need to have the stuff explained to me. If I want high quality stuff and knowledgeable salespeople, I find other sources.

I've traded at RS for many years under this philosophy, and haven't been disappointed yet.

73,
Dube N5PDK

PS: I have never worked for RS, nor do I have any financial interest in the company.

313. Re: Recommendations Needed: Cable through Window

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 03:38:45 UTC
From: barry@tanstaafl!edgar.Mn.Org
Message-ID: <aZRFV1w163w@tanstaafl!edgar.Mn.Org>
Source record: 4610

ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org (David Dodell) writes:

> However my wife, [...] is not thrilled on having me drill holes
> through the wall.
After our house was on the market for a long time, and I got tired
of having to live my life to please a lot of people I didn't know,
I came up with this solution. My windows are Casement windows,
that is they crank out and are a rectangle with the long sides
vertical. The window consists of a movable pane and a fixed
pane. I went outside, and removed the screws holding the fixed
pane and its frame to the window casement (their Anderson Windows
BTW) I then replaced the window section with a sandwich of two
pieces of 1/2 inch marine plywood, with foam insulation between
the sheets. There was a little room, which I filled by drilling
a small hole on the inside piece, and shooting in that Great Stuff
Foam. I then applied a bead of silicone sealant to the joint
between the window casement and the outside piece of plywood.
A few minutes with a paint brush and the same paint as the rest
of the trim, and I now have a piece of the house that I can
drill through, and my XYL doesn't mind. I use the wall tubes
that Radio Shack sells, and after the coax is run through
I shoot in some more great stuff to keep the cold and little
friends from entering the house.

I works just fine, and the room is actually warmer because the
section I added has a much higher R Value than the glass --
This is Minnesota, land of 10,000 degrees below zero, you know.
When I want the window back, its just remove 4 screws, put back
the the glass part with 4 screws, and a little dab of silicon
sealant, and TADA! a civilian window.

BTW I do not have any connection with the brands of home repair
products, its just what my local home store carries.

- -
Barry Berg UUCP: barry@tanstaafl.edgar.mn.org
-- Too much of the world is run on the theory you don't need road
manners if you are a five-ton truck. --

#include <std.disclaimer>
-30- {sometimes older ;-) }

314. LLWAS Info needed (windshear alert system)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 04:29:05 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <4414@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 4544
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,rec.radio.shortwave

I am looking for documentation/manufacturer/prime contractor
on the LLWAS system. That stands for Low-level Windshear Alert
System. LLWAS data towers are located in a giant ring around
selected airports (here in Austin for example). The LLWAS
towers time share 162.325 MHz and transmit low speed digital
telemetry to the airport tower (or somewhere!).

A simple DSP modem could decode this stuff easily...I just need
to know the modulation format and more importantly the DATA format.
Any info would be appreciated!

-Charlie Thompson
WB4HVD

315. Re: ICOM-R1

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 04:37:37 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <4417@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 4545

The e-mail bounced...to the person asking about the ICOM R1:

An active antenna for HF is recommended. The R1 gets overloaded
pretty easily and an active antenna/preselector is recommended
to help reject unwanted strong signals. There is a manual available
in FTP form from somehwere but I don't remember where.

I have listened to aircraft beacons in the 200-400KHz range using
the R1 and an active VLF whip I designed. Beware of strong AM
stations overloading in this range however. Also gets overloaded
on adjacent channel VHF/UHF signals...like the IF is too wide or
something.

-Charlie WB4HVD

p.s. what US $ price did you get?

316. Re: Non-acidic RTV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 04:50:11 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <301@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 4611

In article <299@nachos.SSESCO.com> elmquist@nachos.SSESCO.com (Chris Elmquist) writes:
>In article <07.Jan.91.14:07:15.GMT.#7519@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") writes:
>
> [some stuff about the Comet antenna deleted]
>
>>using 1Kv silver-mica capacitors of higher quality, and slathered the whole
>>feedpoint in non-acidic RTV rubber to keep out what passes for weather
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>
>Hey! Where can you get this stuff...? seems most all of the RTV available
>to the consumer (at your favorite hardware store...) is acidic. Does
>anyone have a manufacturer or source for some...?
>
You can not get this stuff at yer local ironmongers. But electronic supply houses - the places that sell manufacturers their rolls of solder, liters of flux etc. Check the yellow pages or call the purchasing agent at a nearby electronics factory.

There are tons of different Silicone compounds used in the electronics biz. Some are used for semiconductor manufacturing, some for conformal coating etc. But you need the stuff that is the same as regular RTV but lacks the Acetic Acid. This stuff is called "Dow Corning Silastic 738 RTV non-corrosive adhesive/sealant".

This stuff takes longer to cure than the regular stuff.

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@N6YN (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

317. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 05:15:43 UTC
From: root@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1981@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 4550

```
From n8emr!N1API Mon Jan 7 14:10:16 1991
Return-Path: <n8emr!N1API>
Message-Id: <m0it0fr-0000nMC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Mon, 7 Jan 91 12:36 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:910107/1644z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:279 Z:43232
R:910107/1550z @:W8CQK Columbus, OH #:9451 Z:43229
R:910107/1012 @:WB8BII.OH.USA.NA Cuyahoga Falls, OH #:17440 Z:44223
R:910107/1415z @:KA8Z.OH.USA Canton, Oh. #:41719 Z:44705
R:910107/0831 @:WB8LVP.OH.USA.NA Poland, OH #:841 Z:44514
R:910107/0827 @:KA3SSC.PA.USA.NA Karns City,Pa. #:1229 Z:16041
R:910107/1130z @:KA3NVP.#WPA.PA.USA.NA $:36780_N1API #:621
R:910107/1007z @:W3KDC.MD.USA.NA Cresaptown #:708
R:910107/0645z @:WB4D.VA.USA.NA #:725
R:910107/0513z @:KA3T.MD.USA.NA Mt. Airy #:1156
R:910107/0452z 16693@N4QQ.MD.USA [Silver Spring,Md] Z:20901
R:910107/0452z @:N2GTE.MD.USA.NOAM Ft Meade #:42744 Z:20755
R:910107/0436z 31089@W3IWI.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash MD/DC]
R:910107/0410z 34993@WA4ONG.VA.USA.NA [Richmond, VA] Z:23233
R:910106/2059r 36080@WB0TAX.VA.USA.NOAM [Hampton] Z:23666
R:910106/2352z 7312@WD4MIZ.VA.USA.NOAM [Virginia Beach, Va.] Z:23452
R:910106/2358 @:KJ4LQ.VA.USA.NA Norfolk/Chesapeake #:753 Z:23320
R:910105/1350z @:WD4PPF.#BLTAL.AL.USA.NA #:950
R:910105/1337 @:WD4AGG.#ODVAL.AL.USA.NA Odenville #:10210 Z:35120
R:910105/1218z @:W4CUE.#BHMAL.AL.USA.NA Birmingham,AL #:56135 O:N1API
R:910105/1135z @:KB4OWD.#JAXFL.FL.USA.NA Jacksonville, FL O:N1API #:28428
R:900105/0744z @:K4DPZ.#GNVFL.FL.USA.NA #:7867
R:910105/0746z @:K4OZS.#OCFFL.FL.USA.NA Ocala #:24639 Z:32674
R:910105/0645z @:K4GBB.#CITFL.FL.USA.NA Cedar Cove #:1568 Z:32630
R:910104/2358 @:K4CY.#HER.FL.USA.NA Brooksville #:7720 Z:34613
R:910104/2322z @:N4DWY.#TPAFL.FL.USA.NA BAYONET PT Z:34667 #:456
R:910104/2305 @:W4DPH.FL.USA.NA Clearwater #:1278 Z:34623
R:910104/2220z @:W2TKU.#SRQFL.FL.USA.NA Sarasota #:4096 Z:34321
R:910104/1836z @:WA4EAA.#BVOFL.FL.USA.NA Avon Park #:1378 O:N1API
R:910104/1758z @:KB4VOL.#WPBFL.FL.USA.NA Hobe Sound #:30629 Z:33455
R:910104/1742z @:N4JOA.#WPBFL.FL.USA.NA Boynton Beach #:18057 Z:33426
R:910104/1725z @:KC4MCQ.#WPBFL.FL.USA.NOAM West Palm Bch, FL #:7).58Z:33415
R:910104/1307 @:WA1IIE.ME.USA.NA Vassalboro,ME #:21410 Z:04989
R:910104/1018 @:K1RQG.ME.USA.NA BUCKSPORT #:19650 Z:04416
R:910104/0506 @:K1UGM.MA.USA.NA Wakefield #:1220 Z:01880
R:910104/0452 @:WB1DSW.NH.USA.NA East Kingston NH #:28158 Z:03827
R:910104/0022z @:W1NY.#WMA.MA.USA.NA Springfield #:55758 O:N1API Z:01109
R:910103/0216z 36780@N1API.CT.USA.NA Meriden, Ct. Z:06450
```

From: N1API@N1API.CT.USA.NA
To: ALL@ARL

ZCZC AG66
QST DE W1AW
ARRL BULLETIN 1 ARLB001
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT JANUARY 2, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

ON DECEMBER 19TH, 1990, FCC GRANTED AN ARRL REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF THE SPECIAL TEMPORARY AUTHORITY, 7230-J, WHICH ALLOWS SPECIFIC AMATEUR STATIONS TO USE AUTOMATIC CONTROL WHEN TRANSMITTING CERTAIN DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS BELOW 29.7 MHZ. THE FCC EXTENSION OF THE STA IS ONE YEAR.
NNNN

318. AutoPatch Phone Bills

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 05:16:45 UTC
From: Gary.Reardon@p0.f131.n321.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <34335.278959F8@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4557

In a message of <Jan 04 20:04> "LWRCLMR" (1:114/15@fidonet) writes:

" >I seem to recall discussion here before regarding phone rates for
" >ham
" >autopatches/repeater control. We recently had a problem where
" >our phone line
" >of the past six years was disconnected due to a mix-up when we
" >changed mailing
" >addresses. Now the phone company insists we have a business line
" >for our
" >repeater instead of the residential line we had for the past six
" >years. When
" >we griped, they said we were lucky they didn't charge us back
" >fees for having
" >the wrong service. To keep the fees down to the cheapest line
" >available, we
" >had to get measured service where we pay 8.2 cents per call and
" >17.50 line
" >charge per month. We also have to pay $4.00 to NOT have a Yellow
" >Pages
" >listing! We also have a rotary line to save $4 per month.
" >Our service is through Michigan Bell, and Ameritech Company, so
" >it's not one of
" >those fly-by-night outfits.

I don't have specifics available, but understand this was beaten in a few
different areas. The arguement was since business communications was
prohibited by federal law, how could they justify charging business rates.
I'd try the manager of the telco business office first, if that falls file a
clain with the public utilities commision. You may want contact the ARRL
counsel, they probaly can supply some information in this area.

GMR

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!321!131.0!Gary.Reardon
Internet: Gary.Reardon@p0.f131.n321.z1.fidonet.org

319. Re: PROBLEM WITH ICOM RADIO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 05:32:05 UTC
From: johnd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <397@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 4551

Icom's been pretty responsive to me, I've forwarded the article to
Bill, and got this reply, as usual, he's interested in fixing icom
problems. If you drop him a line or call, I think he'll take care of it.
you can see his compuserve id, or ka2qhd!icom will route thataway too.
good luck.... de ka2qhd
Yea maybe i should email this,but i thought y'all'd be interested.

Date: 07 Jan 91 12:27:33 EST
From: Bill Everett K7RIE <rutgers!compuserve.com!76702.753>
Subject: Message from Internet
Message-Id: <"910107172733 76702.753 EHB42-2"@CompuServe.COM>

John,
If I'm going to help your friend with his 3210 problem I need to have his
name, the serial number of the radio, and the two tag numbers from when it
was in here for service.

I can then look the radio up to see what we did. In the long run the end
result will probably be the same however. he will probably have to send the
radio in for service again. If he does elect to send it back for the third
time it is important to tell us in the note that describes the problem that
we have had the radio 2 other times and include the tag numbers in the note
as well.
Bill K7RIE

320. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 05:35:36 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan8.053536.11635@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 4546

I, too, would like to encourage homebrewing. (The CW debate convinced me that ham radio has *already* turned into CB, i.e., near 100% appliance operation, with Morse code rather than technical knowledge as the hams' claim to fame!)

I'm thinking about a simple 2m FM transmitter, very low power. I know that 0.06 watt is sufficient to work the local repeater. Also, many new hams already have scanners to listen with... the transmitter can't be too hard.

Not having tried much VHF homebrewing yet, I may be in for some surprises, but it seems to me that because of miniaturization, it's probably no harder to work at 145 MHz today than to work at 20 MHz using older homebrewing techniques (tubes and metal chassis).

Maybe we could at least have some kind of contest or rally, analogous to Field Day, for homebrew equipment only.

321. Re: W5YI Report - transcript of FCC hearing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 05:51:35 UTC
From: edg@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <20258@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 4547

```
Quoting the W5YI report as posted from CompuServe Hamnet:
>It was the Quarter Century Wireless Association that suggested simply
>eliminating the code from the Technician Class to arrive at a 30-MHz

And whom are we calling old farts?
--
Ed Greenberg WB2GOH/6
edg@netcom {amdahl | amdcad | apple}!netcom!edg
CompuServe: 76703,1070 Packet Radio: WB2GOH @ N6LDL.CA.USA.NA
```

322. Re: W5YI Report - transcript of FCC hearing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 07:22:13 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <1991Jan8.072213.12906@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 4548

In article <20258@netcom.UUCP> edg@netcom.UUCP (Edward Greenberg) writes:
>Quoting the W5YI report as posted from CompuServe Hamnet:
>>It was the Quarter Century Wireless Association that suggested simply
>>eliminating the code from the Technician Class to arrive at a 30-MHz
>
>And whom are we calling old farts?

Indeed. The League was right when they said that the FCC apparently relied heavily on the QCWA's comments in drafting the Report and Order.

I read the QCWA's comments too. They didn't say all that much that wasn't also said by most of the other pro-no-code commenters. But I think the FCC didn't choose them at random when the question came up of which comments to feature prominently in the R&O. A good choice.

Phil

323. SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 07:53:16 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910108005316.25a0055c@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 4559

/\

Please Note:

There have been a few minor changes to the reports which are worth noting. The "Graphical Analysis of Recent Geomagnetic Activity" which charted geomagnetic activity for Boulder Colorado, has been replaced with data which now represents planetary (global) geomagnetic activity. This chart will therefore better represent overall geomagnetic activity. As well, the data in this chart now follows UT time, which should make interpretation easier.

The Solar Terrestrial Forecast and Review for December 30 was not posted. Local computer problems were the cause. Things appear to be back in order now. We apologize for the delays in getting this report out. We are now back on schedule.

/\

--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
January 06 to January 15, 1991

Report Based In-Part from Data Obtained from the
Space Environment Services Center
Boulder Colorado

SOLAR TERRESTRIAL REVIEW FOR 30 DECEMBER TO 05 JANUARY.

A Stratospheric Warming Alert has been issued by the Space Environment Services Center since 03 January. Stratospheric warming has been observed over North America, and has been spreading over the Atlantic since then. The most recent observations (as of 07 January) indicate that the stratospheric warming exists from the U.S. and eastern Canada across the Atlantic over to Europe. The area is continuing to spread northeastwards. The alert is expected to remain in effect for at least the next five to seven days.

Solar activity over the past week has been mostly low. No significant solar events occurred. The most notable events were the disappearances of several minor filaments. The solar flux declined from an unexpectedly low value of 196 on 30 January to 173 on 03 and 04 January. The 10.7 cm solar flux began climbing on 05 January as the more active solar longitudes have begun to return. The background x-ray flux is also expected to return to near C-class levels between 06 January and 09 January.

Special late note: The background X-ray flux has exploded well above C-class levels on 06 and 07 January due to the rapid development of Region 6442

(S11W45). This region has grown steadily in size and spot numbers for several days now. Recently, however, signs of an emerging delta configuration have been observed in the trailer spot complex of this system. If growth continues, a major energetic flare may occur from this region. It has, so far, failed to produce any significant flaring. M-class flaring is expected to begin anytime from this region.

Geomagnetic activity became unsettled to active early in the week. There were no reports of magnetic storming, however. The Peak K-index achieved during the week occurred between 12 UT and 15 UT on 31 December. Most locations reached a K-index of four during this period. Recurrent coronal activity is believed responsible for those days of unsettled to active conditions.

Auroral activity remained mostly dormant throughout the week. The exceptions were 31 December and 03 January. Activity during these days approached moderate levels over northerly-middle and high latitudes. However, no significant periods of activity were reported.

HF radio propagation conditions remained normal throughout the period, excluding the period of enhanced geomagnetic and auroral activity on 31 December and 03 January. Conditions on these days became degraded. Signal flutter and fading caused signal problems over many paths. However, communication was still possible despite the degraded conditions.

VHF conditions remained normal throughout the week. No periods of enhanced SID-related conditions were experienced. As well, no reports of auroral-backscatter were received throughout the period.

SHORT TERM SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST

Solar activity will increase over the coming two weeks as old Regions 6415 and 6412 return. Region 6415 was responsible for 7 M-class flares on it's last transit. Region 6412 was responsible for a flurry of powerful events just prior to it's passage beyond the west limb. It spawned two respectable X-class flares on 23 and 24 December and maintained notable optical and magnetic complexity.

Latest observations indicate that Region 6415 returned to the east-limb on 07 January. It has spawned only a few subflares, but is still too close to the limb to discern significant detail. It presently consists of two spots, but is already the largest region visible, covering an area of 1,080 million square kilometers. More spots will undoubtably become visible as this region rotates more into view.

The solar flux jumped dramatically over the last 24 hours, from 184 to 204 on 07 January. This increase is due (at least in part) to the rapid development and radiational output of Region 6442. The return of old Region 6415 is also believed responsible for the 20-point increase in the 10.7 cm radio solar flux.

The solar flux is expected to continue to rise for about the next 48 hours to values near 220. It should then begin to level off and begin a

slight decline as Region 6442 passes beyond the west limb near 10/11 January. If Region 6412 also returns in an active configuration, the solar flux may exceed 230 (particularly if Region 6442 becomes more potent over the next 48 to 72 hours).

Region 6442 may become capable of producing a major flare over the next 24 to 48 hours, provided growth continues and the weak delta configuration intensifies in the trailer spot group of this region. A potential major flare alert may soon be issued, if conditions in this region become enhanced.

HF radio propagation conditions are becoming enhanced due to the increased x-ray background flux levels and rising solar flux values. MUF's have increased over the past 48 hours and are expected to rise a bit further before levelling off by near 09 January. MUF's will exceed 30 MHz over many paths and may approach 40 MHz by weeks end. If M-class flaring begins (as is anticipated), SID's and SWF's may begin to periodically degrade HF propagation conditions. Conditions may deteriorate somewhat on 09 and 10 January due to expected increases in geomagnetic and auroral activity. Conditions should improve again by 13 or 14 January.

VHF propagation will remain normal, with an increased possibility for flare-related SID enhancements. Barring any significant solar activity, there are not expected to be any significant opportunities for auroral backscatter. Best chances will occur between 09 January and 12 January. There is a possibility that the MUF may reach 50 MHz over some paths, particularly over lower-latitudes. This may permit some limited opportunities for DX on 6 meters. Presently, however, it appears as though MUF's will remain confined to frequencies mostly below 45 MHz.

SUMMARY OF ALL ACTIVE REGIONS VISIBLE ON THE SOLAR DISK AS OF 07 JANUARY

Region #	Location	LO	Area	Class	LL	Spots	Magnetic Type
6427	S09W87	187	0390	CAO	06	005	BETA
6429	S24W76	176	0030	BXO	04	004	BETA
6431	N09W50	150	0210	CSO	04	006	BETA
6432	S10W67	167	0330	DAO	10	006	BETA
6435	S24W73	173	0030	BXO	04	004	BETA
6437	S18E03	097	0060	BXO	06	006	BETA
6438	S11E23	077	0090	HSX	01	001	ALPHA
6440	S05W60	160	0150	CRO	05	006	BETA
6442	S11W45	145	0600	DAO	06	013	BETA
6444	N13E73	027	1060	HKX	03	002	ALPHA
6445	S16W17	117	0000	AXX	01	001	ALPHA

NOTES: Area is in million square kilometers. Angular extent (LL) and solar longitude (LO) are in degree's. For more information regarding the terminology used above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from: "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

H-ALPHA PLAGES WITHOUT SPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AS OF 24:00 UT ON 07 JANUARY.

REGION LOCATION LO COMMENTS (IF ANY)
------ -------- --- ------------------------------
6441 S16W45 145 NONE
6443 N18W43 143

ACTIVE REGIONS DUE TO RETURN BETWEEN 08 AND 10 JANUARY

Region Latitude Longitude (Helio.)
------ -------- ---------
NONE

NOTES:
For definitions regarding the above, request the "Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms" from "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF RECENT PLANETARY (GLOBAL) GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY

Cumulative Geomagnetic Activity History
Peak Planetary Geomagnetic Activity during the past 96 hours

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | VERY HIGH! |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | LOW - MOD. |
| MINOR STORM | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | | | NONE |
| ACTIVE | *** | | | | NONE |
| UNSETTLED | ***** *| ***** | *** | | NONE |
| QUIET |********|********|********|********| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |********|********|********|********| NONE |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field | Fri. | Sat. | Sun. | Mon. | Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 3-hour intervals | Intensity |
|____________________________________________________________________|
```

NOTES:
The data above represents planetary geomagnetic activity. Data from many magnetic observatories around the world are used in constructing the above chart. The first graph line for each day represents geomagnetic activity which occurred between 00 UT and 03 UT. The second graph line represents activity which occurred between 03 UT and 06 UT, etc. For information regarding the interpretation and/or use of these charts, send a request for the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: std_oler@hg.uleth.ca.

PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (06 JANUARY - 15 JANUARY)

```
_____________________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | | VERY HIGH! |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | | LOW - MOD. |
| MINOR STORM | | | | | | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | | | | | | | | NONE |
```

```
| ACTIVE | | | | * | | | | | | NONE |
| UNSETTLED | | | **|***|***|***|** | * | | | NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
```

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF SOLAR ACTIVITY OVER THE PAST 60 DAYS

Cumulative Graphical Analysis of
Solar Activity

```
------------------------------------------------------------
249| | MOD.
242| F = Major Flare(s) | MOD.
235| *FFF | MOD.
229| **FFF | MOD.
222| * ****FFF | MOD.
215| * *****FFF* | MOD.
208| *** *****FFF* * | MOD.
201|* ***** F*****FFF** * *| MOD.
195|* * ****** F*****FFF*** *** * ** *| MOD.
188|**** ******* *F*****FFF******* * FF*F**** *| LOW
181|************** **F*****FFF*********FFF*F******* **| LOW
174|*************** ***F*****FFF*********FFF*F******* ***| LOW
167|***************** * ****F*****FFF*********FFF*F************| LOW
161|***************** ******F*****FFF*********FFF*F************| LOW
154|*****************F*******F*****FFF*********FFF*F************| LOW
------------------------------------------------------------
```

Cumulative 60 day Solar Activity Record
Start Date: November 9, 1990

NOTES:
Left-hand column digits represent the 10.7 cm solar radio flux obtained from Ottawa. The right-hand column describes the relative solar activity for that period based on the average number of major and minor flares that can be expected for related solar flux values. Plot lines labeled with the letter "F" represent days where at least one major flare occurred (ie. class M5 or greater flare).

GRAPHICAL 20-DAY SOLAR ACTIVITY PREDICTION

Solar Activity

```
--------------------------------------------------------------
| 243 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
```

```
| 236 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 229 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 223 | | | |**|**| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 216 | | |**| | |**| |**| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 209 | | | | | | |**| |**|**| | | | | | | | | |
| 202 | |**| | | | | | | |**| | |**| | | | | | |
| 195 | | | | | | | | | | |**|**| |**| | | | | |
| 188 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**| | | | |
| 181 |**| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**| | |**|
| 174 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**|**| |
| 168 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 161 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|Solar|06|07|08|09|10|11|12|13|14|15|16|17|18|19|20|21|22|23|24|25|
|Flux | January |
-----------------------------------------------------------------

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (06 JANUARY - 15 JANUARY)

High Latitude Paths

_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| GOOD |* *|* *|* | | | | *|* *|* *|* *|* *|
| FAIR | * | * | **|* *|* *|***|** | * | * | * |
| POOR | | | | * | * | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------

Middle Latitude Paths

_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |* *|* *|* | | | | | |* *|* *|
| GOOD | * | * | **|***| *|***|* *|***| * | * |
| FAIR | | | | |** | | * | | | |
| POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------

Low Latitude Paths

_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |***|***|***| *| | *| *|* *|***|***|
```

```
| GOOD | | | |** |***|** |** | * | | |
| FAIR | | | | | | | | | |
| POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------

NOTES:
High latitudes >= 55 degree's north latitude
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 degree's north latitude
Low latitudes < 40 degree's north latitude

POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (06 JANUARY - 15 JANUARY)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
|_____________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%| | |*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***| **| **|***|***|***|***|***| 40%| | | | | | | | | |
|BELOW NORM| | | |* |* | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | | | | | | | | | | 40%| | | | | | | | | |
| 20% | | | |* *|* *|* *| *| | | | 20%| | | |*|*|*|*| | | |
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------+---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|

MIDDLE LATITUDES

_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
|_____________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | * | * | | | | | 20%| | |*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***|* *|* *|***|***|***|***|***| 40%| | |*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | |*|*| | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
```

```
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | | | | * | * | | | | | 40%| | | | | | | | | |
| 20% | | | **| **| **| **| **| **| **| **| 20%| | | | | | | | | |
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------+---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

LOW LATITUDES

```
_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | * | * | * | * | | | | 20%| |*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|***|***|***|***| 40%| | |*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%| | |*|*|*|*| | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | | | * | * | * | * | | | | 40%| | | | | | | | | |
| 20% | | * | **| **| **| **| **| **| **| **| 20%| | | | | | | | | |
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------+---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 50 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (06 JANUARY - 15 JANUARY)

High Latitude Locations

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
```

```
| MODERATE | | | | * | * | | | | | |
| LOW | | | |***|***|***| * | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------------

Middle Latitude Locations

-----------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | | | |
| LOW | | | | * |***| * | * | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------------

Low Latitude Locations

-----------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | | | |
| LOW | | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------------

NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the
document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: std_oler@hg.uleth.ca.

** End of Report **
```

324. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 09:54:53 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan8.195506.20166@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 4571

>A technical discussion overheard on two meters...
>--How do I find out how a resistor ;is good or bad?
>
>-- Check ;it with an ohmmeter.
>
>--- "What's an ohmmeter?"
>
>The asker held a General license!

CB'er in (non-RS) radio store: "This coax I bought here is supposed
to be 50 ohms but I tested it with my ohmmeter and it's an open
circuit. Take it back and gimme some good cable!"

I made a clerk in the local RS very happy by showing him how to use an
ohmmeter to test a complaining customer's stereo patch-cable which
turned out to be broken internally.

--

Frank W9MKV reid@ucs.indiana.edu

325. To Jon Bloom

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 11:38:08 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9101081138.AA10798@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 4560

John,
The uunet gateway from the Internet doesn't know about "arrlhq". Could you
post a path starting with some well-known host?
Tnx, Bob W3OTC

326. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 13:40:55 UTC
From: kipper@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <42229@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 4561

In article <19917.799.7009@canrem.uucp> "greg trice" <greg_trice@canrem.uucp> writes:
>
> All this endless debate about CW is getting pointless. Amateur radio
>will not change one way or the other whether there is a CW requirement
>or not. What has changed it, almost beyond recognition, is the
>near-extinction of home building of equipment. When I was first licensed
>
> Today's appliance operators totally miss the joy of communicating with
>somebody using the fruits of one's own endeavor. I will never forget the
>first time I went on 2 meters using a receiver and transmitter built
>entirely out of parts recovered from scrap TVs - 1 watt of AM, but it
>worked! 70cm and 23cm soon followed, then SSB, RTTY and TV. None of the

HERE HERE!!!!!!!!!! I'm new to the hobby, and the Greg describes above
is the hobby I THOUGHT I was getting into. I'm waiting for my license
now, and already have built a QRP CW transmitter for 10 meters. I was
looking extremely forward to discussing construction techniques, design
ideas, and so forth with other avid builders.

> What I'd really like to see is some licensing incentive to use homebrew
>equimpent. Perhaps choice frequencies where commercial equipment is
>banned (but how would you enforce it?) Or a new grade of license to get
>which you had to show competence in design and construction of a useful
>piece of ham equipment.

I don't see how you could enforce a ban on commercial equipment, since one
could regard a commercial rig as a homebrewed rig with a single part (the
radio itself). Homebrew allows ANYTHING! However, I do think some spectrum
space reserved for hams who have passed an EXTREMELY rigorous technical exam
(one involving heavy duty questions about circuit theory, construction
techniques, and so forth) would be great. This license class should require
only the 5 wpm minimum code, and ANY emmission should be allowed there. In
other words, anyone who has the technical punch to homebrew should get to
strut his stuff in the "Homebrewer's band'.

327. Re: Moving up from a J38 Key

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 14:03:33 UTC
From: ali@ukc.ac.uk
Message-ID: <161@civet.ukc.ac.uk>
Source record: 4563

In article <".7-Jan-91.11:38:56.EST".*.Paul_Adler.NER-OSM@Xerox.com>
Paul_Adler.NER-OSM@XEROX.COM writes:
>Can anyone suggest keyer paddles, advantages of each vendor, etc.

The Bencher paddle is the acknowledged market leader. It's made by W9KNI in
Chicago. Bob is an active CW user, is a member of the First-class CW
Operators Club, and was involved in the design of the CMOS Superkeyer II
which has recently been discussed in this newsgroup. My Bencher paddle
is 10 years old now. I use it almost every day and it has needed no maintenance.
Keep the J38, they are becoming rare and increasingly valuable.

Alan G3XAQ

328. Re: Icom IC-R1 Questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 14:13:46 UTC
From: schuster@panix.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jan8.141346.6557@panix.uucp>
Source record: 4572
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

In article <1673@wjvax.UUCP> stever@wjvax.UUCP (Steve Reinhold) writes:
>1. Can anyone supply an English instruction manual for this unit? I have only
>the Japanese manual and there are some functions I have not yet figured out.
>

If you have a PostScript output device available, a scanned .EPS version
of the manual is available for FTP from wilbur.Stanford.EDU

The file name is R1.tar.Z and it's in the pub/ durectory. It uncompresses
to just under 5 MB of scanned pages.

My initial enthusiasm for the R1 has been tempered greatly by its performance
limitations, especially the poor image rejection that's been pointed out here
before. This makes using it in a busy metropolitan area a frustrating
experience.

--
l\ /l ' _ Mike Schuster ...!cmcl2!panix!schuster
l \/ l l l/ (_ NY Public Access CIS:70346,1745
l l l l\ (_ UNIX Systems MCI Mail,GEnie:MSCHUSTER

329. Re: R5

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 14:14:00 UTC
From: MOSIER@UNCG.BITNET
Message-ID: <D9AE60B31BFF20282B@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 4562

I've seen many articles here over the past 6 months on the R5, including this week's comments. Off the list, though, I hear a lot of people say, "Get a Butternut vertical and you'll have 80 and 40 as well." Can anyone offer a comparison of the Cushcraft and Butternut verticals?

73 de W3GRG - steve

330. Re: 3CX800 amp(s)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 14:30:30 UTC
From: beyer@utrtsc.dec.com
Message-ID: <18765@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 4558

In article <1934@ke4zv.UUCP>, gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes...

>The great advantage of this approach, from Eimac's point of view, is that
>it sells a lot of tubes. Modern power tetrodes can't tolerate even momentary
>excess screen current. Some method of near instantly opening the screen
>circuit is essential to the survival of these tubes.

Don't agree with that.... First of all, grounding the Screen and putting the Cathode on a negative voltage is just a way to eliminate the Screen bypass-capacitor hence creating a stable environment. Second, never ever let the screen or any elctrode in the tube get floating. It's a way of asking for flashovers!

Grouding the Screen is used by Collins many years ago in their amplifiers already. I'am running an EME amp using this method with no problems, even when I deliberate let it flashover, the tube survives...

Peter Beyer - PA3AEF DEC Easynet: utrtsc::beyer
Digital Equipment bv UUCP: {decvax,ucbvax,allegra}!
Holland Internet: decwrl!utrtsc.dec.com!beyer
beyer@utrtsc.dec.com
beyer%utrtsc.dec@decwrl.dec.com

331. Health & Welfare Traffic to Gulf Region

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 14:31:50 UTC
From: rharel@fab8.intel.com
Message-ID: <9101081431.AA12601@hermes.intel.com>
Source record: 4564

```
For all those interested in getting health and welfare traffic over to
U.S. Military deployed personel in the Gulf region - there is a BBS running
out of the American Embassy in Riyhad - 7Z1AB.
Traffic can get to 7Z1AB from Stateside via Packet or the Internet.
Specify in the message who the traffic is destined for - including rank
and other specifics if available. A network of fax machines are set up to get
the message to it's destination ASAP once it arrives at 7Z1AB.
Here are the addresses for heath and welfare traffic ONLY - (please use this
for personal messages only - no bullitens or "To all troops in the gulf:")

Packet:
7Z1AB @W3IWI.MD.USA

Internet:
Clark@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov

73,
Rich
-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
E-Mail: |Pigeon: |Land Line: |Packet:|Heart:
RHAREL%FAB8@SC.INTEL.COM |P.O. BOX 6457 |972-2-785578|4X1DA |Cute blondes
|JERUSALEM, ISRAEL| |@4Z4SV |with blue eyes
-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
```

332. Re: Afghan Anarchy

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 14:53:50 UTC
From: jayk@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500081@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 4616

For what its worth:

I saw a note posted on the local Packet Cluster last night. It stated that YA0RR was moving to a new QTH closer to the Russian border and it would take 1 to 3 days to get back on the air. It said it was hoped this would make for a smoother operation, even though he it being protected? by the army (doesn't sound too good to me). He may still have to use the indoor dipole at the new QTH.

Not sure if this is any better than the rest or the rumors.

Good hunting,

Jay K0GU

333. Re: Non-acidic RTV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 15:03:45 UTC
From: hoffman@speedy.cs.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <9661@pitt.UUCP>
Source record: 4565

In article <299@nachos.SSESCO.com> elmquist@nachos.SSESCO.com (Chris Elmquist) writes:
>In article <07.Jan.91.14:07:15.GMT.#7519@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") writes:
>
>>feedpoint in non-acidic RTV rubber to keep out what passes for weather
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>
>Hey! Where can you get this stuff...?

Your local electronics supply house should have "Electronic Grade" RTV
which is non-acidic. General Electric's RTV-162 is what I use.

---Bob.

--
Bob Hoffman, N3CVL {allegra, bellcore, idis, psuvax1}!pitt!hoffman
Pitt Computer Science hoffman@cs.pitt.edu FAX: +1 412 624 8854

334. Re: DSP for the non-EE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 15:12:03 UTC
From: datwyler@esunix.UUCP
Message-ID: <2278@esunix.UUCP>
Source record: 4618

In article <1250321@hpnmdla.HP.COM>, alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
> In rec.ham-radio, jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
>
Stuff about how FIR filters work, and mention about software
deleted.

The art of DSP does require some mathematics to understand. I have several references, some heavy with the mathematics (you could say they OOZE the stuff), and others are easier to get. Some are texts, some are applications notes. These are some of my favorites.

PC-DSP, by Otkay Alkin, Prentice-Hall, ISBN# 0-13-654450-9, includes a floppy disk, most likely a 3.5" IBM for this ISBN. Special ordered from the local University bookstore, $21. This is software used in some DSP courses around the U. S. It will, given your specification, aid in designing most of the filters I have seen mentioned in the literature .

Digital Signal Processing in VLSI, by Richard J. Higgins, Prentice-Hall, ISBN# 0-13-212887-X, available from your local Analog Devices rep, $38, though our rep is good to me and gave me mine. Analog Devices also publishes or copublishes several good references on analog electronics as well.

Discrete Time Signal Processing, by Alan V. Oppenheim and Ronald W. Schafer, Prentice-Hall, ISBN# 0-13-216292-X, also special ordered from the local University bookstore, $56. This is an update and amplification of the classic Digital Signal Processing by the same authors, which has been used as a University text and reference since 1975. Includes some new info that is mentioned often in some of the trade rags (EDN, Electronic Design, etc.). This book is very heavy mathematically, so beware.

TI has three applications books, available for a phone call at (800) 336-5236, extension 3528. Some of the math is discussed, but may be a little higher level. Routines for the TI TMS320 series processors is also given.

Motorola has also published some applications notes, pointed at their DSP56000 series processors. Our local rep provided a set to everyone at a recent day long seminar. In a couple of these books, digital filters are designed from analog prototypes, which may help several people who may have analog design experience.

--
Douglas L. Datwyler, WR7O
Evans and Sutherland
600 Komas Drive
Salt Lake City, UT 84108 (801)582-5847

335. [To: inf0-hams: Message for Paul Masters]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 15:19:37 UTC
From: cfishman@PICA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9101081019.aa08322@FSAC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 4566

```
----- Forwarded message # 1:

Date: Tue, 8 Jan 91 10:18:44 EST
From: Clark Fishman (FSAC-FCD) <cfishman@PICA.ARMY.MIL>
To: inf0-hams@ucsd.edu
cc: cfishman@PICA.ARMY.MIL
Subject: Message for Paul Masters
Message-ID: <9101081018.aa07404@FSAC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>

I read your message in info-hams.

I have lot's of parts and data .

I tried to e-mail direct to you but the mail bounced.

E-mail or call direct.

Clark Fishman WA2UNN phone day :201-724-6041 or 7956

night: 908-852-7416 Machine answers I screen

----- End of forwarded messages
```

336. Re: new technician license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 15:19:39 UTC
From: pbhx@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan8.151939.28418@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 4567

In article <124@canada.sbi.com> jerrys@canada.sbi.com (Jerry Simonowits) writes:
>Ok folks, I just got off the air after a rather heated 1/2 hour discussion
>on 2 meters with the gentleman who runs the busiest VE sessions in North
>Jersey.
>
>His position is that anyone taking the element 2 and 3a tests (Novice and
>Technician theory) now with the intention of getting a new Technician
>class license after 2/15 is wasting his/her time. Here's why. He says that
>there is no process in place to have people show up at a VE test session with
>the two CSCE forms and to generate a form 610 for a license. The current
>process requires one to pass some element at the exam session for a 610 to
>be generated.
>
>Jerry Simonowits

I sent email to W5YI, Fred Maia, and got his reaction to this. He
disagrees with your VE.

Fred states that anyone who comes to a VE session on or after 2/14/91
with a *valid* CSEC for elements 2 (Novice written) and 3A (Tech
written) will have a form 610 completed by the VEs and sent to the FCC
requesting a codeless Tech license. CSECs are valid for 365 days, so
one could walk in on 2/14/91 with a CSEC dated 2/15/90.

Your NJ VE is just making more work for himself in February.

So avoid the rush. Test now!
--

Peter B. Hayward WX9T
University of Chicago Computing Organizations

337. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 15:45:36 UTC
From: pbhx@midway.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan8.154536.29053@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 4568

In article <19917.799.7009@canrem.uucp> greg_trice@canrem.uucp (greg trice) writes:

> All this endless debate about CW is getting pointless. Amateur radio
> will not change one way or the other whether there is a CW requirement
> or not. What has changed it, almost beyond recognition, is the
> near-extinction of home building of equipment.
> (edited)
> What I'd really like to see is some licensing incentive to use homebrew
> equimpent. Perhaps choice frequencies where commercial equipment is
> banned (but how would you enforce it?) Or a new grade of license to get
> which you had to show competence in design and construction of a useful
> piece of ham equipment.
>
> Anybody else have any suggestions?

How about special lanes on the interstates for people who build their own cars?

Peter B. Hayward WX9T
University of Chicago Computing Organizations

338. Motorolla HT220 question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 16:05:13 UTC
From: steve@gandalf.umcs.maine.edu
Message-ID: <5021@gandalf.UMCS.Maine.EDU>
Source record: 4477

Hi world,

I've got a couple of motorolla ht-220's which have crystals in them
for 16x.xx. We would like to use them on 155.xx. Does anyone know if
it is as simple as just changing the crystals and tuning the thing?
If so, can someone give me some tips on tuning them?

Thanks much,
/Steve

--
+---+
| Steve E. Goldsmith |
| Systems and Operations Manager |
| University of Maine Department of Computer Science |
| |
| steve@UMAINECS.bitnet 115 Neville Hall |
| steve@gandalf.UMCS.Maine.EDU Orono, Maine 04469 |
| ka2rxo (207)581-3945 |
+---+

339. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 16:24:26 UTC
From: fredrik@TP1.PRIME.COM
Message-ID: <9101081624.AA00684@tp1.>
Source record: 4556

```
subscribe
```

340. Please help me locate N4WMT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 16:27:53 UTC
From: Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <".8-Jan-91..8:27:53.PST".*.Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 4555

I'm in need of the U.S. Mail address for William Young, N4WMT. My E-mail bounces and I do not have access to a current call book.

If you have or know the U.S. mail address for N4WMT, please pass it along to me. Your assistance will certainly be appreciated.

Thanks for your help!

Hugh Wells
W6WTU

1411 18th St
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266

341. Radio Shack Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 16:38:34 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9101081638.AA08024@tilde>
Source record: 4569

Maybe we'll all stop giving thumbs-down to RS when they market a 2-meter transceiver for 99.95, after the huge market demand that will be created by the enormous influx of new Hams.

Won't that be fun?

73,
Dube N5PDK

342. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 17:03:03 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <837@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 4575

The rather lengthy comments about homebrewing are all too
true.
It's bad enough that no one even thinks about building his
own transmitter these days
They all buy MFJ tuners instead of homebrewing something
infinitely better for a fraction of the cost

Is the ultimate limit "BUYING A DIPOLE"?

A technical discussion overheard on two meters centered about
a simple circuit in which a tubular object about an inch long
and .25 dia. with a wire on each end had obviously become
overheated, charred, and presented a highly unserviceable
appearance.
Long discussion about what a resistor was doing in that circuit

--How do I find out how a resistor ;is good or bad?

-- Check ;it with an ohmmeter.

--- "What's an ohmmeter?"

The asker held a General license!

343. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 17:18:26 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <FXTgV2w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 4576
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

onder@ISI.EDU (Bruce Onder) writes:

> In article <41aFV2w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) write
>
> > I have never had a K-Mart, Sears, etc, salesperson refuse to make a
> >cash sale to me. I HAVE had Radio Shack people refuse CASH. Why? Because
> >I wouldn't give them my name and address. No, cash being waved in their
> >face is NOT sufficient to buy something from Radio Shack.
> >
> I assume this is for their flyer mailing list? Make something up.
> Usually, it's easier to work around a problem than bash your head
> against it.
>
> The Ultimate is to give them a name and/or address with a
> double-entendre or reads something else backwards, but they don't
> catch on till your out the door. :)

I.e., the correct solution is not to complain until they stop asking
for information they have no need to have, the correct thing to do is to
LIE. Thank you.

344. Re: news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 17:22:49 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan8.172249.17589@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 4573

In article <1991Jan7.223343.1@acad2.anc.alaska.edu> atjmw@acad2.anc.alaska.edu writes:
>I am intrepedIy trying to develop a VHF/UHF antenna for my scanner. After
>initially devising a plan for a Log-Periodic Dipole, I became discouraged with
>the number of elements and size of the array. I am considering taking several
>verticle antennas set for various frequencies and feeding them with one coaxial
>cable. How would one go about feeding several VHF/UHF anteas? Can anyone make a
>guess on the antenna impedence? Thanks. -Atjmw3@alaska-

I think what you want is a ground plane antenna (one vertical element,
and the other element consisting of 4 or more horizontal or slightly
drooping radials). Then just use two or more vertical elements connected
in parallel. At any given frequency, the impedance of the one that is
resonant will be *much* lower than that of the others in parallel with it.

The radials should be at least as long as the longest vertical element.

Note also that any antenna of this type will also resonate at 3 and
5 times the frequency it is cut for. This combined with the generally
non-critical nature of receiving antennas, might let you get by with
one vertical element.

345. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 17:25:54 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan8.172554.17706@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 4574

In article <42229@ut-emx.uucp> kipper@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu (Kip Ingram) writes:
>In article <19917.799.7009@canrem.uucp> "greg trice" <greg_trice@canrem.uucp> writes:
>>
>> Today's appliance operators totally miss the joy of communicating with
>>somebody using the fruits of one's own endeavor. I will never forget the
>>first time I went on 2 meters using a receiver and transmitter built
>>entirely out of parts recovered from scrap TVs - 1 watt of AM, but it
>>worked! 70cm and 23cm soon followed, then SSB, RTTY and TV. None of the
>
>radio itself). Homebrew allows ANYTHING! However, I do think some spectrum
>space reserved for hams who have passed an EXTREMELY rigorous technical exam
>(one involving heavy duty questions about circuit theory, construction
>techniques, and so forth) would be great. This license class should require
>only the 5 wpm minimum code, and ANY emmission should be allowed there. In
>other words, anyone who has the technical punch to homebrew should get to
>strut his stuff in the "Homebrewer's band'.

That's what Extra Class *ought* to be. Away with all this fast CW snobbery!
REAL hams know how to build radios!!!

346. Re: To Jon Bloom

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 17:27:22 UTC
From: pbhx@midway.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan8.172722.1840@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 4570

In article <9101081138.AA10798@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:
> John,
> The uunet gateway from the Internet doesn't know about "arrlhq". Could
> you post a path starting with some well-known host?
> Tnx, Bob W3OTC

Issuing the command "uupath arrlhq" on my system returns the bang path to
arrlhq. The only well-connected machine I recognize in the path is
rutgers. Using your own route to rutgers you would add:

!rutgers!njin!uupsi!mstr!uhasun!arrlhq!(recipient)

(Some day we wouldn't have to do this...some day we will have
smart mailers...someday I will be rich...)

Peter B. Hayward WX9T
University of Chicago Computing Organizations

347. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 18:46:42 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan8.184642.19354@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 4480

I wonder if a super-simple homebrew 2-meter transmitter might be feasible.

Motivation: Many new hams already have a receiver (a scanner) but no transmitter, and would like to talk on the local repeater.

Approach: Get a scanner crystal that is designed for 10.7 MHz above your desired transmit frequency. E.g., if you want to transmit on 146.000, get a 156.700-MHz scanner crystal.

This will oscillate (in overtone mode) at (156.7 - 10.7) / 3, or 48.66667 MHz. Triple this, and you're on 146.000.

For modulation, use either a varicap in the crystal circuit, or some kind of reactance phase modulation.

Power output could be very low; even 0.02 watt will work the local repeater.

In sum, something comparable to a baby monitor transmitter would help new hams get on 2m. Comments, anyone?

348. Actions speak louder than words

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 18:48:48 UTC
From: magid@esis.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <18792@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 4479

1. Lets stop complaining here in this notes file about code / no-code.

2. All efforts to support either code or nocode should be directed
to the FCC, the ARRL, and others who can HELP make whatever you
support happen. (Get involved)

3. If each of us spent the amount of time doing as opposed to
complaining here look how much activity would really happen,
and maybe the HOBBY would be better for it.

!!!!!!!!!!!DONE!!

349. Re: ARRL RECONSIDERATION?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 18:50:09 UTC
From: lewis@kodak.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan8.135009@chekovkodak.com>
Source record: 4481

```
|> Oh well, I'm not saying anything that hasn't been said before ... I am
|> 24 now. When I was 20 I went to a local ham club meeting. The next
|> youngest person was 35, then 50+ all the way. Is amateur radio the
|> exclusive old-timer's hobby, or are we young hobbyists welcome?

One reason you see that "gap" is time. I will admit that is not the
only one. I am in the middle of that gap and I only seem to
operate during drive time on 2m/70cm bands. For me time is a
premium. A lot of times, I have a hard time trying to tune in the
FM net on a Sunday evening. I can see myself enjoying a lot of
hours in front of a rig when I get the kids out of the house!
(around early fifties). I guess that is a problem when you have a
lot of interests competing for the two hours in the evening after
kids are in bed and couple of hours to spend by yourself on a
weekend.

73's
Ken Lewis
==============================================================================
Eastman Kodak Company. Radio: N2LCI
Rochester Distributed Computer Service Internet: lewis@kodak.com
Rochester NY 14652-3302 AT&T: (716)-722-3438
==============================================================================
```

350. FCC via Internet

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 19:11:05 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1018.2789CFF3@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4478

> From: pozar@kumr.UUCP (Tim Pozar)
> Date: 7 Jan 91 05:43:11 GMT
> Organization: Late Night Software (San Francisco)
> Message-ID: <280@kumr.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <996.2786147F@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
> (Jim Grubs) writes:
> >For the benefit of whoever asked:
> >
> >They have no uucp map according to UUNET.UU.NET. House of Representatives,
> yes.
> >Department of Labor, yes. Federal Reserve Board, yes. Democratic National
> >Committee, yes.
>
> Hmmm, I just sent a copy of Zmodem to the FCC's 'UNIX guru' in D.C.
> I would imagine that there is some manner or method to get mail to them.
> I'll ask my contact.

I hope you can come up with something. Offhand, I can't imagine what that would might be that is not already be in the Rutgers maps, but good luck.

That FCC BBS is not worth much. I've yet to see anything affecting ham radio except possibly the WARC-92 thing.

BTW, I'm already making good use of the House of Representatives map to send e-mail to my Congressmensch Marcy Kaptur to ask for consumer protection legislation controlling the Lotus CDROM thing. It will also be used to support HR-73, the bill to outlaw further reduction of ham bands by the FCC.

I used marcy.kaptur@house.UUCP. We'll see whether that reaches her.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

351. Re: Recommendations Needed: Cable through Window

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 19:19:03 UTC
From: jkaidor@synoptics.COM
Message-ID: <22144@mvis1.com>
Source record: 4529

I too, used to have similar problems, living in an assortment of
rented apartments. Since I bought my house, I have come up with the
following algorithm for getting cables in and out:

```
cable_in_out()
{
obtain power drill with long 1/2 inch bit;
apply drill to wall;
while( drill not through wall )
{
press button on drill;
}
}
```

(AHHH! didn't that feel good?)

- Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

352. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 19:28:20 UTC
From: edw@sequent.UUCP
Message-ID: <49974@sequent.UUCP>
Source record: 4488
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

In article <41aFV2w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
%
%randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
%
%> In article <1781@sun13.scri.fsu.edu> murray@sun13.scri.fsu.edu (John Murray)
%> >
% I complain VERY loudly whenever they refuse to accept a cash
%transaction. Has anything changed? Ha!

I would be really interested to know of an RS store that refused your cash.
--
Never try to teach a
>>>>>> decwrl--\ pig to sing. It wastes
>>>>>>>> tek -->----sequent !edw>/dev/null :-) your time and it
>>>>>> uunet--/ and it annoys the pig.

353. Non-acidic RTV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 19:32:43 UTC
From: reichert@motcid.UUCP
Message-ID: <4581@cocoa46.UUCP>
Source record: 4508

I would like to know about the non-acidic RTV source also.....

Hmm...that reminds me, I've got plenty of spare 50 ohm Transformer Oil for
Dummy Loads, and 50 feet of quality Flight Line to guy towers with!

Chuck KD9JQ

354. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 19:34:52 UTC
From: chk%alias@csri.toronto.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan8.193844.11586@alias.uucp>
Source record: 4532
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

In <41aFV2w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:

>randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:

> I have never had a K-Mart, Sears, etc, salesperson refuse to make a
>cash sale to me. I HAVE had Radio Shack people refuse CASH. Why? Because
>I wouldn't give them my name and address. No, cash being waved in their
>face is NOT sufficient to buy something from Radio Shack.

It is AGAINST THE LAW in both Canada and the United States to refuse a cash transaction in this context. Under the strictest legal interpretations, if they refuse cash you are legally entitled to walk from the store with your purchase in hand, because they have 'refused payment'.

Essentially, by refusing to accept cash they are giving you your purchase for free!

As with all free legal advice; caveat emptor. I have never tested this in court, although the bluff has always worked.

--
C. Harald Koch VE3TLA Alias Research, Inc., Toronto ON Canada
chk%alias@csri.utoronto.ca chk@gpu.utcs.toronto.edu chk@chk.mef.org
"I think you curdled my Pepsi!"-Gerry Smit, in response to sickening cuteness

355. PK-232 GRAY SCALE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 19:47:28 UTC
From: jl@newt.sbi.com
Message-ID: <412@newt.sbi.com>
Source record: 4506
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

Has any one modified the PK-232 to display a gray scale
instead of the black and white only pictures ? This would
be great for WEFAX and SSTV !!!

Should I just sell my PK-232 & PCPAKRATT II and get the MFJ
unit that does 8 shades of gray ?

--
Jean-Louis Ecochard O
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~./_\.~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
(__Y__) uunet!sbi!chi!jl
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

356. Homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 19:53:24 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9101081953.AA14549@tilde>
Source record: 4483

From: kipper@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu (Kip Ingram)

Subject: Re: homebrewing

Continuing with what Greg Trice <19917.799.7009@canrem.uucp> and
<kipper@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu (Kip Ingram)> wrote:

|> What I'd really like to see is some licensing incentive to use homebrew
|>equimpent.

>space reserved for hams who have passed an EXTREMELY rigorous technical exam
>(one involving heavy duty questions about circuit theory, construction
>techniques, and so forth) would be great.

Oh yes, oh yes! The question pool would be held in the strictest confidence,
and any VE caught compromising it would have his ticket pulled. Any
commercial entity who did so would get fined (like, six figures). And, the
question pool itself would be revised frequently. This should pretty much
guarantee that those who passed the exams KNEW the material.

73,
Dube N5PDK

"Why waste time learning, when ignorance is instantaneous?" -Hobbes

357. Help in studying for your New Amateur Radio License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 20:15:00 UTC
From: hays@apollo.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4f16894b.20b6d@apollo.HP.COM>
Source record: 4485

To those of you who would like to get your license but could use a "tutor",
I have contacted Don Stoner of NARA who maintains a database of "helping
hams" (several thousand) around the US who have indicated a willingness
to help perspective/new hams get started.

He can be reached at: 70371.111@CompuServe.Com
----This is a period -------^

Don will give you the names of local hams who will give you a hand, I think
he likes ZIP codes, Town, and State to lookup the nearest Helping Ham.

John

358. R5 vs AP-8 ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 20:30:29 UTC
From: BUSH@S51.PRIME.COM
Message-ID: <9101082029.AA11489@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4482

>Date: Tue, 8 Jan 91 09:14 EST
>From: Steve Mosier <MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.ncsu.edu>
>Subject: R5
>To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>I've seen many articles here over the past 6 months on the R5, including this
>week's comments. Off the list, though, I hear a lot of people say, "Get a
>Butternut vertical and you'll have 80 and 40 as well." Can anyone offer a
>comparison of the Cushcraft and Butternut verticals?

Steve, you must read the additional information! The R-5 is a 5-band
HALF WAVE antenna! It needs NO RADIALS !!!!!

The Other verticals are nominal QUARTER WAVE antennas which REQUIRE!!!!
1/4 WAVE RADIALS--preferably a minimum of four per band. I believe if you
look carefully, that the Butternut, Hy-Gain, and even Cush-Craft verticals
do not yet have the WARC band capability. The other problem, as I see it,
is the 25 kHZ you get on 80 meters (remember, these are SHORTENED quarter
wave antennas!!!) just isn't worth the hastle of setting out 20 meter long
radials.

Mounting of the R-5 is according to your circumstances. I have mine on the
chimney at 35'. Others have them on the top of the mast on their towers.
The higher--again, my opinion--the better. Consider putting an AP-8 at 70'
some time. Where do you put the radials? How do you tweak the antenna when
that 25 kHz isn't the right part of the band? Why tweak? I have an extra
friend with his set for the bottom of the CW band. He couldn't work me
(when I had my novice) because the antenna was a dummy load for the Novice
80 Meter segment--unless he retuned the antenna--a real hastle in the snow
and ice.

A downer. The R-5 doesn't cover 80 meters. Try a dipole or a full size
dedicated 80 meter vertical for this. Ditto for 40 meters. Howver, for
20 meters and up, including the WARC band, the R-5 is difficult to beat.

David Bush, KC1PR
BUSH@S51.Prime.Com

359. APLINK question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 20:50:42 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <58130010@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 4536

I copied some frequencies for APLINK bulletin boards last night off a
packet board. I have heard them before, but the question is, how
does one log on to these boards and use them?
Tnx es 73's
Jim, WA6SDM
jholly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

360. Transverter sources (Microwave Modules?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 21:01:36 UTC
From: nelson@sun.soe.clarkson.edu
Message-ID: <NELSON.91Jan8160136@sun.soe.clarkson.edu>
Source record: 4484

Does anyone have the address of Microwave Modules or any other source of
transverters?
--
--russ (nelson@clutx [.bitnet | .clarkson.edu]) FAX 315-268-7600
It's better to get mugged than to live a life of fear -- Freeman Dyson
I joined the League for Programming Freedom, and I hope you'll join too.

361. Re: Subj: Re: An Outside Viewpoint

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 21:03:27 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880404@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 4537

Brandon:

> ...but what happens when there are no more auto mechanics, because
> nobody wants to learn how? ...the U.S. at least is fast headed toward
> a point where we will be dependent on Asia for our technology...

Good point. However, I don't think we'll ever get completely non-technical as a culture, any more than we would fail to have auto mechanics. There will be a niche, a need, for both auto mechanics and (radio) technologists in each "home town". Still, I agree, the trend seems to be away from technical interest and understanding.

Gary:

> What is a bad thing is that our culture is turning away from
> technological play and thus turning away from learning technological
> skills...

Fascinating observation.

> Bringing the the people back to radio toys can have very positive
> results on the competitiveness of our society.

I do this myself in small ways. I make frequent, visible use of my HT and I explain to people what it is. I help people make phone calls through a patch when warranted. I show it to elementary school kids when I visit to do educational scrap parts auctions. Stuff like that.

362. ARRL Logo in PostScript

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 21:05:15 UTC
From: nelson@sun.soe.clarkson.edu
Message-ID: <NELSON.91Jan8160515@sun.soe.clarkson.edu>
Source record: 4486

There is an ARRL diamond logo written in PostScript stored on
sun.soe.clarkson.edu, in pub/postscript, as arrl.ps. If you can't ftp,
but can email, you can fetch it via the archive-server@sun.soe.clarkson.edu.

I didn't write it, my boss Dave <bray@sun.soe.clarkson.edu> K2LMG
wrote it. The ARRL knows about it and it should be used only by ARRL
members for personal use.

--
--russ (nelson@clutx [.bitnet | .clarkson.edu]) FAX 315-268-7600
It's better to get mugged than to live a life of fear -- Freeman Dyson
I joined the League for Programming Freedom, and I hope you'll join too.

363. Re: Moving up from a J38 Key

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 21:48:49 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <748@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 4417

In article <".7-Jan-91.11:38:56.EST".*.Paul_Adler.NER-OSM@Xerox.com>,
Paul_Adler.NER-OSM@XEROX.COM writes:
> I have been using a J38 Key for many years. A few months ago I got a new
> Kenwood TS-950SD, which has a built in Electronic Keyer. Can anyone suggest
> keyer paddles, advantages of each vendor, etc.

What? You're still using CW?!!?!? :) Just kidding. I use it all
the time.

For a number of years I used the Nye/Viking paddle because it was CHEAP.
Recently I started using a Bencher, which is generally regarded as the
best iambic paddle around. I love it. The action is incredibly good.

Another one you might look at is the Vibroplex Brass Racer type, which
I think is a little cheaper than the Bencher. But be careful...Vibroplex
makes some that are NOT iambic, but are the old sideswiper type. It
is probably a matter of personal taste, but I think the iambic squeeze
type key is much better.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

364. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 21:51:26 UTC
From: lkollar@tridom.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jan8.215126.16563@tridom.uucp>
Source record: 4489

In article <7880397@hpfcdc.HP.COM> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>The codeless Tech test is a subset of the question pool for the Novice
>and Tech (FCC elements 2A and 2B). The question pool is published in
>quite a few books. There's even one at Radio Shack. The ARRL also
>publishes the pool.

My personal adage: "if it's from Radio Shack, there has to be a catch."

Forgetting that, I ran out and bought the RShack book for the General (got inspired after 15 years away from ham radio). All the books, except for Novice of course, are *upgrade* material. That means if you're working on a Tech license, you need to get the books for Novice as well if you don't already have a Novice ticket. The Novice & General books come with Morse tutorial tapes; the General builds you up from 5 to 15 wpm (exactly what I was looking for -- amazing how much code I remember after all this time!). If you're upgrading, excellent -- so far.

Here's the catch: on page 16 of the General book, in the middle of the page, away from everything else on the page, etc., it mentions that the FCC would change the question pool "substantially" as of November 1990, and that new books should be available October 1990.

Needless to say, I returned the package. The store mgr. said "I know this is the latest that's been done; can't say I blame you for returning it." Too bad the tapes were bundled -- I would have kept those. A co-worker & I are heading over to a local HR shop later this week to get the ARRL material.

So -- does anybody know if the question pool *did* change in November? Did RShack loose a sale unnecessarily? Does anyone have any HF/2-meter gear they want to give away? :-)
--
Larry Kollar ...!emory!tridom!lkollar / lkollar@tridom.uucp <- 1 line sig!

365. Re: Transverter sources (Microwave Modules?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 22:24:23 UTC
From: phil@east.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <10076@pasteur.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 4491

Try:

Transverters Unlimited
Box 6286, Station A
Toronto, Ontario M5W 1P3
Canada
ATTN: Hans Peters

They make a variety of UHF/VHF kits, including transverters. I have a set of their 900 MHz transverters for a pair of 'DSY modems I'm working on, but I haven't had time to get them running yet. They import their goods from SSB Electronics in Germany, and as a result, the instructions are in German with an English translation! The kits are complete, but Heathkit it ain't.

Phil Lapsley, N6TCT phil@ucbarpa.Berkeley.EDU ...!ucbvax!phil

366. A Bill in Congress!!! (HR 73)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 22:32:46 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9101082232.AA20789@tilde>
Source record: 4497

In <luigi@aix03.aix.rpi.edu (John L Luigi Giasi)> John quotes:

Subject: A Bill in Congress!!! (HR 73)

>From Tom Freneye K1KI the WMA saction manager and New England Division Director
>
>Representative Cooper (D-Tn) introduced a House Resolution on January
>4th, the 1st day of the new Congress which has been assigned the number
>H.R. 73 (!)
>
>HR-73 - The Amateur Radio Spectrum Protection Act of 1991 - if adopted by
>Congress, provides that the FCC is forbidden from reallocation of any
>spectrum away from the Amateur Service without providing for replacement
>spectrum.

(rest of quote deleted)

>Finally an issue all hams can agree upon?? I hope so.. this would be
>outstanding to say the least!!!
>Hopefully I will get some more info tommorow morning when I talk to Tom.
>Lets break out those Congressman addresses and start writing.
>(And Congresswoman)

This is good news. I hope that Tom is aware of the pitfalls of the term
"replacement spectrum", though. I wouldn't want to swap the 500 kHz from
3.5 to 4.0 mHz for a replacement 500 kHz on 10 cm.

73,
Dube N5PDK

"Why waste time learning, when ignorance is instantaneous?" -Hobbes

367. new technician class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 22:58:41 UTC
From: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
Message-ID: <126@canada.sbi.com>
Source record: 4501

Hi,
Just thought I would bring folks up to date on my
previous inquiry.

First, as confirmed thru my VE and mentioned in a club
meeting last Sunday by the Norther N.J. section manager there is
no prcedure in place for those who have previously passed elements
2 and 3a to file a 610 form. The VE's are only required to sign and send
one in if an applicant has passed a unit which they administered.

The section manager's suggestion was to have the individual
fill out the form 610 himself, attach a copy of the CSCE and forward
it to the FCC for processing. Basically, he said they made the mess
and now they should figure out what to do.

I did receive a number of replies which indicated that some VE
testing sessions were planning to give the elements and then hold onto
the paperwork until 2/14 when they could be submitted. DON'T DO THIS!!!

Anyone doing this is violating the rules which state that the VE has
five (5) days to get the completed paperwork to the VEC who then has x
days to get it to the FCC. You may have good intentions but it is against
the rules. And, if you "stretch" the rules here, where else will it lead ...

Lastly, as part of my original post I asked for info. on how to
get in touch with the FCC. A number of people have responded in a very
strong fashion, both on netnews and via email. In summary, they all said
that calling the FCC was the last thing on earth I should think of. Who
knows, I might get them to make some kind of interpertation which would
negatively impact the hobby!!! (heaven forbid)...

Well, sorry folks, but I for one prefer not to run scared of the
"big bad" FCC. After all, even if I wasn't a ham, I am a tax payer. And as
such have every right to query this govermental agency regarding the
rules that they set up for any service. Being a ham, with a personal stake
in this makes it even more imperative that I speak with them. I am doing so
and will let everyone know what, if anything I find out. To those who wrote
I think it's time to stop being "scaredy cats"...

To those of you who have already sent me info. directly or via
a post to netnews I thank you. It's nice to know that there are people
out there who care to help. If anyone else has any official info. from
a VEC, the FCC, or VE on how they plan on handling this please let me
know and I will summarize in a post for all.

Jerry Simonowits
Salomon Technology Services, Inc.

Internetworking & Support Group
Phone: 201-896-7330
Email: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
(KB2GCG)

***** all opinions expressed are soley my own and not that of my *****
********** my employer **********

368. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 23:11:35 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <100gV1w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 4493
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

edw@sequent.UUCP (Ed Wright) writes:

> I would be really interested to know of an RS store that refused your cash.

Radio Shack, 2574 Erie Blvd. East, Syracuse, NY +1 315 446-4990

369. Re: Cushcraft R5

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 23:29:25 UTC
From: bobc@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5720092@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 4543

>/ hplsla:rec.ham-radio / MOSIER@UNCG.BITNET (Steve Mosier) / 6:14 am Jan 8, 1991 /
>I've seen many articles here over the past 6 months on the R5, including this
>week's comments. Off the list, though, I hear a lot of people say, "Get a
>Butternut vertical and you'll have 80 and 40 as well." Can anyone offer a
>comparison of the Cushcraft and Butternut verticals?
>
>73 de W3GRG - steve
>----------

I don't have experience with the Butternut vertical, but I do know that
it's not a 1/2 wave vertical. The advantage of the R-5 is that, being
a 1/2 antenna, it doesn't require a ground plan to be effective. This
allows the antenna to be mounted, without radials, at almost any height
without significant effects on performance. Mine is mounted 25' off
the ground at the edge of our roof. It works great. The night that
I put the antenna together I mounted it on a step ladder (about 5') and
worked DX on 20m. It's an expensive antenna. But considering the ease
of installation, it's worth every penny.

Bob Cutler
KE7ZJ

370. Re: HELP with mike cord

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 23:31:48 UTC
From: olson@bootsie.UUCP
Message-ID: <58@bootsie.UUCP>
Source record: 4496

This has always worked for me (with telephone handset cords):

Unplug the cord, if possible, at the Xmitter (Phone Base) end.
Hold the cord so the mike (handset) is allowed to dangle. Let
it reach its equilibrium by spinning.

To remove each kink, work the kink all the
way to one end of the cable (where it will disappear!). Sometimes
the kink will cancel with another before you get to the end.
This is very time consuming, but works very well. Unfortunately,
it's very hard to do while talking on the mike!

To keep the cord from kinking up again, periodically dangle the
mike as above and allow the cord to spin and reach equilibrium.

Cheers!
--
Eric K. Olson, Editor, Prepare() NOTE: olson@bootsie.uucp will not work!
Lexington Software Design Internet: olson@endor.harvard.edu
72A Lowell St., Lexington, MA 02173 Usenet: harvard!endor!olson
(617) 863-9624 Bitnet: OLSON@HARVARD

371. Re: RF and the outer limits...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 23:40:14 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jan8.234014.1611@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 4494

As quoted from <649@chiton.ucsd.edu> by rec@chiton.ucsd.edu (Richard Currier):
+---------------
| Dan, haven't you noticed that the more advanced a civilization gets, the more
| restrictive is regulations become. Any highly evolved extra-terrestrial hams
| out there are going to have CCNR's, power restrictions, and band limitations
+---------------

Any civilization that is so distrustful of its members that it needs all that
legal baggage is far from advanced. Any civilization that actually requires
all of that to remain functioning (like, say, ours) is almost beyond hope. :-(

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

372. Re: Open Letter to ARRL Pres. Larry Price

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-08 23:54:39 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan8.235439.22479@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 4495

I like your idea of a "Committee of 100," a self-organized and self-funded body to advise the FCC about ham radio. Crucially, it should have no other purpose -- no close ties to a publisher, or an equipment vendor, or anything like that.

We deal with a similar concept on campus when we recruit committees to advise the administration about computer planning and networking. The idea is to get a "zoo," i.e., a sample of as many different kinds of computer users as possible. I'm a member of several of these "zoos" -- apparently I'm a fairly exotic beast.

373. Re: Radio Shack Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 00:01:11 UTC
From: rwa@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <583@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 4498

dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:

>Maybe we'll all stop giving thumbs-down to RS when they market a 2-meter
>transceiver for 99.95, after the huge market demand that will be created
>by the enormous influx of new Hams.

>Won't that be fun?

Want to give odds that it'll be rockbound, and that the rocks will be
$50 a pair (with a maximum of 5 pairs)? I bet 2m simplex SSB will get
real popular real fast in certain circles (see you on 144.200).

NOTE TO HUMOUR IMPAIRED: :-) !!
--
--
Ross Alexander rwa@cs.athabascau.ca (403) 675 6311 ve6pdq

374. Re: DSP for the non-EE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 00:01:20 UTC
From: danr@ais.org
Message-ID: <Y4L+BM+@irie.ais.org>
Source record: 4492

Is anyone making prototype DSP hardware? All this sounds like
fun to a compu-weenie (and ham) like me.

73, Dan KB6NU

--
Dan Romanchik (danr@irie.ais.org, danr@m-net.ann-arbor.mi.us, 313-930-6564)

"If it ain't broke, don't fix it." -- Ancient Engineering Maxim

375. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 00:03:59 UTC
From: rwa@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <584@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 4505

k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller) writes: [overheard conversation]
>-- "Check it with an ohmmeter."
>-- "What's an ohmmeter?"
>The asker held a General license!

But: HE KNEW THE CODE :-) so everything's jake. Sheesh.
--
--
Ross Alexander rwa@cs.athabascau.ca (403) 675 6311 ve6pdq

376. details please

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 00:10:54 UTC
From: lpdjb@brahms.amd.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan9.001054.4475@amd.com>
Source record: 4507

I want detailed info on how to decode the phone number of
the person calling when my phone rings. so far i understand that the
data comes between the 1st & 2nd rings and that it is tone encoded.

Does it use telephone dialling tones of which there are 7 that come 2
at a time? Or modem tones--what baud rate?
What is the tone encoding? Is it ascii data or BCD?

Are there any mags. that explane the system?
Has the FCC written an OST on the subject?

I think the device in Nuts & Volts is overpriced. I'd rather make my own.

377. Ham mailing list needed.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 01:27:44 UTC
From: ben@val.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan9.012744.29338@val.com>
Source record: 4511

I'm posting this for a friend:

The Austin, Texas Amateur Radio Club is looking for a
list of ham radio operators in ZIP codes 786XX and 787XX,
so we can mail a copy of our next bulletin to all the
hams in our area. If you have access to this information,
please call me collect at (512) 327-1310 evenings after
6pm CST.

Thank you es 73

Miles Abernathy, N5KOB
3216 Park Hills Dr.
Austin, TX 78746

--
Ben Thornton packet: WD5HLS @ KB5PM
Video Associates Internet: ben@val.com
Austin, TX uucp: ...!cs.utexas.edu!val!ben
Did Schrodinger exist? ...or was that in another universe?

378. Re: Radio Shack Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 01:54:13 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250323@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 4552

In rec.ham-radio, onder@ISI.EDU (Bruce Onder) writes:

>> I complain VERY loudly whenever they refuse to accept a cash
>>transaction. Has anything changed? Ha!

>I assume this is for their flyer mailing list? Make something up.
>Usually, it's easier to work around a problem than bash your head
>against it.

One I have used in the past is:

Hiram Maxim
225 Main St.
Newington, CT 06111

AL N1AL

379. Re: Is a passive reflector ever a "transmitter"?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 02:00:51 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250324@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 4553

In rec.ham-radio, irving@starfish.Convergent.COM (Don Irving) writes:

>My brothers and I have been wondering about a way for us to communicate
>simplex (sort of) on VHF or UHF. They live in Marin County shielded from
>the Bay by hills. I live in San Jose. They have access to a hill-top
>...
>But what about this? What if we put a beam on the hill pointed to a beam on
>their house, then ran a length of coax to another beam on the hill pointing
>toward San Jose. The connected beams on the hill collect and re-radiate (to
>some degree) the signals between us. I have yet to drag out the Handbook and
>try to figure whether such a system would really accomplish anything in terms
>of significant re-radiation, but it seems at first glance that there might be
>a fair amount given the proximity of their house to the hill.

I went through the path loss calculations a few years ago, and, to my surprise,
discovered that this can actually work, under the right conditions.

I would think that any kind of passive reflector/reradiator would be
perfectly legal. You could even do it for a commercial broadcast TV/FM
signal. A friend of mine did this, but he added a preamp between the
two antennas. Seems to me this would not be legit.

AL N1AL

380. Re: HELP with mike cord

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 02:19:56 UTC
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Jan9.021956.16682@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 4504

In article <58@bootsie.UUCP> olson@bootsie.UUCP (Eric Olson) writes:
>This has always worked for me (with telephone handset cords):

>To keep the cord from kinking up again, periodically dangle the
>mike as above and allow the cord to spin and reach equilibrium.

An alternative is to hold onto the microphone, and dangle the rig out the window, letting it spin until it reaches equilibrium.

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

381. Control program for NRD-525 wanted!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 03:22:51 UTC
From: lee@tosspot
Message-ID: <swLHV1w163w@tosspot>
Source record: 4554

Hi all.

I am looking for a program (MSDOS based) to permit computer control
of my NRD-525. I have two at present which I am playing with -
Spectrum 525 and NRDGUI.EXE (which I got from Hamnet on CI$).
Does anyone have any observations on the above two programs?
(Particularly on NRDGUI which has now documentation whatsoever.)

Anyone have any first hand experience of these or any other programs
either free, shareware or commercial?

I use Communications Manager on my Icom R-7000 and, ideally, the
program for my 525 would offer similar features; scanning, memory
management, the ability to produce graphic displays of frquency
utilization.....

(Communications Manager, by the way, is a very good package!)

Please Email me directly if possible (this way there's less
chance of my missing a message) and I will happily summarize
for the group.

Thanks,
Lee

382. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 05:15:54 UTC
From: root@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1982@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 4520

```
From n8emr!KB8NW Tue Jan 8 22:34:48 1991
Return-Path: <n8emr!KB8NW>
Message-Id: <m0itWX6-0000q0C@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Tue, 8 Jan 91 22:33 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:910109/0242z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:320 Z:43232
R:910109/0029z @:W8CQK Columbus, OH #:9584 Z:43229
R:910108/1824 @:WB8BII.OH.USA.NA Cuyahoga Falls, OH #:17563 Z:44223

ZCZC AG67
QST DE W1AW
ARRL BULLETIN 2 ARLB002
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS NEWINGTON CT
JANUARY 8, 1991
RELAYED BY KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

On January 3, 1991, US Congressman Jim Cooper of Tennessee
introduced in the House of Representatives a bill, H.R. 73, to
prevent further losses of amateur spectrum unless suitable
replacement spectrum is found. Additional congressional support for
the bill is being sought and the possibility of a Senate counterpart
to the bill is being pursued.
```

383. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 05:16:09 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <845@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 4519

> change the question pool "substantially" as of November 1990, and that new
> books should be available October 1990.
> Needless to say, I returned the package. The store mgr. said "I know this
> is the latest that's been done; can't say I blame you for returning it." Too
> bad the tapes were bundled -- I would have kept those. A co-worker & I are
> heading over to a local HR shop later this week to get the ARRL material.
> So -- does anybody know if the question pool *did* change in November? Did
> RShack loose a sale unnecessarily? Does anyone have any HF/2-meter gear
> they want to give away? :-)

The changes in the question pools are technically insignificant. A reading
of the rule book will help with any part 97 changes.

If you actually know what a fraction of what you should know to be a
decent amateur operator the test should be no problem at all.

If you plan to memorize enough to pass, well, shame on you.

If all you want is the question pool, with answers in the rear,
recommend the W5YI set.

For learning material, I recommend ARRL.

And get an ARRL Handbook - and read it.

And get an ARRL Antenna Book - and read it.> --
> Larry Kollar ...!emory!tridom!lkollar / lkollar@tridom.uucp <- 1 line sig!

384. Code vs. No-Code Compromise?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 05:31:09 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1036.278A5566@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4514

> From: k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller)
> Date: 8 Jan 91 16:29:08 GMT
> Organization: Wells Computer Systems Corp., Levittown, Pa. 19058
> Message-ID: <834@wells.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> I would not want to "force CW down everyone's throat" but
> I would like to see everyone give it a fair try before
> telling the world how useless etc it is.

I don't think anyone says it is "useless" - only that it is not meaningful to test for code ability for VHF only licenses.

There's a difference.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

385. QST CMOS Super Keyer II

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 05:38:48 UTC
From: dale@sequent.uucp
Message-ID: <50067@sequent.UUCP>
Source record: 4383

I constructed the CMOS Super Keyer II seen in the November QST.
It powered up and works fine, is a simple construction project,
and is easy to use.

I also have a MFJ Multi-Mode Data Controller which will operate
as a keyer. I wanted something that would let me operate without
having to connect my terminal to the MFJ as well as let me have a
portable keyer -- the MFJ requires the terminal for control.

The keyer claims to operate at 6-60 WPM, but on the low end the
dot/dash spacing is really 6 WPM which is quite intelligible to
me. Despite a lot of time invested in practice, I don't yet
copy code well, so like to send below 10 WPM, 8 being a nice
speed for me to copy. With the MFJ unit any time the speed is
below 15 WPM the characters are sent with a 15 WPM dot/dash spacing
and character spacing expanded to produce the slower speed requested.
I'd like to see this feature in the CMOS Super Keyer II, wish they
had published the source code so I could see if that was easy
to add. If they have the room left, I would guess that wouldn't be
too hard to do.

This is not a problem when I'm sending by hand, but means that with
the speed control set around 15 WPM my hand sending is fine, but the
buffers are sent too fast. The keyer allows inserting some "gaps"
between characters and this might be a possibility for me, but would
not allow me to vary the speed without re-loading the buffers.
In summary though, I do like the keyer.

If anyone has discovered a way to get 15 wpm dot/dash spacing with
this device while sending at a slower speed please let me know. Thanks.

dale@sequent.com OR { uunet pur-ee tektronix sun } !sequent!dale
Dale Mosby 503-578-9842 N7PEX // Sequent Computer Systems, Inc.
15450 SW Koll Parkway // Beaverton, Or. 97006-6063
---

386. OOPS! Correction on ICOM email address!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 08:08:05 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <749@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 4487
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

Sorry! I posted an email address for Bill Everett of ICOM the
other day, and I SCREWED IT UP!

The correct address is 76702.753@compuserve.com

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

387. Re: Expired license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 08:13:18 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <750@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 4500

In article <1991Jan07.154543.25707@hpmclc.mcm.hp.com>, greg@hpmcpgr.hp.com (Gregg Robinson) writes:
> Please help..
>
> The other night as I was "twisting the knobs" I got to thinking that my 10
> years was about up since I got my Advanced ticket. Draging out my license
> I was horrified to find my ticket expired in July of 1987.
(stuff deleted)
>
> ANY IDEAS?
> PLEASE.
>
> Gregg Robinson ex (sob-sob) KA7MDM

Relax. It is still listed in the 1991 Callbook, so it didn't really expire
4 years ago. It must have been grandfathered. I would renew it right
away though.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

388. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 08:17:07 UTC
From: jgd@Dixie.Com
Message-ID: <5716@rsiatl.Dixie.Com>
Source record: 4526

mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:

>I wonder if a super-simple homebrew 2-meter transmitter might be feasible.

>Motivation: Many new hams already have a receiver (a scanner) but no
>transmitter, and would like to talk on the local repeater.

>Approach: Get a scanner crystal that is designed for 10.7 MHz above
>your desired transmit frequency. E.g., if you want to transmit on 146.000,
>get a 156.700-MHz scanner crystal.

Not necessary. The stuff is already available. Hamtronics has $50
transmitter strips that are very nice with 1 watt out. For a little
more, one can get a complete Ramsey 2 meter synthesized radio kit for
about $140 or so. And building the kit would give 'em a good dose of
solder smoke, an essential ingredient in the initiation process.

What bothers me about this theme, however, is that it falls right back into
the stereotypical ham operator poormouthing. It is very unlikely that
many barefoot bums are going to rush into ham radio and then want to buy
a rig with their wine money. I challenge anybody with enough wherewithall
to pass the exams NOT to be able to come up with a hundred dollars or
so for a used rig. And if isolated case do pop up, it is tradition
for the hams in a local area to loan and/or give the new ham enough equipment
to get on the air. I know that when I got my ticket, I was deluged with
boat anchors that I graciously accepted and used. There just ain't no need
for charity radios.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | "Purveyors of speed to the Trade" (tm)
Rapid Deployment System, Inc. | Home of the Nidgets (tm)
Marietta, Ga | "To be engaged in opposing wrong offers but
{emory,uunet}!rsiatl!jgd | a slender guarantee of being right."

389. SPECIAL SOLAR TERRESTRIAL BULLETIN AND STRATWARM ALERT UPDATE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 08:37:23 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910109013723.25a008b5@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 4522

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SPECIAL SOLAR TERRESTRIAL BULLETIN

Information Update
08 January, 1991

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SOLAR CONDITIONS AS OF 08 JANUARY, 1991.

As was anticipated, Region 6442 (S11W59) began producing M-class flares on 08 January. It has produced three M-class flares over the past 24 hours. The first flare occurred at 04:34 UT and lasted 61 minutes. It achieved a class M1.8/1N intensity and was associated with a 640 s.f.u. (solar flux unit) radio burst at 10 cm wavelengths. The second flare occurred at 06:56 UT and lasted 20 minutes. It was rated as a class M1.1/SF flare and was not associated with any significant radio bursts. The third flare occurred at 11:27 UT and lasted 32 minutes. It was rated as a class M1.2/1N flare and was associated with a 1,100 s.f.u. radio burst at 245 MHz. The locations of these flares were at S11W48, S12W50 and S13W51 respectively. Region 6442 has begun to slow in growth and is expected to enter a decline phase after it passes beyond the west limb on 10/11 January. However, it is expected to continue to produce M-class flares throughout the remainder of it's transit over the west limb.

Of perhaps equal importance were the events which have transpired over the eastern solar limb. Region 6444 (N14E65) has rotated into better view now and has revealed numerous additional trailing spots. It is not yet clear whether the trailing spots are associated with Region 6444 or with old Region 6412 (which produced two powerful X-class flares just prior to it's passage beyond the west limb two weeks ago). This determination will be made clear over the next 24 hours as the eastern regions rotate into better view.

An eruptive prominence occurred on 08 January from behind the east limb. This event was associated with a long-duration class C7.5 x-ray burst, which peaked in intensity at 18:48 UT. The event lasted 72 minutes and managed to push the background X-ray flux for 08 January to a class C2.3 level (well above the C1.5 background levels measured on 07 January). In addition, this eruptive prominence was associated with a strong Type II radio sweep.

It will be interesting to observe the emergence of these eastern active centers over the next several days. The threat for M-class flaring is expected to remain high for at least the next 48 hours, and likely throughout the next week. The current sunspot number is 145, but is expected to climb

quite dramatically over the next 48 hours, before levelling off. The disappearance of Region 6442 beyond the west limb will produce a drop in the sunspot numbers, but Regions 6444 and the active area's just beyond the eastern limb are expected to keep sunspot numbers elevated.

STRATOSPHERIC WARMING ALERT UPDATE - 08 JANUARY, 1991.

The stratospheric warming alert is being continued. This alert will likely remain in effect for at least the next 7 to 10 days. The stratospheric warming has become very intense with a center over Greenland. The affected area's are continuing to expand and spread northeastwards.

For those who are unfamiliar with stratospheric warming alerts, here is a brief explanation of these events. A stratospheric warming alert is issued whenever abnormally high temperatures are observed in the earth's stratosphere, which is the atmospheric transition zone between the trophosphere (the lower atmosphere we live in) and the ionosphere. Large area's of intense stratospheric warming can cause atmospheric expansion sufficient to increase drag on satellites. There is also some evidence that intense stratospheric warming events can cause changes in atmospheric circulation and weather patterns. This area is still being researched however, and is far from conclusive.

Intense solar activity can cause atmospheric expansion. However, stratospheric warming events are more often associated with natural processes occurring in the earth's atmosphere. Stratospheric warming tends to occur most often during the winter months and can appear quite suddenly and intensify quite rapidly. Abnormally high temperatures in the stratosphere cause changes in stratospheric circulation patterns and other characteristic changes. They pose no threat to man, but do warrant attention.

Stratospheric warmings are relatively rare. The last stratospheric warming alert was issued on 08 February, 1990 and lasted for over two weeks. This event is expected to be of a similar duration. We are in day 6 of the "Stratwarm Alerts" as of 08 January, 1991.

** End of Bulletin **

390. Call sign info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 08:52:53 UTC
From: stevens@mpx1.lampf.lanl.gov
Message-ID: <10747@lanl.gov>
Source record: 4524

Hello !!

Does anyone out there know if the call sign information for hams (
i.e. call sign, name, address) is available electronically somewhere
and how to access it ???

Thanks,

Thad KG5ES

(Sorry if this has been covered; I'm new to the net)

391. Voice of America Frequency Schedules

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 09:47:00 UTC
From: Steve_Balogh@f170.n771.z3.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <9101111843.AA29276@f170.n771.z3.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4490

From: steve@monu6.cc.monash.edu.au (Steve Balogh)
Lines: 858
Organization: Monash University, Melbourne, AUSTRALIA

I received the following Voice of America schedule from E. Allen Brown
(eab@voa3.voa.gov) and he gave me permission to post it to the net. I
thoughtothers might find it useful, so here it is...

All comments should go to Allen at the following address:

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++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
+E. Allen (Al) Brown (VOA/BBC) WA3FYZ/ZF2LY Voice of America+
+Wilber J. Cohen Building, Room G-748 Broadcast Operations+
+Washington, DC 20547 Computer Services Division+
+eab@voa3.voa.gov ...uunet!voa3!eab +1 202-619-2020+
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The following is the Voice of America broadcast schedule including
language, time (UTC), frequency, transmitter site and the direction
of the transmitted signal in degrees from true north.

The first column is an abbreviation for the language. For example,
ALAB is Albanian, HAUS is Hausa, VEUR is English to VOA Europe, etc.

The GROUP is an internal routing flag and should be disregarded.
TIME is obvious. FREQ is frequency in kilohertz.

SITE is the transmitter site. For example, WOF is Wofferton, England;
TAN is Tangier, Morocco; GR is Greenville, NC; PHL is Philippines;
KAV and RHO are Kavala and Rhodes, Greece, respectively.

And, as I alluded to above, AZI is the azimuth of the major lobe of the
transmitted signal.

If you can't figure out the other abbreviations and need to know, send
me a mailnote and I'll pass the information on to you.

73 and good DX.

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LANG GROUP TIME(UTC) FREQ SITE AZI
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ALBA E 1700 1730 05965 WER 120
ALBA E 1700 1730 09735 WOF 114
ALBA E 1700 1730 11805 WER 120
ALBA E 1700 1730 15195 TAN 060
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ALBA E 1700 1730 18782U GR 045
ALBA E 1930 2000 05965 WOF 102
ALBA E 1930 2000 09735 WOF 114
ALBA E 1930 2000 11780 TAN 060
ALBA E 1930 2000 14526U GR 045
AMHA S 1800 1900 09690 KAV 172
AMHA S 1800 1900 11740 KAV 172
AMHA S 1800 1900 11880 PHL 283
AMHA S 1800 1900 15165 PHL 270
AMHA S 1800 1900 17755 PHL 283
ARAB H 0330 0400 01260 RHO 134
ARAB H 0330 0530 05965 RHO 099
ARAB H 0330 0530 09740 RHO 140
ARAB H 0330 0530 10235U GR 067
ARAB H 0330 0600 11905 MUN 118
ARAB H 0330 0800 15160 KAV 095
ARAB H 0330 0800 17810 KAV 095
ARAB H 0330 0800 17895 WER 120
ARAB H 0400 0530 01260 RHO 134
ARAB H 0430 0530 06125 WOF 172
ARAB H 0430 0530 07160 KAV 172
ARAB H 0430 0530 07651L GR 045
ARAB H 0430 0530 11805 KAV 240
ARAB H 0530 0800 01260 RHO 134
ARAB H 0530 0800 05965 RHO 099
ARAB H 0600 0800 15195 MUN 118
ARAB H 0730 0800 06150 TAN 078
ARAB H 0730 0800 07768L GR 067
ARAB H 0730 0800 09565 GR 067
ARAB H 0730 0800 09580 WOF 182
ARAB H 0730 0800 09760 KAV 240
ARAB H 0730 0800 11775 WOF 170
ARAB H 0730 0800 11840 WER 180
ARAB H 0730 0800 15235 WOF 152
ARAB H 1100 1130 11735 RHO 099
ARAB H 1100 1130 15160 KAV 095
ARAB H 1100 1130 15225 MUN 118
ARAB H 1100 1130 21550 WER 120
ARAB H 1100 1130 21705 KAV 095
ARAB H 1200 1230 11735 RHO 099
ARAB H 1200 1230 15225 MUN 118
ARAB H 1200 1230 15400 KAV 095
ARAB H 1200 1230 21550 WER 120
ARAB H 1200 1230 21700 KAV 095
ARAB H 1300 1330 01260 RHO 134
ARAB H 1300 1330 11905 RHO 099
ARAB H 1300 1330 15225 MUN 118
ARAB H 1300 1330 15400 KAV 095
ARAB H 1300 1330 21550 WER 120
ARAB H 1300 1330 21700 KAV 095
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ARAB H 1500 1600 15300 KAV 095
ARAB H 1500 2200 17885 MUN 115
ARAB H 1500 2200 21535 WER 120
ARAB H 1500 2000 21570 KAV 095
ARAB H 1600 2000 01260 RHO 134
ARAB H 1600 2000 07205 RHO 099
ARAB H 1600 2000 11960 RHO 140
ARAB H 1600 2000 15155 KAV 095
ARAB H 1800 2000 09530 WER 120
ARAB H 1800 2000 09745 WER 210
ARAB H 1800 2000 15245 GR 055
ARAB H 1900 2000 17740 GR 067
ARAB H 2000 2200 11905 KAV 095
ARAB H 2000 2200 15225 KAV 095
ARAB H 2100 2200 06160 KAV 240
ARAB H 2100 2200 09530 WER 120
ARAB H 2100 2200 09745 WER 210
ARAB H 2100 2200 15245 GR 055
ARAB H 2100 2200 17740 GR 067
ARME D 0300 0315 06015 KAV 051
ARME D 0300 0315 06080 WOF 090
ARME D 0300 0315 07120 WER 090
ARME D 0300 0315 07210 KAV 105
ARME D 0300 0315 07651U GR 045
ARME D 0300 0315 09530 WOF 105
ARME G 1500 1600 11805 WER 090
ARME G 1500 1600 14526L GR 045
ARME G 1500 1600 15195 TAN 060
ARME G 1500 1600 15235 WOF 075
ARME G 1500 1600 17835 GLO 070
ARME G 1500 1600 17855 TAN 060
ARME G 1500 1600 18275U GR 045
AZER M 1900 2000 06160 KAV 051
AZER M 1900 2000 07280 KAV 105
AZER M 1900 2000 09680 KAV 095
AZER M 1900 2000 11835 KAV 095
BANG S 0130 0230 15210 PHL 283
BANG S 0130 0230 17780 PHL 283
BANG S 0130 0230 21475 PHL 283
BANG S 1600 1700 01575 BAK 145
BANG S 1600 1700 09590 PHL 283
BANG S 1600 1700 11880 PHL 280
BANG S 1600 1700 15185 PHL 283
BULG D 0400 0430 01197 MUN 065
BULG D 0400 0430 03980 MUN 055
BULG D 0400 0430 06080 WOF 102
BULG D 0400 0430 07295 WOF 102
BULG D 0400 0430 07651U GR 045
BULG D 0400 0430 09530 TAN 060
BULG D 0400 0430 09615 TAN 060
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BULG E 1730 1800 05965 WER 120
BULG E 1730 1800 09735 WOF 114
BULG E 1730 1800 11805 WER 120
BULG E 1730 1800 15195 TAN 060
BULG E 1730 1800 18782U GR 045
BULG E 2000 2030 05965 WOF 102
BULG E 2000 2030 09735 WOF 114
BULG E 2000 2030 11780 TAN 060
BULG E 2000 2030 14526U GR 045
BURM S 0000 0030 01575 BAK 145
BURM S 0000 0030 09670 PHL 270
BURM S 0000 0030 11840 PHL 270
BURM S 0000 0030 15215 PHL 283
BURM S 1130 1200 01575 BAK 145
BURM S 1130 1230 09505 PHL 290
BURM S 1130 1230 11895 PHL 283
BURM S 1130 1230 15250 PHL 283
BURM S 1200 1230 01575 BAK 145
CANT T 1500 1600 01143 PHL 322
CHIN R 0000 0200 07200 PHL 330
CHIN R 0000 0200 09545 PHL 349
CHIN R 0000 0200 11925 PHL 349
CHIN R 0000 0200 15395 PHL 349
CHIN R 0000 0200 17765 PHL 349
CHIN R 1100 1200 01143 PHL 322
CHIN R 1100 1600 05955 PHL 332
CHIN R 1100 1700 11965 PHL 332
CHIN R 1100 1700 15410 PHL 349
CHIN R 1100 1700 17745 PHL 349
CHIN R 1100 1700 17790 PHL 350
CHIN R 1100 1300 21585 PHL 349
CHIN R 1330 1400 01143 PHL 322
CHIN R 1600 1700 01143 PHL 322
CHIN R 2000 2100 01143 PHL 322
CHIN R 2000 2400 09545 PHL 349
CHIN R 2000 2400 15395 PHL 349
CHIN R 2000 2400 17765 PHL 349
CHIN R 2100 2200 01575 BAK 145
CHIN R 2100 2400 07200 PHL 330
CHIN R 2100 2200 11925 PHL 349
CHIN R 2200 2400 11925 PHL 349
CREO LA1A 2200 2230 09670 GR 174
CREO LA1A 2200 2230 11890 GR 164
CREO LA1A 2200 2230 15120 GR 164
CREO LA1A 2230 2300 09670 GR 174
CREO LA1A 2230 2300 11890 GR 164
CREO LA1A 2230 2300 15120 GR 164
CZEC D 0500 0530 01197 MUN 065
CZEC D 0500 0530 03980 MUN 055
CZEC D 0500 0530 06080 WOF 102
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CZEC D 0500 0530 07295 WOF 102
CZEC D 0500 0530 07651U GR 045
CZEC D 0500 0530 09615 TAN 044
CZEC D 0500 0530 11710 TAN 044
CZEC D 1730 1800 01197 MUN 115
CZEC D 1730 1800 03980 MUN 055
CZEC D 1730 1800 06060 WOF 102
CZEC D 1730 1800 07180 WOF 102
CZEC D 1730 1800 09660 WOF 058
CZEC D 1730 1800 11855 TAN 044
CZEC D 1730 1800 14526U GR 045
CZEC D 1730 1800 18275L GR 045
CZEC D 2000 2100 01197 MUN 065
CZEC D 2000 2100 03980 MUN 055
CZEC D 2000 2200 06060 WOF 105
CZEC D 2000 2200 06150 WOF 090
CZEC D 2000 2200 07180 WOF 102
CZEC D 2000 2200 18782U GR 045
DARI E 0030 0100 01260 RHO 134
DARI M 0215 0300 07651L GR 045
DARI M 0215 0300 09635 KAV 095
DARI M 0215 0300 09705 KAV 051
DARI M 0215 0300 11780 KAV 095
DARI M 0215 0230 15105 KAV 095
DARI M 0230 0300 15105 KAV 095
DARI M 1515 1600 07295 KAV 105
DARI M 1515 1600 11845 KAV 095
DARI M 1515 1600 15355 KAV 095
DARI M 1515 1600 21520 KAV 051
ECar K 2200 2215 01580 ANT 170
ENGL A 0100 0300 07115 COL 350
ENGL A 0100 0300 07205 KAV 105
ENGL A 0100 0300 11705 COL 350
ENGL A 0100 0300 15160 KAV 051
ENGL A 0100 0300 15250 COL 350
ENGL A 0100 0300 17740 PHL 270
ENGL A 0100 0300 21550 PHL 260
ENGL A 0400 0430 00792 KAV 015
ENGL A 0400 0500 05995 WOF 074
ENGL A 0400 0700 06140 WOF 074
ENGL A 0400 0700 06873L GR 067
ENGL A 0400 0700 07170 WOF 170
ENGL A 0400 0600 07200 WOF 058
ENGL A 0400 0600 09715 KAV 051
ENGL A 0500 0700 00792 KAV 015
ENGL A 0500 0700 05995 WER 045
ENGL A 0500 0700 06060 WER 045
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ENGL A 0500 0600 09700 KAV 240
ENGL A 0500 0700 11750 WER 120
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ENGL A 0500 0600 15205 KAV 095
ENGL A 0600 0700 06095 TAN 078
ENGL A 0600 0700 07325 WOF 086
ENGL A 0600 0700 11805 KAV 240
ENGL A 0600 0700 15205 KAV 095
ENGL A 0630 0700 03980 MUN 055
ENGL A 1400 1500 07125 COL 350
ENGL A 1400 1800 09645 COL 036
ENGL A 1400 1500 15205 KAV 051
ENGL A 1400 1800 15395 COL 350
ENGL A 1500 1600 01260 RHO 134
ENGL A 1500 1800 07125 COL 350
ENGL A 1500 2100 09700 KAV 105
ENGL A 1500 1700 15205 WOF 086
ENGL A 1500 1600 18275L GR 045
ENGL A 1500 1600 18782L GR 045
ENGL A 1630 1700 06180 WOF 074
ENGL A 1630 2100 09760 WOF 066
ENGL A 1630 1700 11710 WOF 066
ENGL A 1630 1700 15245 TAN 044
ENGL A 1700 1800 00792 KAV 015
ENGL A 1700 1730 01197 MUN 115
ENGL A 1700 1730 03980 MUN 055
ENGL A 1700 2200 06040 WOF 058
ENGL A 1700 1900 15205 TAN 044
ENGL A 1800 2200 18275U GR 045
ENGL A 1800 1900 18782L GR 045
ENGL A 1900 2200 11710 TAN 044
ENGL A 1900 2200 15205 TAN 044
ENGL A 1900 2200 18782L GR 045
ENGL A 2100 2200 01260 RHO 134
ENGL A 2100 2200 09700 KAV 095
ENGL A 2100 2200 09760 WOF 105
ENGL A 2100 2200 11960 RHO 140
ENGL B 0300 0430 00621 BOT ND
ENGL B 0300 0700 06035 GR 094
ENGL B 0300 0430 06145 GR 094
ENGL B 0300 0700 09575 BY 074
ENGL B 0300 0400 09585 GAB 127
ENGL B 0300 0400 09655 GAB 170
ENGL B 0300 0430 11835 GR 091
ENGL B 0300 0700 15350 GR 091
ENGL B 0300 0700 15752U BY 062
ENGL B 0300 0700 17715 TAN 170
ENGL B 0300 0500 17755 PHL 270
ENGL B 0300 0500 21600 PHL 283
ENGL B 0600 0700 06125 BY 066
ENGL B 0600 0700 09530 GR 094
ENGL B 1600 2000 09575 PHL 270
ENGL B 1600 2000 11920 PHL 270
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ENGL B 1600 2200 15410 GR 091
ENGL B 1600 2200 15580 GR 094
ENGL B 1600 2200 17800 BY 100
ENGL B 1600 2200 19261U BY 062
ENGL B 1600 2200 21625 TAN 170
ENGL B 1800 2200 00621 BOT ND
ENGL B 2000 2100 09570 PHL 270
ENGL B 2000 2200 21485 GR 094
ENGL H 0000 0230 00792 KAV 195
ENGL H 0000 0230 11905 MUN 118
ENGL H 0000 0230 15225 KAV 095
ENGL H 0000 0200 15405 WER 120
ENGL H 0000 0230 17810 KAV 095
ENGL H 0100 0230 01260 RHO 134
ENGL H 0100 0200 06095 RHO 099
ENGL H 0200 0230 05965 RHO 099
ENGL H 0200 0230 17895 WER 120
ENGL H 0230 0300 00792 KAV 195
ENGL H 0230 0300 01260 RHO 134
ENGL H 0230 0300 05965 RHO 099
ENGL H 0230 0300 11905 MUN 118
ENGL H 0230 0300 15225 KAV 095
ENGL H 0230 0300 17810 KAV 095
ENGL H 0230 0300 17895 WER 120
ENGL H 0830 0900 01260 RHO 134
ENGL H 0830 0900 11735 RHO 099
ENGL H 0830 0900 15160 KAV 095
ENGL H 0830 0900 15195 MUN 118
ENGL H 0830 0900 21570 WER 120
ENGL H 0830 0900 21700 KAV 095
ENGL H 1000 1100 11735 RHO 099
ENGL H 1000 1100 15160 KAV 095
ENGL H 1000 1100 15225 MUN 118
ENGL H 1000 1100 21570 WER 120
ENGL H 1000 1100 21705 KAV 095
ENGL H 1130 1200 11735 RHO 099
ENGL H 1130 1200 15160 KAV 095
ENGL H 1130 1200 15225 MUN 118
ENGL H 1130 1200 21550 WER 120
ENGL H 1130 1200 21705 KAV 095
ENGL H 1230 1300 11735 RHO 099
ENGL H 1230 1300 15225 MUN 118
ENGL H 1230 1300 15400 KAV 095
ENGL H 1230 1300 21550 WER 120
ENGL H 1230 1300 21700 KAV 095
ENGL H 1330 1500 01260 RHO 134
ENGL H 1330 1500 11905 RHO 099
ENGL H 1330 1400 15225 MUN 118
ENGL H 1330 1400 15400 KAV 095
ENGL H 1330 1400 21550 WER 120
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ENGL H 1400 1500 15300 KAV 095
ENGL H 1400 1500 17885 MUN 115
ENGL H 1400 1500 21540 WER 120
ENGL H 2200 2230 09530 WER 120
ENGL H 2200 2230 11905 KAV 095
ENGL H 2200 2230 11960 RHO 140
ENGL H 2200 2230 15225 KAV 095
ENGL H 2200 2230 15445 WER 120
ENGL H 2200 2230 17885 MUN 115
ENGL H 2230 2300 00792 KAV 195
ENGL H 2230 2300 01260 RHO 134
ENGL H 2230 2300 09530 WER 120
ENGL H 2230 2300 11905 KAV 095
ENGL H 2230 2300 11960 RHO 140
ENGL H 2230 2300 15225 KAV 095
ENGL H 2230 2300 15445 WER 120
ENGL H 2230 2300 17885 MUN 115
ENGL H 2300 2400 00792 KAV 195
ENGL H 2300 2400 01260 RHO 134
ENGL H 2300 2400 09530 WER 120
ENGL H 2300 2400 11905 KAV 095
ENGL H 2300 2400 11960 RHO 140
ENGL H 2300 2400 15225 KAV 095
ENGL H 2300 2400 15445 WER 120
ENGL H 2300 2400 17885 MUN 115
ENGL LA-1 0000 0200 05995 GR 174
ENGL LA-1 0000 0200 09775 GR 205
ENGL LA-1 0000 0200 09815 DL 126
ENGL LA-1 0000 0200 11580 GR 183
ENGL LA-1 0000 0200 15205 GR 174
ENGL LA-1 0030 0100 01530 BLZ 228
ENGL LA-1 0030 0100 01580 BLZ 148
ENGL LA-1 0100 0200 01580 ANT 170
ENGL LA-1 0100 0200 06130 GR 145
ENGL LA-1 0100 0200 09455 GR 146
ENGL LA-1 0200 0230 05995 GR 174
ENGL LA-1 0200 0230 09775 GR 205
ENGL LA-1 0200 0230 09815 DL 126
ENGL LA-1 0200 0230 11580 GR 183
ENGL LA-1 0200 0230 15205 GR 174
ENGL LA1A 0000 0100 01580 ANT 170
ENGL LA1A 0000 0100 06130 GR 145
ENGL LA1A 0000 0100 09455 GR 146
ENGL LA1A 0000 0100 11695 GR 146
ENGL LA1A 1000 1200 01580 ANT 170
ENGL LA1A 1000 1200 06075 GR 146
ENGL LA1A 1000 1200 09590 GR 146
ENGL LA1A 1000 1200 11915 GR 146
ENGL P 0000 0100 07120 PHL 285
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ENGL P 0000 0100 09770 PHL 270
ENGL P 0000 0100 11760 PHL 200
ENGL P 0000 0100 15185 PHL 285
ENGL P 0000 0100 15290 PHL 349
ENGL P 0000 0100 17735 PHL 150
ENGL P 0000 0100 17820 PHL 034
ENGL P 0030 0100 01575 BAK ND
ENGL P 0100 0300 07115 COL 350
ENGL P 0100 0300 07205 KAV 105
ENGL P 0100 0300 11705 COL 350
ENGL P 0100 0300 15160 KAV 051
ENGL P 0100 0300 15250 COL 350
ENGL P 0100 0300 17740 PHL 270
ENGL P 0100 0300 21550 PHL 260
ENGL P 1000 1200 05985 DL 272
ENGL P 1000 1200 11720 PHL 137
ENGL P 1000 1500 15425 PHL 285
ENGL P 1100 1300 06110 PHL 200
ENGL P 1100 1700 09760 PHL 270
ENGL P 1100 1500 09760 PHL 021
ENGL P 1100 1400 15155 PHL 349
ENGL P 1100 1500 15425 PHL 212
ENGL P 1200 1230 01143 PHL 322
ENGL P 1200 1330 11715 PHL 137
ENGL P 1300 1800 06110 PHL 270
ENGL P 1400 1500 01143 PHL 322
ENGL P 1400 1500 07125 COL 350
ENGL P 1400 1800 09645 COL 036
ENGL P 1400 1500 15160 PHL 349
ENGL P 1400 1800 15395 COL 350
ENGL P 1500 1800 07125 COL 350
ENGL P 1530 1600 01575 BAK 145
ENGL P 1900 2000 09525 PHL 137
ENGL P 1900 2000 11870 PHL 150
ENGL P 1900 2000 15180 PHL 285
ENGL P 2100 2200 11870 PHL 150
ENGL P 2100 2400 15185 PHL 285
ENGL P 2100 2400 17735 PHL 150
ENGL P 2200 2400 07120 PHL 285
ENGL P 2200 2400 09770 PHL 270
ENGL P 2200 2400 11760 PHL 200
ENGL P 2200 2400 15290 PHL 349
ENGL P 2200 2400 15305 PHL 137
ENGL P 2200 2400 17820 PHL 034
ENGL P 2230 2400 01575 BAK ND
ESTO D 1600 1630 06060 WOF 066
ESTO D 1600 1630 07210 WOF 062
ESTO D 1600 1630 09660 WOF 058
ESTO D 1600 1630 11855 TAN 044
ESTO D 1600 1630 11865 WOF 058
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ESTO D 1600 1630 11905 TAN 044
ESTO D 1600 1630 14526U GR 045
ESTO D1 1800 1830 07170 GLO 041
ESTO D1 1800 1830 09650 WER 045
FARS M 0300 0430 07651L GR 045
FARS M 0300 0430 09635 KAV 095
FARS M 0300 0430 09700 KAV 051
FARS M 0300 0430 11805 KAV 095
FARS M 0300 0430 15105 KAV 095
FARS M 1700 1900 06160 KAV 051
FARS M 1700 1900 07280 KAV 105
FARS M 1700 1900 09680 KAV 095
FARS M 1700 1900 11835 KAV 095
FREN F 0530 0700 06020 GR 094
FREN F 0530 0700 06180 GR 094
FREN F 0530 0700 09565 GR 067
FREN F 0530 0700 11835 GR 091
FREN F 0530 0700 11875 KAV 208
FREN F 0530 0700 11890 BY 087
FREN F 1830 2030 15195 GR 094
FREN F 1830 2030 17640 GR 094
FREN F 1830 2030 17785 GR 091
FREN F 1830 2000 21485 GR 094
FREN F 2100 2200 15195 GR 094
FREN F 2100 2200 17640 GR 094
FREN F 2100 2200 17785 GR 091
FrHa F 2030 2100 15195 GR 094
FrHa F 2030 2100 17640 GR 094
FrHa F 2030 2100 17785 GR 091
GEOR D 0315 0330 06015 KAV 051
GEOR D 0315 0330 06080 WOF 090
GEOR D 0315 0330 07120 WER 090
GEOR D 0315 0330 07210 KAV 105
GEOR D 0315 0330 07651U GR 045
GEOR D 0315 0330 09530 WOF 105
GEOR G 2000 2030 06140 KAV 105
GEOR G 2000 2030 07280 KAV 105
GEOR G 2000 2030 09535 KAV 095
GREE E 1900 1930 05965 WOF 102
GREE E 1900 1930 09735 WOF 114
GREE E 1900 1930 11760 WOF 114
GREE E 1900 1930 15145 TAN 078
HAUS F 0500 0530 06020 GR 094
HAUS F 0500 0530 06180 GR 094
HAUS F 0500 0530 09565 GR 067
HAUS F 0500 0530 11835 GR 091
HAUS F 0500 0530 11890 BY 087
HIND M 0030 0100 06010 KAV 105
HIND M 0030 0100 07105 KAV 105
HIND M 0030 0100 07205 KAV 051
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HIND M 0030 0100 07651L GR 045
HIND M 0030 0100 11780 KAV 095
HIND M 0030 0100 15210 PHL 283
HIND M 0030 0100 17780 PHL 283
HIND M 0030 0100 21475 PHL 283
HIND M 1600 1700 06160 KAV 105
HIND M 1600 1700 07280 KAV 105
HIND M 1600 1700 09680 KAV 095
HIND M 1600 1700 11945 KAV 095
HIND S 0030 0100 06010 KAV 105
HIND S 0030 0100 07105 KAV 105
HIND S 0030 0100 07205 KAV 051
HIND S 0030 0100 11780 KAV 095
HIND S 0030 0130 15210 PHL 283
HIND S 0030 0130 17780 PHL 283
HIND S 0030 0130 21475 PHL 283
HUNG D 0530 0600 06080 WOF 102
HUNG D 0530 0600 07295 WOF 102
HUNG D 0530 0600 07651U GR 045
HUNG D 0530 0600 09615 TAN 044
HUNG D 0530 0600 11710 TAN 044
HUNG D 1800 1900 01197 MUN 065
HUNG D 1800 1900 03980 MUN 055
HUNG D 1800 2000 06060 WOF 105
HUNG D 1800 2000 06150 WOF 090
HUNG D 1800 2000 07180 WOF 102
HUNG D 1800 1900 11750 TAN 044
HUNG D 1800 2000 18782U GR 045
HUNG D 1900 2000 01197 MUN 065
HUNG D 1900 2000 03980 MUN 055
HUNG D 1900 2000 11750 TAN 044
INDO S 1100 1130 09505 PHL 216
INDO S 1100 1130 11895 PHL 200
INDO S 1100 1130 15240 PHL 200
INDO S 1330 1430 06030 PHL 200
INDO S 1330 1430 09715 PHL 200
INDO S 1330 1430 11715 PHL 216
INDO S 2200 2330 09650 PHL 200
INDO S 2200 2330 11805 PHL 200
INDO S 2200 2330 15205 PHL 212
KHME T 1400 1500 01575 BAK 145
KHME T 1400 1500 09575 PHL 260
KHME T 1400 1500 11930 PHL 270
KHME T 1400 1500 15285 PHL 270
KHME T 2200 2230 01575 BAK 145
KHME T 2200 2230 07225 PHL 270
KHME T 2200 2230 09510 PHL 270
KHME T 2200 2230 11785 PHL 260
KORE S 2130 2200 06110 PHL 021
KORE S 2130 2200 07120 PHL 021
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KORE S 2130 2200 09755 PHL 021
KORE S 2130 2200 11955 PHL 021
KORE S 2130 2200 18525U DL 311
KORE T 1300 1400 09350U DL 306
KORE T 1300 1400 11930 PHL 021
KORE T 1300 1400 15195 PHL 034
KORE T 1300 1400 17720 PHL 021
LAO T 1100 1130 01575 BAK 145
LAO T 1100 1200 09620 PHL 280
LAO T 1100 1200 11930 PHL 283
LAO T 1100 1200 15140 PHL 260
LATV D 1530 1600 07210 WOF 062
LATV D 1530 1600 07245 WER 045
LATV D 1530 1600 09735 WER 045
LATV D 1530 1600 11865 WOF 058
LATV D 1530 1600 11960 WOF 066
LATV D 1530 1600 14526U GR 045
LATV D 1530 1600 18782U GR 045
LATV D 1700 1730 06060 WOF 066
LATV D 1700 1730 07180 WOF 058
LATV D 1700 1730 09660 WOF 058
LATV D 1700 1730 11855 TAN 044
LATV D 1700 1730 11865 WOF 058
LATV D 1700 1730 14526U GR 045
LATV D 1700 1730 15245 TAN 044
LATV D 1700 1730 18275L GR 045
LATV D1 0400 0415 06035 WER 030
LATV D1 0400 0415 07105 WER 045
LATV D1 0400 0415 07130 WOF 066
LATV D1 0400 0415 09570 KAV 355
LITH D 1630 1700 06060 WOF 066
LITH D 1630 1700 09660 WOF 058
LITH D 1630 1700 11855 TAN 044
LITH D 1630 1700 11865 WOF 058
LITH D 1630 1700 14526U GR 045
LITH D1 0415 0430 06035 WER 030
LITH D1 0415 0430 07105 WER 045
LITH D1 0415 0430 07130 WOF 066
LITH D1 0415 0430 09570 KAV 355
LITH D1 1830 1900 07170 GLO 041
LITH D1 1830 1900 09650 WER 045
OAS K 0000 0030 09565 BY 168
OAS K 0000 0030 11830 BY 168
OAS K 0000 0030 15160 BY 168
OAS K 2345 2400 09565 BY 168
OAS K 2345 2400 11830 BY 168
OAS K 2345 2400 15160 BY 168
PASH M 0000 0030 01260 RHO 134
PASH M 0000 0030 07105 KAV 105
PASH M 0000 0030 07651L GR 045
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PASH M 0000 0030 09635 KAV 095
PASH M 0000 0030 11780 KAV 095
PASH M 0000 0030 15160 KAV 095
PASH M 0130 0215 07651L GR 045
PASH M 0130 0215 09635 KAV 095
PASH M 0130 0215 09705 KAV 051
PASH M 0130 0215 11780 KAV 095
PASH M 0130 0215 15105 KAV 095
PASH M 1430 1515 07295 KAV 105
PASH M 1430 1515 11845 KAV 095
PASH M 1430 1515 15355 KAV 095
PASH M 1430 1515 21520 KAV 051
POLI D1 0530 0630 01197 MUN 065
POLI D1 0530 0630 03980 MUN 055
POLI D1 0530 0630 05955 KAV 355
POLI D1 0530 0630 06160 WOF 078
POLI D1 0530 0630 07130 KAV 355
POLI D1 0530 0630 10235U GR 067
POLI D1 2100 2400 01197 MUN 065
POLI D1 2100 2400 03980 MUN 055
POLI D1 2100 2200 09650 TAN 044
POLI D1 2100 2200 11750 TAN 044
POLI D1 2100 2400 18275L GR 045
POLI D1 2200 2400 06095 WOF 074
POLI D1 2200 2400 06150 WOF 078
POLI D1 2200 2400 09650 TAN 044
POLI D1 2200 2400 11710 TAN 044
PORT F 0430 0500 06020 GR 094
PORT F 0430 0500 06180 GR 094
PORT F 0430 0500 09775 GR 094
PORT F 0430 0500 11835 GR 091
PORT F 0430 0500 11890 BY 087
PORT F 0430 0500 17770 PHL 283
PORT F 1730 1830 15330 PHL 270
PORT F 1730 1830 17740 PHL 270
PORT F 1730 1830 21485 GR 094
PORT F 2200 2300 15580 GR 094
PORT F 2200 2300 17785 GR 091
PORT F 2200 2300 17800 BY 100
PORT LA-3 2200 2300 09455 GR 146
PORT LA-3 2200 2300 11680 GR 146
PORT LA-3 2200 2300 15330 GR 146
PORT LA-3 2200 2300 17740 GR 146
PORT T 1730 1830 15330 PHL 270
PORT T 1730 1830 17740 PHL 270
ROMA D 0430 0445 00792 KAV 015
ROMA D 0430 0445 06080 WOF 102
ROMA D 0430 0445 07295 WOF 102
ROMA D 0430 0445 07651U GR 045
ROMA D 0430 0445 09530 TAN 060
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ROMA D 0430 0445 09615 TAN 060
ROMA G 1800 1930 00792 KAV 015
ROMA G 1800 1900 05965 WOF 102
ROMA G 1800 1900 09735 WOF 114
ROMA G 1800 1930 11780 TAN 060
ROMA G 1800 1930 14526U GR 045
ROMA G 1800 1900 15125 TAN 060
ROMA G 1900 1930 15125 TAN 060
ROMA G 1930 2000 00792 KAV 015
RUSS C 0300 0400 01197 MUN 065
RUSS C 0300 0400 06040 WOF 058
RUSS C 0300 0400 06180 GLO 047
RUSS C 0300 0400 07105 WER 045
RUSS C 0300 0400 07105 WER 090
RUSS C 0300 0400 07190 GLO 059
RUSS C 1200 1400 11835 WOF 066
RUSS C 1200 1400 15205 KAV 051
RUSS C 1200 1400 15235 WOF 062
RUSS C 1200 1400 15280 WER 060
RUSS C 1200 1400 17855 WOF 075
RUSS C 1200 1400 17865 WER 075
RUSS C 1200 1400 21625 GLO 065
RUSS C 1600 1800 07170 KAV 051
RUSS C 1600 1700 09595 GLO 057
RUSS C 1600 1800 11740 KAV 051
RUSS C 1600 1700 11805 WER 060
RUSS C 1600 1700 14526L GR 045
RUSS C 1600 1800 15235 WOF 075
RUSS C 1600 1700 18275L GR 045
RUSS C 1600 1800 18782L GR 045
RUSS C 1700 1800 09585 WOF 075
RUSS C 1700 1900 11710 WOF 066
RUSS C 1700 1900 14526L GR 045
RUSS C 1800 2000 06140 WOF 074
RUSS C 1800 2000 07270 GLO 052
RUSS C 1800 1900 09585 WOF 075
RUSS C 1800 1900 11805 GLO 057
RUSS C 1800 2300 11825 GLO 058
RUSS C 1800 1900 18275L GR 045
RUSS C 1900 2300 07170 KAV 026
RUSS C 1900 2200 09575 GLO 047
RUSS C 1900 2100 09585 GLO 057
RUSS C 1900 2100 09690 WOF 045
RUSS C 1900 2100 18275L GR 045
RUSS C 2000 2200 06095 WOF 074
RUSS C 2100 2300 06085 KAV 026
RUSS C 2100 2400 06140 WOF 074
RUSS C 2100 2200 07270 KAV 051
RUSS C 2100 2300 07280 KAV 051
RUSS C 2200 2400 06060 WER 060
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RUSS C 2200 2400 06160 KAV 051
RUSS C 2200 2300 07270 KAV 051
RUSS C 2300 2400 07125 KAV 051
RUSS C 2300 2400 07270 KAV 105
RUSS S 0800 1100 11930 PHL 349
RUSS S 0800 1100 11965 PHL 021
RUSS S 0800 1100 15325 PHL 021
RUSS S 0800 1100 15410 PHL 349
RUSS S 0800 1100 17865 PHL 021
SERB D 0445 0500 00792 KAV 015
SERB D 0445 0500 06080 WOF 102
SERB D 0445 0500 07295 WOF 102
SERB D 0445 0500 07651U GR 045
SERB D 0445 0500 09530 TAN 060
SERB D 0445 0500 09615 TAN 060
SERB E 2030 2130 00792 KAV 015
SERB E 2030 2130 05965 WOF 102
SERB E 2030 2130 09735 WOF 114
SERB E 2030 2130 11780 TAN 060
SERB E 2030 2130 14526U GR 045
SLOV E 0430 0500 01197 MUN 065
SLOV E 0430 0500 03980 MUN 055
SLOV E 0430 0500 09670 TAN 060
SPAN LA-2 0100 0400 01530 BLZ 228
SPAN LA-2 0100 0400 01580 BLZ 148
SPAN LA-2 0100 0400 06030 BY 168
SPAN LA-2 0100 0300 06190 GR 174
SPAN LA-2 0100 0400 09465 DL 120
SPAN LA-2 0100 0300 09670 GR 164
SPAN LA-2 0100 0400 09840 GR 205
SPAN LA-2 0100 0300 11895 GR 164
SPAN LA-2 0100 0400 13740 BY 168
SPAN LA-2 0100 0300 15400 GR 164
SPAN LA-2 0300 0400 09670 GR 205
SPAN LA-2 0930 1130 06040 GR 164
SPAN LA-2 0930 1130 09525 BY 168
SPAN LA-2 0930 1130 11580 GR 174
SPAN LA-2 0930 1130 11935 GR 164
SPAN LA-2 0930 1130 13740 DL 135
SPAN LA-2 0930 1130 15265 GR 174
SPAN LA-2 0930 1100 17810 ASC 245
SPAN LA-2 0930 1100 21490 ASC 245
SPAN LA-2 1100 1130 17810 ASC 245
SPAN LA-2 1200 1300 01530 BLZ 228
SPAN LA-2 1200 1300 01580 BLZ 148
SPAN LA-2 1200 1300 11890 GR 205
SPAN LA-2 1200 1300 11945 DL 120
SPAN LA-2 1200 1300 13775 GR 205
SPAN LA-2 1200 1500 15265 GR 183
SPAN LA-2 1200 1500 17730 GR 174
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SPAN LA-2 1200 1400 17830 ASC 245
SPAN LA-2 1200 1400 21490 ASC 245
SPAN LA-2 1200 1300 21580 GR 174
SPAN LA-2 1200 1500 21610 GR 164
SPAN LA-2 1300 1430 01530 BLZ 228
SPAN LA-2 1300 1430 01580 BLZ 148
SPAN LA-2 1300 1500 11890 GR 205
SPAN LA-2 1300 1500 11945 DL 120
SPAN LA-2 1300 1500 13775 GR 205
SPAN LA-2 1300 1500 21580 GR 174
SPAN LA-2 1700 1730 15185 GR 183
SPAN LA-2 1700 1730 17710 GR 164
SPAN LA-2 1700 1730 17730 GR 174
SPAN LA-2 1700 1730 21745 BY 168
SPAN LA-2 2130 2200 11695 GR 205
SPAN LA-2 2130 2200 11890 GR 164
SPAN LA-2 2130 2200 15120 GR 164
SPAN LA-2 2130 2200 17730 BY 168
SPAN LARM 0000 0300 09525 GR 190
SPAN LARM 0300 0400 09525 GR 190
SPAN LARM 0400 0600 09525 GR 190
SPAN LARM 0600 1030 06030 GR 205
SPAN LARM 1030 1200 06030 GR 205
SPAN LARM 1200 1400 09590 BY 168
SPAN LARM 1400 2300 11930 GR 164
SPAN LARM 2300 2400 09525 GR 190
SWAH F 1630 1730 15150 PHL 270
SWAH F 1630 1730 15320 GR 094
SWAH F 1630 1730 15330 PHL 270
SWAH F 1630 1730 17705 GR 094
SWAH F 1630 1730 17740 PHL 270
SWAH F 1630 1730 17785 GR 091
SWAH F 1630 1730 21485 GR 094
SWAH T 1630 1730 15150 PHL 270
SWAH T 1630 1730 15330 PHL 270
SWAH T 1630 1730 17740 PHL 270
Spcl Q 1730 1800 00621 BOT ND
TURK H1 2000 2100 01260 RHO 134
TURK H1 2000 2100 06160 WER 105
TURK H1 2000 2100 07205 RHO 060
TURK H1 2000 2100 09525 WER 120
TURK H1 2000 2100 09670 WER 105
TURK H1 2000 2100 11755 RHO 004
UKRA G 0300 0400 00792 KAV 015
UKRA G 0300 0500 06090 GLO 059
UKRA G 0300 0500 06160 WOF 075
UKRA G 0300 0500 06873U GR 067
UKRA G 0300 0500 07270 WOF 086
UKRA G 0300 0500 09760 TAN 044
UKRA G 1600 1800 06150 GLO 057
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UKRA G 1600 1800 07245 GLO 057
UKRA G 1600 1800 07270 WER 075
UKRA G 1600 1800 11825 GLO 058
UKRA G 1600 1800 15265 TAN 060
UKRA G 1600 1800 17855 TAN 060
UKRA G 1600 1800 18275U GR 045
URDU E 0130 0200 07105 WER 090
URDU E 0130 0200 09530 WER 090
URDU M 0100 0130 06010 KAV 105
URDU M 0100 0130 07105 KAV 105
URDU M 0100 0130 07651L GR 045
URDU M 0100 0130 09635 KAV 095
URDU M 0100 0130 09705 KAV 051
URDU M 0100 0130 11780 KAV 095
URDU M 1330 1430 10380L GR 067
URDU M 1330 1430 11805 KAV 095
URDU M 1330 1430 15145 KAV 095
URDU M 1330 1430 17875 KAV 095
URDU M 1330 1430 21520 KAV 051
UZBE C 0000 0100 05985 KAV 051
UZBE C 0000 0100 07125 GLO 063
UZBE C 0000 0100 09615 KAV 051
UZBE C 0000 0100 09690 GLO 063
UZBE C 0000 0100 11945 KAV 051
UZBE C 1400 1500 15225 WOF 075
UZBE C 1400 1500 15235 WOF 074
UZBE C 1400 1500 17780 KAV 051
UZBE C 1400 1500 17855 WOF 070
UZBE C 1400 1500 18782L GR 045
UZBE C 1400 1500 21625 GLO 065
VEUR H 0300 0330 01260 RHO 134
VEUR H 0300 0330 05965 RHO 099
VEUR H 0300 0330 11905 MUN 118
VEUR H 0300 0330 15160 KAV 095
VEUR H 0300 0330 17810 KAV 095
VEUR H 0300 0330 17895 WER 120
VEUR H 0800 0830 01260 RHO 134
VEUR H 0800 0830 11735 RHO 099
VEUR H 0800 0830 15160 KAV 095
VEUR H 0800 0830 15195 MUN 118
VEUR H 0800 0830 21570 WER 120
VEUR H 0800 0830 21700 KAV 095
VEUR H 0900 1000 01260 RHO 134
VEUR H 0900 1000 11735 RHO 099
VEUR H 0900 1000 15160 KAV 095
VEUR H 0900 1000 15195 MUN 118
VEUR H 0900 1000 21570 WER 120
VEUR H 0900 1000 21700 KAV 095
VIET S 1230 1330 01143 PHL 262
VIET S 1230 1330 09595 PHL 280
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VIET S 1230 1330 11835 PHL 276
VIET S 1230 1330 15250 PHL 270
VIET T 2230 2330 07225 PHL 270
VIET T 2230 2330 09510 PHL 270
VIET T 2230 2330 11785 PHL 260

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_-_
Steve Balogh VK3YMY | steve@monu6.cc.monash.edu.au
Monash University (Caulfield Campus) | 37 52'38.8"S 145 02'42.0"E ...
ICBM
PO Box 197, Caulfield East | +61 3 573 2266 Voice (Office)
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--- rfmail 0.3.9
* Origin: Bonafido Usenet <====> Fido Gateway. (3:771/170.0)
SEEN-BY: 771/110 170 180 772/20
FSC-Control: PATH: 771/110

392. Voice of America Frequency Schedules

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 09:47:15 UTC
From: steve@monu6.cc.monash.edu.au
Message-ID: <1991Jan9.094715.4771@monu6.cc.monash.edu.au>
Source record: 4525
Cross-posted to: aus.general,aus.radio,rec.ham-radio

I received the following Voice of America schedule from E. Allen Brown (eab@voa3.voa.gov) and he gave me permission to post it to the net. I thought others might find it useful, so here it is...

All comments should go to Allen at the following address:

```
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
+E. Allen (Al) Brown (VOA/BBC) WA3FYZ/ZF2LY Voice of America+
+Wilber J. Cohen Building, Room G-748 Broadcast Operations+
+Washington, DC 20547 Computer Services Division+
+eab@voa3.voa.gov ...uunet!voa3!eab +1 202-619-2020+
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The following is the Voice of America broadcast schedule including language, time (UTC), frequency, transmitter site and the direction of the transmitted signal in degrees from true north.

The first column is an abbreviation for the language. For example, ALAB is Albanian, HAUS is Hausa, VEUR is English to VOA Europe, etc.

The GROUP is an internal routing flag and should be disregarded. TIME is obvious. FREQ is frequency in kilohertz.

SITE is the transmitter site. For example, WOF is Wofferton, England; TAN is Tangier, Morocco; GR is Greenville, NC; PHL is Philippines; KAV and RHO are Kavala and Rhodes, Greece, respectively.

And, as I alluded to above, AZI is the azimuth of the major lobe of the transmitted signal.

If you can't figure out the other abbreviations and need to know, send me a mailnote and I'll pass the information on to you.

73 and good DX.

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LANG GROUP TIME(UTC) FREQ SITE AZI
==== ===== ========= ===== ==== ===

ALBA E 1700 1730 05965 WER 120
ALBA E 1700 1730 09735 WOF 114
ALBA E 1700 1730 11805 WER 120
ALBA E 1700 1730 15195 TAN 060
ALBA E 1700 1730 18782U GR 045
ALBA E 1930 2000 05965 WOF 102
ALBA E 1930 2000 09735 WOF 114
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ALBA E 1930 2000 11780 TAN 060
ALBA E 1930 2000 14526U GR 045
AMHA S 1800 1900 09690 KAV 172
AMHA S 1800 1900 11740 KAV 172
AMHA S 1800 1900 11880 PHL 283
AMHA S 1800 1900 15165 PHL 270
AMHA S 1800 1900 17755 PHL 283
ARAB H 0330 0400 01260 RHO 134
ARAB H 0330 0530 05965 RHO 099
ARAB H 0330 0530 09740 RHO 140
ARAB H 0330 0530 10235U GR 067
ARAB H 0330 0600 11905 MUN 118
ARAB H 0330 0800 15160 KAV 095
ARAB H 0330 0800 17810 KAV 095
ARAB H 0330 0800 17895 WER 120
ARAB H 0400 0530 01260 RHO 134
ARAB H 0430 0530 06125 WOF 172
ARAB H 0430 0530 07160 KAV 172
ARAB H 0430 0530 07651L GR 045
ARAB H 0430 0530 11805 KAV 240
ARAB H 0530 0800 01260 RHO 134
ARAB H 0530 0800 05965 RHO 099
ARAB H 0600 0800 15195 MUN 118
ARAB H 0730 0800 06150 TAN 078
ARAB H 0730 0800 07768L GR 067
ARAB H 0730 0800 09565 GR 067
ARAB H 0730 0800 09580 WOF 182
ARAB H 0730 0800 09760 KAV 240
ARAB H 0730 0800 11775 WOF 170
ARAB H 0730 0800 11840 WER 180
ARAB H 0730 0800 15235 WOF 152
ARAB H 1100 1130 11735 RHO 099
ARAB H 1100 1130 15160 KAV 095
ARAB H 1100 1130 15225 MUN 118
ARAB H 1100 1130 21550 WER 120
ARAB H 1100 1130 21705 KAV 095
ARAB H 1200 1230 11735 RHO 099
ARAB H 1200 1230 15225 MUN 118
ARAB H 1200 1230 15400 KAV 095
ARAB H 1200 1230 21550 WER 120
ARAB H 1200 1230 21700 KAV 095
ARAB H 1300 1330 01260 RHO 134
ARAB H 1300 1330 11905 RHO 099
ARAB H 1300 1330 15225 MUN 118
ARAB H 1300 1330 15400 KAV 095
ARAB H 1300 1330 21550 WER 120
ARAB H 1300 1330 21700 KAV 095
ARAB H 1500 1600 15300 KAV 095
ARAB H 1500 2200 17885 MUN 115
ARAB H 1500 2200 21535 WER 120
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ARAB H 1500 2000 21570 KAV 095
ARAB H 1600 2000 01260 RHO 134
ARAB H 1600 2000 07205 RHO 099
ARAB H 1600 2000 11960 RHO 140
ARAB H 1600 2000 15155 KAV 095
ARAB H 1800 2000 09530 WER 120
ARAB H 1800 2000 09745 WER 210
ARAB H 1800 2000 15245 GR 055
ARAB H 1900 2000 17740 GR 067
ARAB H 2000 2200 11905 KAV 095
ARAB H 2000 2200 15225 KAV 095
ARAB H 2100 2200 06160 KAV 240
ARAB H 2100 2200 09530 WER 120
ARAB H 2100 2200 09745 WER 210
ARAB H 2100 2200 15245 GR 055
ARAB H 2100 2200 17740 GR 067
ARME D 0300 0315 06015 KAV 051
ARME D 0300 0315 06080 WOF 090
ARME D 0300 0315 07120 WER 090
ARME D 0300 0315 07210 KAV 105
ARME D 0300 0315 07651U GR 045
ARME D 0300 0315 09530 WOF 105
ARME G 1500 1600 11805 WER 090
ARME G 1500 1600 14526L GR 045
ARME G 1500 1600 15195 TAN 060
ARME G 1500 1600 15235 WOF 075
ARME G 1500 1600 17835 GLO 070
ARME G 1500 1600 17855 TAN 060
ARME G 1500 1600 18275U GR 045
AZER M 1900 2000 06160 KAV 051
AZER M 1900 2000 07280 KAV 105
AZER M 1900 2000 09680 KAV 095
AZER M 1900 2000 11835 KAV 095
BANG S 0130 0230 15210 PHL 283
BANG S 0130 0230 17780 PHL 283
BANG S 0130 0230 21475 PHL 283
BANG S 1600 1700 01575 BAK 145
BANG S 1600 1700 09590 PHL 283
BANG S 1600 1700 11880 PHL 280
BANG S 1600 1700 15185 PHL 283
BULG D 0400 0430 01197 MUN 065
BULG D 0400 0430 03980 MUN 055
BULG D 0400 0430 06080 WOF 102
BULG D 0400 0430 07295 WOF 102
BULG D 0400 0430 07651U GR 045
BULG D 0400 0430 09530 TAN 060
BULG D 0400 0430 09615 TAN 060
BULG E 1730 1800 05965 WER 120
BULG E 1730 1800 09735 WOF 114
BULG E 1730 1800 11805 WER 120
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BULG E 1730 1800 18782U GR 045
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BULG E 2000 2030 09735 WOF 114
BULG E 2000 2030 11780 TAN 060
BULG E 2000 2030 14526U GR 045
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BURM S 0000 0030 09670 PHL 270
BURM S 0000 0030 11840 PHL 270
BURM S 0000 0030 15215 PHL 283
BURM S 1130 1200 01575 BAK 145
BURM S 1130 1230 09505 PHL 290
BURM S 1130 1230 11895 PHL 283
BURM S 1130 1230 15250 PHL 283
BURM S 1200 1230 01575 BAK 145
CANT T 1500 1600 01143 PHL 322
CHIN R 0000 0200 07200 PHL 330
CHIN R 0000 0200 09545 PHL 349
CHIN R 0000 0200 11925 PHL 349
CHIN R 0000 0200 15395 PHL 349
CHIN R 0000 0200 17765 PHL 349
CHIN R 1100 1200 01143 PHL 322
CHIN R 1100 1600 05955 PHL 332
CHIN R 1100 1700 11965 PHL 332
CHIN R 1100 1700 15410 PHL 349
CHIN R 1100 1700 17745 PHL 349
CHIN R 1100 1700 17790 PHL 350
CHIN R 1100 1300 21585 PHL 349
CHIN R 1330 1400 01143 PHL 322
CHIN R 1600 1700 01143 PHL 322
CHIN R 2000 2100 01143 PHL 322
CHIN R 2000 2400 09545 PHL 349
CHIN R 2000 2400 15395 PHL 349
CHIN R 2000 2400 17765 PHL 349
CHIN R 2100 2200 01575 BAK 145
CHIN R 2100 2400 07200 PHL 330
CHIN R 2100 2200 11925 PHL 349
CHIN R 2200 2400 11925 PHL 349
CREO LA1A 2200 2230 09670 GR 174
CREO LA1A 2200 2230 11890 GR 164
CREO LA1A 2200 2230 15120 GR 164
CREO LA1A 2230 2300 09670 GR 174
CREO LA1A 2230 2300 11890 GR 164
CREO LA1A 2230 2300 15120 GR 164
CZEC D 0500 0530 01197 MUN 065
CZEC D 0500 0530 03980 MUN 055
CZEC D 0500 0530 06080 WOF 102
CZEC D 0500 0530 07295 WOF 102
CZEC D 0500 0530 07651U GR 045
CZEC D 0500 0530 09615 TAN 044
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CZEC D 0500 0530 11710 TAN 044
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CZEC D 1730 1800 03980 MUN 055
CZEC D 1730 1800 06060 WOF 102
CZEC D 1730 1800 07180 WOF 102
CZEC D 1730 1800 09660 WOF 058
CZEC D 1730 1800 11855 TAN 044
CZEC D 1730 1800 14526U GR 045
CZEC D 1730 1800 18275L GR 045
CZEC D 2000 2100 01197 MUN 065
CZEC D 2000 2100 03980 MUN 055
CZEC D 2000 2200 06060 WOF 105
CZEC D 2000 2200 06150 WOF 090
CZEC D 2000 2200 07180 WOF 102
CZEC D 2000 2200 18782U GR 045
DARI E 0030 0100 01260 RHO 134
DARI M 0215 0300 07651L GR 045
DARI M 0215 0300 09635 KAV 095
DARI M 0215 0300 09705 KAV 051
DARI M 0215 0300 11780 KAV 095
DARI M 0215 0230 15105 KAV 095
DARI M 0230 0300 15105 KAV 095
DARI M 1515 1600 07295 KAV 105
DARI M 1515 1600 11845 KAV 095
DARI M 1515 1600 15355 KAV 095
DARI M 1515 1600 21520 KAV 051
ECar K 2200 2215 01580 ANT 170
ENGL A 0100 0300 07115 COL 350
ENGL A 0100 0300 07205 KAV 105
ENGL A 0100 0300 11705 COL 350
ENGL A 0100 0300 15160 KAV 051
ENGL A 0100 0300 15250 COL 350
ENGL A 0100 0300 17740 PHL 270
ENGL A 0100 0300 21550 PHL 260
ENGL A 0400 0430 00792 KAV 015
ENGL A 0400 0500 05995 WOF 074
ENGL A 0400 0700 06140 WOF 074
ENGL A 0400 0700 06873L GR 067
ENGL A 0400 0700 07170 WOF 170
ENGL A 0400 0600 07200 WOF 058
ENGL A 0400 0600 09715 KAV 051
ENGL A 0500 0700 00792 KAV 015
ENGL A 0500 0700 05995 WER 045
ENGL A 0500 0700 06060 WER 045
ENGL A 0500 0600 09670 WOF 075
ENGL A 0500 0600 09700 KAV 240
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ENGL A 0600 0700 06095 TAN 078
ENGL A 0600 0700 07325 WOF 086
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ENGL A 1400 1800 09645 COL 036
ENGL A 1400 1500 15205 KAV 051
ENGL A 1400 1800 15395 COL 350
ENGL A 1500 1600 01260 RHO 134
ENGL A 1500 1800 07125 COL 350
ENGL A 1500 2100 09700 KAV 105
ENGL A 1500 1700 15205 WOF 086
ENGL A 1500 1600 18275L GR 045
ENGL A 1500 1600 18782L GR 045
ENGL A 1630 1700 06180 WOF 074
ENGL A 1630 2100 09760 WOF 066
ENGL A 1630 1700 11710 WOF 066
ENGL A 1630 1700 15245 TAN 044
ENGL A 1700 1800 00792 KAV 015
ENGL A 1700 1730 01197 MUN 115
ENGL A 1700 1730 03980 MUN 055
ENGL A 1700 2200 06040 WOF 058
ENGL A 1700 1900 15205 TAN 044
ENGL A 1800 2200 18275U GR 045
ENGL A 1800 1900 18782L GR 045
ENGL A 1900 2200 11710 TAN 044
ENGL A 1900 2200 15205 TAN 044
ENGL A 1900 2200 18782L GR 045
ENGL A 2100 2200 01260 RHO 134
ENGL A 2100 2200 09700 KAV 095
ENGL A 2100 2200 09760 WOF 105
ENGL A 2100 2200 11960 RHO 140
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ENGL B 0300 0700 06035 GR 094
ENGL B 0300 0430 06145 GR 094
ENGL B 0300 0700 09575 BY 074
ENGL B 0300 0400 09585 GAB 127
ENGL B 0300 0400 09655 GAB 170
ENGL B 0300 0430 11835 GR 091
ENGL B 0300 0700 15350 GR 091
ENGL B 0300 0700 15752U BY 062
ENGL B 0300 0700 17715 TAN 170
ENGL B 0300 0500 17755 PHL 270
ENGL B 0300 0500 21600 PHL 283
ENGL B 0600 0700 06125 BY 066
ENGL B 0600 0700 09530 GR 094
ENGL B 1600 2000 09575 PHL 270
ENGL B 1600 2000 11920 PHL 270
ENGL B 1600 2200 15410 GR 091
ENGL B 1600 2200 15580 GR 094
ENGL B 1600 2200 17800 BY 100
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ENGL B 1600 2200 21625 TAN 170
ENGL B 1800 2200 00621 BOT ND
ENGL B 2000 2100 09570 PHL 270
ENGL B 2000 2200 21485 GR 094
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ENGL H 0000 0230 11905 MUN 118
ENGL H 0000 0230 15225 KAV 095
ENGL H 0000 0200 15405 WER 120
ENGL H 0000 0230 17810 KAV 095
ENGL H 0100 0230 01260 RHO 134
ENGL H 0100 0200 06095 RHO 099
ENGL H 0200 0230 05965 RHO 099
ENGL H 0200 0230 17895 WER 120
ENGL H 0230 0300 00792 KAV 195
ENGL H 0230 0300 01260 RHO 134
ENGL H 0230 0300 05965 RHO 099
ENGL H 0230 0300 11905 MUN 118
ENGL H 0230 0300 15225 KAV 095
ENGL H 0230 0300 17810 KAV 095
ENGL H 0230 0300 17895 WER 120
ENGL H 0830 0900 01260 RHO 134
ENGL H 0830 0900 11735 RHO 099
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ENGL H 0830 0900 15195 MUN 118
ENGL H 0830 0900 21570 WER 120
ENGL H 0830 0900 21700 KAV 095
ENGL H 1000 1100 11735 RHO 099
ENGL H 1000 1100 15160 KAV 095
ENGL H 1000 1100 15225 MUN 118
ENGL H 1000 1100 21570 WER 120
ENGL H 1000 1100 21705 KAV 095
ENGL H 1130 1200 11735 RHO 099
ENGL H 1130 1200 15160 KAV 095
ENGL H 1130 1200 15225 MUN 118
ENGL H 1130 1200 21550 WER 120
ENGL H 1130 1200 21705 KAV 095
ENGL H 1230 1300 11735 RHO 099
ENGL H 1230 1300 15225 MUN 118
ENGL H 1230 1300 15400 KAV 095
ENGL H 1230 1300 21550 WER 120
ENGL H 1230 1300 21700 KAV 095
ENGL H 1330 1500 01260 RHO 134
ENGL H 1330 1500 11905 RHO 099
ENGL H 1330 1400 15225 MUN 118
ENGL H 1330 1400 15400 KAV 095
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ENGL H 1330 1500 21700 KAV 095
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ENGL H 1400 1500 17885 MUN 115
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ENGL H 2200 2230 11905 KAV 095
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ENGL H 2200 2230 15225 KAV 095
ENGL H 2200 2230 15445 WER 120
ENGL H 2200 2230 17885 MUN 115
ENGL H 2230 2300 00792 KAV 195
ENGL H 2230 2300 01260 RHO 134
ENGL H 2230 2300 09530 WER 120
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ENGL H 2230 2300 11960 RHO 140
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ENGL H 2230 2300 15445 WER 120
ENGL H 2230 2300 17885 MUN 115
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ENGL H 2300 2400 11960 RHO 140
ENGL H 2300 2400 15225 KAV 095
ENGL H 2300 2400 15445 WER 120
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ENGL LA-1 0000 0200 09775 GR 205
ENGL LA-1 0000 0200 09815 DL 126
ENGL LA-1 0000 0200 11580 GR 183
ENGL LA-1 0000 0200 15205 GR 174
ENGL LA-1 0030 0100 01530 BLZ 228
ENGL LA-1 0030 0100 01580 BLZ 148
ENGL LA-1 0100 0200 01580 ANT 170
ENGL LA-1 0100 0200 06130 GR 145
ENGL LA-1 0100 0200 09455 GR 146
ENGL LA-1 0200 0230 05995 GR 174
ENGL LA-1 0200 0230 09775 GR 205
ENGL LA-1 0200 0230 09815 DL 126
ENGL LA-1 0200 0230 11580 GR 183
ENGL LA-1 0200 0230 15205 GR 174
ENGL LA1A 0000 0100 01580 ANT 170
ENGL LA1A 0000 0100 06130 GR 145
ENGL LA1A 0000 0100 09455 GR 146
ENGL LA1A 0000 0100 11695 GR 146
ENGL LA1A 1000 1200 01580 ANT 170
ENGL LA1A 1000 1200 06075 GR 146
ENGL LA1A 1000 1200 09590 GR 146
ENGL LA1A 1000 1200 11915 GR 146
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ENGL P 0000 0100 09770 PHL 270
ENGL P 0000 0100 11760 PHL 200
ENGL P 0000 0100 15185 PHL 285
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ENGL P 0100 0300 07205 KAV 105
ENGL P 0100 0300 11705 COL 350
ENGL P 0100 0300 15160 KAV 051
ENGL P 0100 0300 15250 COL 350
ENGL P 0100 0300 17740 PHL 270
ENGL P 0100 0300 21550 PHL 260
ENGL P 1000 1200 05985 DL 272
ENGL P 1000 1200 11720 PHL 137
ENGL P 1000 1500 15425 PHL 285
ENGL P 1100 1300 06110 PHL 200
ENGL P 1100 1700 09760 PHL 270
ENGL P 1100 1500 09760 PHL 021
ENGL P 1100 1400 15155 PHL 349
ENGL P 1100 1500 15425 PHL 212
ENGL P 1200 1230 01143 PHL 322
ENGL P 1200 1330 11715 PHL 137
ENGL P 1300 1800 06110 PHL 270
ENGL P 1400 1500 01143 PHL 322
ENGL P 1400 1500 07125 COL 350
ENGL P 1400 1800 09645 COL 036
ENGL P 1400 1500 15160 PHL 349
ENGL P 1400 1800 15395 COL 350
ENGL P 1500 1800 07125 COL 350
ENGL P 1530 1600 01575 BAK 145
ENGL P 1900 2000 09525 PHL 137
ENGL P 1900 2000 11870 PHL 150
ENGL P 1900 2000 15180 PHL 285
ENGL P 2100 2200 11870 PHL 150
ENGL P 2100 2400 15185 PHL 285
ENGL P 2100 2400 17735 PHL 150
ENGL P 2200 2400 07120 PHL 285
ENGL P 2200 2400 09770 PHL 270
ENGL P 2200 2400 11760 PHL 200
ENGL P 2200 2400 15290 PHL 349
ENGL P 2200 2400 15305 PHL 137
ENGL P 2200 2400 17820 PHL 034
ENGL P 2230 2400 01575 BAK ND
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ESTO D 1600 1630 07210 WOF 062
ESTO D 1600 1630 09660 WOF 058
ESTO D 1600 1630 11855 TAN 044
ESTO D 1600 1630 11865 WOF 058
ESTO D 1600 1630 11905 TAN 044
ESTO D 1600 1630 14526U GR 045
ESTO D1 1800 1830 07170 GLO 041
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FARS M 0300 0430 09700 KAV 051
FARS M 0300 0430 11805 KAV 095
FARS M 0300 0430 15105 KAV 095
FARS M 1700 1900 06160 KAV 051
FARS M 1700 1900 07280 KAV 105
FARS M 1700 1900 09680 KAV 095
FARS M 1700 1900 11835 KAV 095
FREN F 0530 0700 06020 GR 094
FREN F 0530 0700 06180 GR 094
FREN F 0530 0700 09565 GR 067
FREN F 0530 0700 11835 GR 091
FREN F 0530 0700 11875 KAV 208
FREN F 0530 0700 11890 BY 087
FREN F 1830 2030 15195 GR 094
FREN F 1830 2030 17640 GR 094
FREN F 1830 2030 17785 GR 091
FREN F 1830 2000 21485 GR 094
FREN F 2100 2200 15195 GR 094
FREN F 2100 2200 17640 GR 094
FREN F 2100 2200 17785 GR 091
FrHa F 2030 2100 15195 GR 094
FrHa F 2030 2100 17640 GR 094
FrHa F 2030 2100 17785 GR 091
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GEOR D 0315 0330 06080 WOF 090
GEOR D 0315 0330 07120 WER 090
GEOR D 0315 0330 07210 KAV 105
GEOR D 0315 0330 07651U GR 045
GEOR D 0315 0330 09530 WOF 105
GEOR G 2000 2030 06140 KAV 105
GEOR G 2000 2030 07280 KAV 105
GEOR G 2000 2030 09535 KAV 095
GREE E 1900 1930 05965 WOF 102
GREE E 1900 1930 09735 WOF 114
GREE E 1900 1930 11760 WOF 114
GREE E 1900 1930 15145 TAN 078
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HAUS F 0500 0530 06180 GR 094
HAUS F 0500 0530 09565 GR 067
HAUS F 0500 0530 11835 GR 091
HAUS F 0500 0530 11890 BY 087
HIND M 0030 0100 06010 KAV 105
HIND M 0030 0100 07105 KAV 105
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HIND M 0030 0100 07651L GR 045
HIND M 0030 0100 11780 KAV 095
HIND M 0030 0100 15210 PHL 283
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HIND M 1600 1700 09680 KAV 095
HIND M 1600 1700 11945 KAV 095
HIND S 0030 0100 06010 KAV 105
HIND S 0030 0100 07105 KAV 105
HIND S 0030 0100 07205 KAV 051
HIND S 0030 0100 11780 KAV 095
HIND S 0030 0130 15210 PHL 283
HIND S 0030 0130 17780 PHL 283
HIND S 0030 0130 21475 PHL 283
HUNG D 0530 0600 06080 WOF 102
HUNG D 0530 0600 07295 WOF 102
HUNG D 0530 0600 07651U GR 045
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HUNG D 0530 0600 11710 TAN 044
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HUNG D 1800 1900 03980 MUN 055
HUNG D 1800 2000 06060 WOF 105
HUNG D 1800 2000 06150 WOF 090
HUNG D 1800 2000 07180 WOF 102
HUNG D 1800 1900 11750 TAN 044
HUNG D 1800 2000 18782U GR 045
HUNG D 1900 2000 01197 MUN 065
HUNG D 1900 2000 03980 MUN 055
HUNG D 1900 2000 11750 TAN 044
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INDO S 1100 1130 15240 PHL 200
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INDO S 1330 1430 11715 PHL 216
INDO S 2200 2330 09650 PHL 200
INDO S 2200 2330 11805 PHL 200
INDO S 2200 2330 15205 PHL 212
KHME T 1400 1500 01575 BAK 145
KHME T 1400 1500 09575 PHL 260
KHME T 1400 1500 11930 PHL 270
KHME T 1400 1500 15285 PHL 270
KHME T 2200 2230 01575 BAK 145
KHME T 2200 2230 07225 PHL 270
KHME T 2200 2230 09510 PHL 270
KHME T 2200 2230 11785 PHL 260
KORE S 2130 2200 06110 PHL 021
KORE S 2130 2200 07120 PHL 021
KORE S 2130 2200 09755 PHL 021
KORE S 2130 2200 11955 PHL 021
KORE S 2130 2200 18525U DL 311
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KORE T 1300 1400 15195 PHL 034
KORE T 1300 1400 17720 PHL 021
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LAO T 1100 1200 09620 PHL 280
LAO T 1100 1200 11930 PHL 283
LAO T 1100 1200 15140 PHL 260
LATV D 1530 1600 07210 WOF 062
LATV D 1530 1600 07245 WER 045
LATV D 1530 1600 09735 WER 045
LATV D 1530 1600 11865 WOF 058
LATV D 1530 1600 11960 WOF 066
LATV D 1530 1600 14526U GR 045
LATV D 1530 1600 18782U GR 045
LATV D 1700 1730 06060 WOF 066
LATV D 1700 1730 07180 WOF 058
LATV D 1700 1730 09660 WOF 058
LATV D 1700 1730 11855 TAN 044
LATV D 1700 1730 11865 WOF 058
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LATV D 1700 1730 15245 TAN 044
LATV D 1700 1730 18275L GR 045
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LATV D1 0400 0415 07105 WER 045
LATV D1 0400 0415 07130 WOF 066
LATV D1 0400 0415 09570 KAV 355
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LITH D 1630 1700 09660 WOF 058
LITH D 1630 1700 11855 TAN 044
LITH D 1630 1700 11865 WOF 058
LITH D 1630 1700 14526U GR 045
LITH D1 0415 0430 06035 WER 030
LITH D1 0415 0430 07105 WER 045
LITH D1 0415 0430 07130 WOF 066
LITH D1 0415 0430 09570 KAV 355
LITH D1 1830 1900 07170 GLO 041
LITH D1 1830 1900 09650 WER 045
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OAS K 0000 0030 11830 BY 168
OAS K 0000 0030 15160 BY 168
OAS K 2345 2400 09565 BY 168
OAS K 2345 2400 11830 BY 168
OAS K 2345 2400 15160 BY 168
PASH M 0000 0030 01260 RHO 134
PASH M 0000 0030 07105 KAV 105
PASH M 0000 0030 07651L GR 045
PASH M 0000 0030 09635 KAV 095
PASH M 0000 0030 11780 KAV 095
PASH M 0000 0030 15160 KAV 095
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PASH M 0130 0215 09705 KAV 051
PASH M 0130 0215 11780 KAV 095
PASH M 0130 0215 15105 KAV 095
PASH M 1430 1515 07295 KAV 105
PASH M 1430 1515 11845 KAV 095
PASH M 1430 1515 15355 KAV 095
PASH M 1430 1515 21520 KAV 051
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POLI D1 0530 0630 03980 MUN 055
POLI D1 0530 0630 05955 KAV 355
POLI D1 0530 0630 06160 WOF 078
POLI D1 0530 0630 07130 KAV 355
POLI D1 0530 0630 10235U GR 067
POLI D1 2100 2400 01197 MUN 065
POLI D1 2100 2400 03980 MUN 055
POLI D1 2100 2200 09650 TAN 044
POLI D1 2100 2200 11750 TAN 044
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POLI D1 2200 2400 06150 WOF 078
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POLI D1 2200 2400 11710 TAN 044
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PORT F 0430 0500 06180 GR 094
PORT F 0430 0500 09775 GR 094
PORT F 0430 0500 11835 GR 091
PORT F 0430 0500 11890 BY 087
PORT F 0430 0500 17770 PHL 283
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PORT F 1730 1830 17740 PHL 270
PORT F 1730 1830 21485 GR 094
PORT F 2200 2300 15580 GR 094
PORT F 2200 2300 17785 GR 091
PORT F 2200 2300 17800 BY 100
PORT LA-3 2200 2300 09455 GR 146
PORT LA-3 2200 2300 11680 GR 146
PORT LA-3 2200 2300 15330 GR 146
PORT LA-3 2200 2300 17740 GR 146
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PORT T 1730 1830 17740 PHL 270
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ROMA D 0430 0445 06080 WOF 102
ROMA D 0430 0445 07295 WOF 102
ROMA D 0430 0445 07651U GR 045
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ROMA D 0430 0445 09615 TAN 060
ROMA G 1800 1930 00792 KAV 015
ROMA G 1800 1900 05965 WOF 102
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ROMA G 1930 2000 00792 KAV 015
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RUSS C 0300 0400 07105 WER 045
RUSS C 0300 0400 07105 WER 090
RUSS C 0300 0400 07190 GLO 059
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RUSS C 1200 1400 15205 KAV 051
RUSS C 1200 1400 15235 WOF 062
RUSS C 1200 1400 15280 WER 060
RUSS C 1200 1400 17855 WOF 075
RUSS C 1200 1400 17865 WER 075
RUSS C 1200 1400 21625 GLO 065
RUSS C 1600 1800 07170 KAV 051
RUSS C 1600 1700 09595 GLO 057
RUSS C 1600 1800 11740 KAV 051
RUSS C 1600 1700 11805 WER 060
RUSS C 1600 1700 14526L GR 045
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RUSS C 1600 1700 18275L GR 045
RUSS C 1600 1800 18782L GR 045
RUSS C 1700 1800 09585 WOF 075
RUSS C 1700 1900 11710 WOF 066
RUSS C 1700 1900 14526L GR 045
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RUSS C 1800 2000 07270 GLO 052
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RUSS C 1800 1900 11805 GLO 057
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RUSS C 1800 1900 18275L GR 045
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RUSS S 0800 1100 17865 PHL 021
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SERB D 0445 0500 06080 WOF 102
SERB D 0445 0500 07295 WOF 102
SERB D 0445 0500 07651U GR 045
SERB D 0445 0500 09530 TAN 060
SERB D 0445 0500 09615 TAN 060
SERB E 2030 2130 00792 KAV 015
SERB E 2030 2130 05965 WOF 102
SERB E 2030 2130 09735 WOF 114
SERB E 2030 2130 11780 TAN 060
SERB E 2030 2130 14526U GR 045
SLOV E 0430 0500 01197 MUN 065
SLOV E 0430 0500 03980 MUN 055
SLOV E 0430 0500 09670 TAN 060
SPAN LA-2 0100 0400 01530 BLZ 228
SPAN LA-2 0100 0400 01580 BLZ 148
SPAN LA-2 0100 0400 06030 BY 168
SPAN LA-2 0100 0300 06190 GR 174
SPAN LA-2 0100 0400 09465 DL 120
SPAN LA-2 0100 0300 09670 GR 164
SPAN LA-2 0100 0400 09840 GR 205
SPAN LA-2 0100 0300 11895 GR 164
SPAN LA-2 0100 0400 13740 BY 168
SPAN LA-2 0100 0300 15400 GR 164
SPAN LA-2 0300 0400 09670 GR 205
SPAN LA-2 0930 1130 06040 GR 164
SPAN LA-2 0930 1130 09525 BY 168
SPAN LA-2 0930 1130 11580 GR 174
SPAN LA-2 0930 1130 11935 GR 164
SPAN LA-2 0930 1130 13740 DL 135
SPAN LA-2 0930 1130 15265 GR 174
SPAN LA-2 0930 1100 17810 ASC 245
SPAN LA-2 0930 1100 21490 ASC 245
SPAN LA-2 1100 1130 17810 ASC 245
SPAN LA-2 1200 1300 01530 BLZ 228
SPAN LA-2 1200 1300 01580 BLZ 148
SPAN LA-2 1200 1300 11890 GR 205
SPAN LA-2 1200 1300 11945 DL 120
SPAN LA-2 1200 1300 13775 GR 205
SPAN LA-2 1200 1500 15265 GR 183
SPAN LA-2 1200 1500 17730 GR 174
SPAN LA-2 1200 1400 17830 ASC 245
SPAN LA-2 1200 1400 21490 ASC 245
SPAN LA-2 1200 1300 21580 GR 174
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SPAN LA-2 1200 1500 21610 GR 164
SPAN LA-2 1300 1430 01530 BLZ 228
SPAN LA-2 1300 1430 01580 BLZ 148
SPAN LA-2 1300 1500 11890 GR 205
SPAN LA-2 1300 1500 11945 DL 120
SPAN LA-2 1300 1500 13775 GR 205
SPAN LA-2 1300 1500 21580 GR 174
SPAN LA-2 1700 1730 15185 GR 183
SPAN LA-2 1700 1730 17710 GR 164
SPAN LA-2 1700 1730 17730 GR 174
SPAN LA-2 1700 1730 21745 BY 168
SPAN LA-2 2130 2200 11695 GR 205
SPAN LA-2 2130 2200 11890 GR 164
SPAN LA-2 2130 2200 15120 GR 164
SPAN LA-2 2130 2200 17730 BY 168
SPAN LARM 0000 0300 09525 GR 190
SPAN LARM 0300 0400 09525 GR 190
SPAN LARM 0400 0600 09525 GR 190
SPAN LARM 0600 1030 06030 GR 205
SPAN LARM 1030 1200 06030 GR 205
SPAN LARM 1200 1400 09590 BY 168
SPAN LARM 1400 2300 11930 GR 164
SPAN LARM 2300 2400 09525 GR 190
SWAH F 1630 1730 15150 PHL 270
SWAH F 1630 1730 15320 GR 094
SWAH F 1630 1730 15330 PHL 270
SWAH F 1630 1730 17705 GR 094
SWAH F 1630 1730 17740 PHL 270
SWAH F 1630 1730 17785 GR 091
SWAH F 1630 1730 21485 GR 094
SWAH T 1630 1730 15150 PHL 270
SWAH T 1630 1730 15330 PHL 270
SWAH T 1630 1730 17740 PHL 270
Spcl Q 1730 1800 00621 BOT ND
TURK H1 2000 2100 01260 RHO 134
TURK H1 2000 2100 06160 WER 105
TURK H1 2000 2100 07205 RHO 060
TURK H1 2000 2100 09525 WER 120
TURK H1 2000 2100 09670 WER 105
TURK H1 2000 2100 11755 RHO 004
UKRA G 0300 0400 00792 KAV 015
UKRA G 0300 0500 06090 GLO 059
UKRA G 0300 0500 06160 WOF 075
UKRA G 0300 0500 06873U GR 067
UKRA G 0300 0500 07270 WOF 086
UKRA G 0300 0500 09760 TAN 044
UKRA G 1600 1800 06150 GLO 057
UKRA G 1600 1800 07245 GLO 057
UKRA G 1600 1800 07270 WER 075
UKRA G 1600 1800 11825 GLO 058
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UKRA G 1600 1800 15265 TAN 060
UKRA G 1600 1800 17855 TAN 060
UKRA G 1600 1800 18275U GR 045
URDU E 0130 0200 07105 WER 090
URDU E 0130 0200 09530 WER 090
URDU M 0100 0130 06010 KAV 105
URDU M 0100 0130 07105 KAV 105
URDU M 0100 0130 07651L GR 045
URDU M 0100 0130 09635 KAV 095
URDU M 0100 0130 09705 KAV 051
URDU M 0100 0130 11780 KAV 095
URDU M 1330 1430 10380L GR 067
URDU M 1330 1430 11805 KAV 095
URDU M 1330 1430 15145 KAV 095
URDU M 1330 1430 17875 KAV 095
URDU M 1330 1430 21520 KAV 051
UZBE C 0000 0100 05985 KAV 051
UZBE C 0000 0100 07125 GLO 063
UZBE C 0000 0100 09615 KAV 051
UZBE C 0000 0100 09690 GLO 063
UZBE C 0000 0100 11945 KAV 051
UZBE C 1400 1500 15225 WOF 075
UZBE C 1400 1500 15235 WOF 074
UZBE C 1400 1500 17780 KAV 051
UZBE C 1400 1500 17855 WOF 070
UZBE C 1400 1500 18782L GR 045
UZBE C 1400 1500 21625 GLO 065
VEUR H 0300 0330 01260 RHO 134
VEUR H 0300 0330 05965 RHO 099
VEUR H 0300 0330 11905 MUN 118
VEUR H 0300 0330 15160 KAV 095
VEUR H 0300 0330 17810 KAV 095
VEUR H 0300 0330 17895 WER 120
VEUR H 0800 0830 01260 RHO 134
VEUR H 0800 0830 11735 RHO 099
VEUR H 0800 0830 15160 KAV 095
VEUR H 0800 0830 15195 MUN 118
VEUR H 0800 0830 21570 WER 120
VEUR H 0800 0830 21700 KAV 095
VEUR H 0900 1000 01260 RHO 134
VEUR H 0900 1000 11735 RHO 099
VEUR H 0900 1000 15160 KAV 095
VEUR H 0900 1000 15195 MUN 118
VEUR H 0900 1000 21570 WER 120
VEUR H 0900 1000 21700 KAV 095
VIET S 1230 1330 01143 PHL 262
VIET S 1230 1330 09595 PHL 280
VIET S 1230 1330 11835 PHL 276
VIET S 1230 1330 15250 PHL 270
VIET T 2230 2330 07225 PHL 270
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VIET T 2230 2330 09510 PHL 270
VIET T 2230 2330 11785 PHL 260

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393. Re: news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 10:17:44 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1939@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 4334

In article <1991Jan7.223343.1@acad2.anc.alaska.edu> atjmw@acad2.anc.alaska.edu writes:
>I am intrepedIy trying to develop a VHF/UHF antenna for my scanner. After
>initially devising a plan for a Log-Periodic Dipole, I became discouraged with
>the number of elements and size of the array. I am considering taking several
>verticle antennas set for various frequencies and feeding them with one coaxial
>cable. How would one go about feeding several VHF/UHF anteas? Can anyone make a
>guess on the antenna impedence? Thanks. -Atjmw3@alaska-

Just use a discone. Simple, elegant, no gain, flat from 30 to 1000 Mhz.
Ugly too.

To feed several separate antennas you'll need power combiners, matching networks, and bandpass and band-reject filters. You don't really want to do this. Since the antennas are for different frequencies, simple combining networks won't do. Without filters all the antennas will contribute some signal at each frequency. This will lead to some mighty weird patterns. Also without proper filters you'll be throwing away half your signal at each combining point. You may wind up with less than the unity gain of the discone even though all your individual antennas have gain. Doing this right can be expensive and tedious. You *really* don't want to do this.

Gary KE4ZV

394. Making power tetrodes survive (was Re: 3CX800 amp(s))

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 11:27:02 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1940@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 4335

In article <18765@shlump.nac.dec.com> beyer@utrtsc.dec.com (Peter Beyer) writes:
>In article <1934@ke4zv.UUCP>, gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes...
>
>>The great advantage of this approach, from Eimac's point of view, is that
>>it sells a lot of tubes. Modern power tetrodes can't tolerate even momentary
>>excess screen current. Some method of near instantly opening the screen
>>circuit is essential to the survival of these tubes.
>
>
>Don't agree with that.... First of all, grounding the Screen and putting the
>Cathode on a negative voltage is just a way to eliminate the Screen bypass-
>capacitor hence creating a stable environment. Second, never ever let the
>screen or any elctrode in the tube get floating. It's a way of asking for
>flashovers!

By running the cathode at a negative 1100 or so volts you've now got the problem of adequate cathode bypassing. Since the cathode circuit may be flowing an ampere or more of RF current this is a much more difficult task than bypassing the screen grid with it's one or two milliamperes of RF current. Also you now absolutely require a separate screen supply and you still must limit screen current to a safe value under all conditions. In addition you must now supply a control grid voltage about 50 volts more negative than the cathode, yet another ground isolated supply, and now your input circuit must be designed to block a much higher than normal DC voltage requiring either link coupling or wide spaced variable capacitors or both. Running the cathode so negative runs the risk of filament to cathode arcing unless the filament supply is isolated from ground by at least 2000 volt insulation. This seems a rather high price to pay to avoid a screen bypass capacitor. Modern power tubes like the 8890 have annular grid rings and it is easy to make the socket so that the grid fingers are attached to a sheet forming one plate of the bypass with the other plate being grounded and forming part of the output cavity wall. A thin mica or mylar sheet forms the insulation between the plates.

I agree that letting the screen float is a sure plan for disaster. If your screen protection circuit opens the path to your screen supply you must supply a shunt path to ground. A high value resistor to ground directly connected to the screen is a good idea when using a separate screen supply in any case. A steady load like this on the screen supply will help it maintain stiff regulation. A good value for this shunt is one that will draw a static current ten times the maximum allowed for the screen grid.

>Grouding the Screen is used by Collins many years ago in their amplifiers
>already. I'am running an EME amp using this method with no problems, even when
>I deliberate let it flashover, the tube survives...

What power tetrode are you using that doesn't mind flashovers? Most modern tubes are damaged by flashovers. Usually cathode material is sputtered onto the envelope and grid structures causing eventual failure through internal shorting. The problem is progressive, one flashover may not kill the tube, but each additional flashover deposits more material on the enevelope and grid structures eventually killing the tube through a short.

Gary KE4ZV

395. To Richard Currier

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 12:54:00 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <40270@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 4395

Sorry, fellow netters, for this incursion. Richard asked for something
but I am unable to send it, his email return path keeps bouncing.
Richard, if you see this, please try emailing to me again. This time, send
me a usenet path that works.

And now, back to the program.

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

396. Re: Comments needed on a YEASU FT-757 GX II

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 12:56:58 UTC
From: popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil
Message-ID: <1991Jan9.125658.2629@lonex.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 4499

In article <758@wells.UUCP> k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller) writes:
>In article <9101031728.AA15712@ucsd.edu>, IANR003@UNLVM.BitNet (Michael Ruhrdanz) writes:
>>
>> I am seriously considering purchasing a YEASU FT-757 GX II HF
>> radio. It has the following features that I find attractive (this is
>> Does anyone have any operating experience concerning this radio? I am
>It seems that you have neglected to consider possibly the most important
>feature of all: how well does it work (as compared with other rigs
>generally available.)
>The recent Yaesu line seems sadly deficient in receiving quality and
>servicability -- I admit to having been at one time a Yaesu owner,
>and I have one comment: Never Again.
>Recommend seeing some of the comments and comparative measurements by
>N5AR, DL1BU, and QST Feb 88. Would seem to me that the predominant
>"Asian
>lines rank Icom, Kenwood, Yaesu, with the Ten-Tecs as good as the Icoms.
>This for general receiver performance. On durability and serviceability
>the T-T's are about 3 orders of magnitude ahead of the others.
>The combination of PLL general coverage and acceptable ham-band performance
>in one box is asking a little much --- and only one manufacturer
>is willing publicly to address the problem:
>Ten-Tec's ads put the Omni V and Paragon side by side, with generally
>identical appearance and features and price, but with their comment
>that if you must have general coverage, buy Paragon, but if you want
>top ham performance, Omni. My own service experience with T-T has
>been no b-s assistance from the guy who answers the phone, overnight
>receipt of needed components, and flea-market size bills.
>On the other hand, don't write off Drake stuff. None available new
>any more, sadly, but it'
>it's very very good stuff.
>Collins likewise.
>*** the power of <><ADVERTISING<><*****
>
>

Watch out for those cheap ICOM rigs. When a friend of mine was looking for
an inexpensive rig, we looked at the Kenwood TS-140, YAESU and ICOM. The
most striking feature of the ICOM is it had no IF Shift! We immediatly
dismissed the ICOM as one of the rigs to buy. He ended up with the Kenwood
and likes it a lot. 73 WF2V Len

397. Re: new technician class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 13:50:26 UTC
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <224@platypus.uofs.edu>
Source record: 4394

In article <126@canada.sbi.com>, jerrys@canada.sbi.com (Jerry Simonowits) writes:
>
> First, as confirmed thru my VE and mentioned in a club
> meeting last Sunday by the Norther N.J. section manager there is
> no prcedure in place for those who have previously passed elements
> 2 and 3a to file a 610 form. The VE's are only required to sign and send
> one in if an applicant has passed a unit which they administered.
>

Which VEC is this person accredited by?? Sounds like something out of
the ARRL, but if he is, he is still wrong, even by their standards.

The following is extracted from The ARRL Letter, Vol. 9, No. 26 dated
December 31, 1990:

Assuming the code-free Technician license becomes a reality on
February 14, amateurs who passed Element 2 and/or Element 3A
after February 14, 1990 may now qualify for (or have partial
^^^
credit toward) the new license. (Element credit is good only
for 365 days from the examination date).

And this from the group that is probably going to take the most
conservative interpretation of what the FCC says. I suggest you take
a copy of the ARRL letter, which was posted to USENET a few days ago
by Phil Karn, KA9Q and show it to your VE.

Let us know what transpires. Inquiring minds want to know. :-)

bill KB3YV

PS. If the ARRL Letter is already expired at your site, I kept a
copy. I can Email it to you.

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

398. Visa Merchant agreement???

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 14:20:45 UTC
From: wejones@CRDEC7.APGEA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9101090920.aa00802@crdec7.apgea.army.mil>
Source record: 4393

I too am very interested in this if it exists. I have always
refused to give Radio Shack my name....., and have been refused
service on credit cards and checks, but never on cash. My wife
refuses to go into a Radio Shack with me because it allways ends in an
argument. If there is some Visa agreement of non harassment of
Visa customers, I would love to complain, although Visa would
probably not want to lose a client as big as Radio Shack.

399. Re: Non-acidic RTV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 14:35:32 UTC
From: elmquist@nachos.SSESCO.com
Message-ID: <301@nachos.SSESCO.com>
Source record: 4398

Someone e-mailed me and mentioned that he has found non-acidic RTV at ACE Hardware. Others have suggested gasket compounds from your local auto-parts store.

I have a tube of Dow Corning RTV 732 here in my hand.. but it sure smells like vinegar. Perhaps the secret lies in the last digit...

--
Chris Elmquist, N0JCF
Internet: elmquist@SSESCO.com
AMPRN: N0JCF@WB0GDB.MN.USA.NA
BellNet: (612) 785-3516

400. Re: DSP boards for PCs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 14:37:07 UTC
From: gingell@aurs01.UUCP
Message-ID: <59419@aurs01.UUCP>
Source record: 4402
Cross-posted to: comp.dsp,rec.ham-radio

Although not an internal DSP board for a PC there is a very interesting unit available from L L Grace. It looks and functions like an external modem to a PC but it contains a Motorola DSP56000 and a V40 coprocessor with 1 Meg of memory. It has programmable A/D and D/A with variable pre and post filters allowing sample rates up to 100 kHz. It also has three separate slelectable analog I/O channels and comes with algorithms built in for packet radio (300-9600 baud), CW (morse code), RTTY plus more to come in free upgrades (such as WEFAX, NAVTEX, AMTOR, SITOR, SSTV). They have an "open programming architecture" which means the user can add their own code. Base price is $595.

I have no vested interested in the company except as a potential user. I have ordered one and will report on results when I get it going.

Mike Gingell aurs01!aurw90!gingell@mcnc.org

401. smith.ps: Smith Chart generator (PostScript)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 14:55:55 UTC
From: mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan9.145555.14746@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>
Source record: 4396
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,comp.lang.postscript

```
The following is a shar archive of a PostScript program which prints out
a Smith chart. Such a chart is useful to RF engineers and other
microwave weenies who still occasionally do things on paper. See the
README file for details.

Marshall Jose WA3VPZ
mjj%stda@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu || ...mimsy!aplcen!aplvax!mjj

#----------------------<cut before here>-------------------------
# This is a shell archive. Remove anything before this line,
# then unpack it by saving it into a file and typing "sh file".
# Bundled by stda.jhuapl.edu!mjj on Jan 7 at 16:07
#
# Contents: README smith.ps
echo + README
sed 's/^X//' <<'E*O*F_README' > README
XDescription of smith.ps (Smith chart PostScript program)
X7 January 1991
XMarshall Jose, WA3VPZ
XJHU - Applied Physics Laboratory, Laurel, MD
X
XThe file "smith.ps" is a first-cut attempt at recreating within PostScript
Xthe chart invented by Phillip Smith of RCA which is of inestimable utility
Xto RF engineers. The most significant object on the chart is the reflection
Xcoefficient chart in the chart's center. This chart relates complex
Ximpedances (or admittances) to their resultant reflection coefficient.
XSee just about any introductory microwave text for further information.
X
XI reproduced the nomographs along the bottom as best as I could from the
X1966 original (Kay Electric Company #82-BSPR (9-66)), but I deleted some
Xnumerical labels to accommodate the font used; this shouldn't affect their
Xuse.
X
XAs I mention in the beginning comments, this program is for cheap
Xstudents and other not-for-profit individuals. Anybody incorporating
Xany part of this code into a commercial product is welcome to risk
Xtheir own legal neck, but leave me OUT of it.
X
XI confess I failed in my primary aim with this chart, namely to generate
Xa combined impedance-admittance chart with different colors on a color
XPostScript printer. Unfortunately, I was unable to get access to one,
Xso I gave up. Nevertheless, I do have a procedure "DoGB" which will
Xgenerate the admittance circles using dashed lines and a sparser grid.
XIf it is used it should be executed prior to the execution of "DoRX"
```

```
Xso that the impedance circles are drawn on top.
X
XI have tried to be fairly straightforward with the coding so that others
Xcould modify it without much grief. The brave souls who wouldst hack
Xthis code might find lots of places where the code could be optimized
Xfor speed; I encourage them. There are probably way more call to "sin"
Xor "atan" than are necessary, making the whole chart take about 60 seconds
Xto print out on a LaserWriter II NTX. Your mileage may vary.
X
XThe casual observer will notice that smith.ps does NOT adhere to
XEncapsulated PostScript Format (EPSF). This is probably a bummer
Xif you wanted to use this in a document. Anybody knowing how to
Xput it in EPS format, be my guest.
X
XThe procedure "Dotitles" lets you personalize the chart. If you want to
Xmake a whole bunch of blank charts you can replace my supplied text with
Xnothings or with underlines. The procedure "Dodots" is a half-hearted
Xtry at plotting points on the chart; it accepts an array of complex
Ximpedances and labels, and a normalizing resistance. I gave the
XBezier fitter in PostScript a try, but it didn't work so I ripped the
Xcode out. Any takers?
X
XAnyway, it was a interesting exercise, and I think I understand the
Xchart a whole bunch more. Even if you're a total CAE proselyte, when
Xyou print it out and look at it, you'll still get a rush of
Xappreciation for the chart's mathematical beauty and engineering
Xutility.
X
XHave fun & 7'nerds,
XMarshall Jose mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu || WA3VPZ@N2GTE.MD.USA
E*O*F_README
echo + smith.ps
sed 's/^X//' <<'E*O*F_smith.ps' > smith.ps
X%!
X% smith.ps:
X%
X% The following PostScript(R) program produces a Smith chart which is
X% functionally equivalent to the ubiquitous Smith chart created by
X% Phillip Smith and marketed by the Kay Electric Company [#82-BSPR (9-66)]
X% and others. It is reproduced here without permission & is intended for
X% use by cheap students; any plagiarizer incorporating this code into
X% marketed products is welcome to risk his/her own legal neck, but please
X% leave me out of it.
X%
X% Questions, corrections, & such may be sent to mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu.
X% However, suggestions for improvement might best be sent to sci.electronics
X% or rec.ham-radio (or to whatever they rename it) instead.
X%
X% 18 December 1990
X% Marshall Jose
```

```
X% JHU - Applied Physics Laboratory, Laurel, MD
X%
X%
X% N.B.: In the syntax comments below, the top of the stack is designated
X% by the object "closest" to the procedure-name. In the following
X% example, "var1" is on the top of stack upon entry and "res1" is on
X% the top upon exit:
X%
X% var2 var1 Procname res1 res2
X%
X%
X
X4.25 72 mul 5.9 72 mul translate
X
X/Helvfont {/Helvetica findfont 5 scalefont setfont} def Helvfont
X/Symfont {/Symbol findfont 5 scalefont setfont} def
X
X%*
X%* "Labels" are the numbers which index the R & X circles; "Lvalues"
X%* are the actual label values; "Regions", "Minordiv", and
X%* "Majordiv" define the boundaries and divisions of the various
X%* regions within with the same grid density is kept.
X%*
X[(0) (0.1) (0.2) (0.3) (0.4) (0.5) (0.6) (0.7) (0.8) (0.9)
X (1.0) (1.2) (1.4) (1.6) (1.8) (2.0) (3.0) (4.0) (5.0)
X (10) (20) (50)] /Labels exch def
X[0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0 1.2 1.4
X 1.6 1.8 2.0 3.0 4.0 5.0 10 20 50] /Lvalues exch def
X[ 0 0.2 0.5 1 2 5 10 20 50 ] /ZRegions exch def
X [ 0.01 0.02 0.05 0.1 0.2 1 2 10 ] /ZMinordiv exch def
X [ 5 5 2 2 5 5 5 5 ] /ZMajordiv exch def
X[ 0 1 2 4 10 20 50 ] /YRegions exch def
X [ 0.1 0.2 0.5 1 5 30 ] /YMinordiv exch def
X [ 5 5 2 6 2 1 ] /YMajordiv exch def
X/minorinc 0 def
X/majorinc 0 def
X
X/Unitradius 3.25 72 mul def % Radius of rho=1 circle
X % (also used for general scaling)
X/Coeffradius 3.375 72 mul def % Radius of angle circle
X/Waveradius 3.625 72 mul def % Radius of wavelength circle
X
X%***** r x RXtoUV v u
X%*
X%* Converts Z space (r + jx) to gamma space (u + jv)
X%*
X/RXtoUV {
X /xtmp exch def /rtmp exch def
X rtmp rtmp mul xtmp xtmp mul add rtmp 2 mul add 1 add /dtmp exch def
X rtmp rtmp mul xtmp xtmp mul add 1 sub dtmp div
```

```
X xtmp 2 mul dtmp div
X} def
X
X%***** r x AngR thetaR
X%*
X%* Finds the angle of the line from the center of the R=r circle to (r + jx)
X%*
X/AngR {
X /xa exch def /ra exch def
X ra xa RXtoUV
X exch ra ra 1 add div sub atan
X} def
X
X%***** r x AngX thetaX
X%*
X%* Finds the angle of the line from the center of the X=x circle to (r + jx)
X%*
X/AngX {
X /xa exch def /ra exch def
X ra xa RXtoUV
X 1 xa div sub exch 1 sub atan
X} def
X
X%***** u v radius ang1 ang2 Doarc -
X%*
X%* Guess.
X%*
X/Doarc {
X 5 -1 roll Unitradius mul
X 5 -1 roll Unitradius mul
X 5 -1 roll Unitradius mul
X 5 -2 roll
X arc stroke
X} def
X
X%***** r x1 x2 DrawRarc -
X%*
X%* Right again.
X%*
X/DrawRarc {
X /xx2 exch def /xx1 exch def /rr exch def
X
X rr dup 1 add div /u0 exch def
X /v0 0 def
X 1 rr 1 add div /radius exch def
X
X rr xx1 AngR /theta1 exch def
X rr xx2 AngR /theta2 exch def
X u0 v0 radius theta1 theta2 Doarc
X} def
```

```
X
X%***** x r1 r2 DrawXarc -
X%*
X%* Hey! 3 for 3!
X%*
X/DrawXarc {
X /rr2 exch def /rr1 exch def /xx exch def
X
X /u0 1 def
X 1 xx div /v0 exch def
X 1 xx div abs /radius exch def
X
X rr1 xx AngX /theta1 exch def
X rr2 xx AngX /theta2 exch def
X u0 v0 radius theta1 theta2 Doarc
X} def
X
X%***** Doblock
X%*
X%* Draws a grid block bounded by (r1 + jx1) and (r2 + jx2)
X%*
X/Doblock {
X /rtics 0 def
X r1 minorinc add minorinc r2 minorinc 2 div add {
X /r exch def
X rtics 1 add dup /rtics exch def
X majorinc mod 0 eq {0.5 setlinewidth} {0 setlinewidth} ifelse
X r x2 x1 DrawRarc
X r x1 neg x2 neg DrawRarc
X } for
X
X /xtics 0 def
X x1 minorinc add minorinc x2 minorinc 2 div add {
X /x exch def
X xtics 1 add dup /xtics exch def
X majorinc mod 0 eq {0.5 setlinewidth} {0 setlinewidth} ifelse
X x r1 r2 DrawXarc
X x neg r2 r1 DrawXarc
X } for
X} def
X
X%***** regions minordiv majordiv Doimmittance -
X%*
X%* Draws the R & X (or G & B) circles
X%*
X/Doimmittance {
X /Majordiv exch def /Minordiv exch def /Regions exch def
X 0 1 Minordiv length 1 sub {/index exch def
X
X Minordiv index get /minorinc exch def
```

```
X Majordiv index get /majorinc exch def
X
X 0 /r1 exch def % wings
X Regions index 1 add get /r2 exch def
X Regions index get /x1 exch def
X Regions index 1 add get /x2 exch def
X Doblock
X
X Regions index get /r1 exch def % trunk
X Regions index 1 add get /r2 exch def
X 0 /x1 exch def
X Regions index get /x2 exch def
X index 7 eq {majorinc 3 def} if % yukky hack
X Doblock
X } for
X
X 0.5 setlinewidth
X Unitradius neg 0 moveto Unitradius 0 lineto stroke
X 0 0 Unitradius 0 360 arc stroke
X 50 10000 0 DrawRarc
X 50 0 -10000 DrawRarc
X 50 0 10000 DrawXarc
X -50 10000 0 DrawXarc
X newpath 0 0 2 0 360 arc
X currentgray 1 setgray fill setgray 0 setlinewidth
X 0 0 2 0 360 arc stroke
X 0 0 0.25 0 360 arc stroke
X
X} def
X
X%***** x y label Dorightstring -
X%*
X%* Right-justifies "label" and writes it on a white background
X%*
X/Dorightstring {
X /lab exch def /yl exch def /xl exch def
X lab stringwidth pop /wid exch def
X newpath xl yl moveto
X wid neg 0 rlineto
X 0 5 rlineto
X wid 0 rlineto
X 0 -5 rlineto
X closepath currentgray 1 setgray fill
X xl yl moveto wid neg 1 rmoveto setgray lab show
X} def
X
X%***** x y label Doleftstring -
X%*
X%* Left-justifies "label" and writes it on a white background
X%*
```

```
X/Doleftstring {
X /lab exch def /yl exch def /xl exch def
X lab stringwidth pop /wid exch def
X newpath xl yl moveto
X wid 0 rlineto
X 0 5 rlineto
X wid neg 0 rlineto
X 0 -5 rlineto
X closepath currentgray 1 setgray fill
X xl yl 1 add moveto setgray lab show
X} def
X
X%***** - DoLabels -
X%*
X%* Writes all the numbers within the R-X area
X%*
X/DoLabels {
X 1 1 Lvalues length 1 sub { dup
X Labels exch get /label exch def
X Lvalues exch get /x exch def
X 0 x RXtoUV exch atan
X gsave rotate Unitradius 1 sub 1 label Dorightstring grestore
X 0 x neg RXtoUV exch atan 180 add
X gsave rotate Unitradius 1 sub neg 1 label Doleftstring grestore
X x 0 RXtoUV pop Unitradius mul neg
X gsave 90 rotate 1 add 2 exch label Doleftstring grestore
X } for
X
X 2 2 10 { dup
X Labels exch get /label exch def
X Lvalues exch get /x exch def
X x 1 RXtoUV Unitradius mul exch Unitradius mul exch
X gsave translate x 1 AngX 180 add rotate
X 1 1 label Doleftstring grestore
X x -1 RXtoUV Unitradius mul exch Unitradius mul exch
X gsave translate x -1 AngX rotate
X -1 1 label Dorightstring grestore
X 1 x RXtoUV Unitradius mul exch Unitradius mul exch
X gsave translate 1 x AngR rotate
X -1 1 label Dorightstring grestore
X 1 x neg RXtoUV Unitradius mul exch Unitradius mul exch
X gsave translate 1 x neg AngR 180 add rotate
X 1 1 label Doleftstring grestore
X } for
X
X} def
X
X%*
X%* Draws the R & X (impedance) circles
X%*
```

```
X/DoRX {
X ZRegions ZMinordiv ZMajordiv Doimmittance DoLabels
X} def
X
X%*
X%* Draws the G & B (admittance) circles in gray
X%*
X/DoGB {
X gsave
X currentdash [1 1] 0 setdash
X 180 rotate
X YRegions YMinordiv YMajordiv Doimmittance DoLabels
X setdash
X grestore
X} def
X
X%***** string radius radial Doperp -
X%*
X%* Writes "string" centered at the point which is "radial" units, along
X%* the angle "radial", from the center.
X%*
X/Doperp {
X gsave rotate 0 translate -90 rotate
X dup stringwidth pop 2 div neg 0 moveto show grestore
X} def
X
X%***** angle FindTCrad radius
X%*
X%* A messy hack which finds the distance from the (-1,0) to the
X%* coefficient angle circle.
X%*
X/FindTCrad {/th exch def
X th sin Unitradius mul Coeffradius div
X dup dup mul neg 1 add sqrt div 1 atan
X 180 th sub exch sub sin Coeffradius mul th sin div
X} def
X
X%***** Docoeffcircle
X%*
X%* Draws and labels the coefficient angle circle.
X%*
X/Docoeffcircle {
X 0 setlinewidth 0 setgray
X 0 0 Coeffradius 0 360 arc stroke
X gsave
X 0 2 178 { pop
X Coeffradius neg 0 moveto -2 0 rlineto stroke
X Coeffradius 0 moveto 2 0 rlineto stroke
X 2 rotate
X } for
```

```
X grestore
X /str 20 string def
X 20 10 170 { dup dup
X str cvs exch Coeffradius 3 add exch Doperp
X neg dup str cvs exch Coeffradius 3 add exch Doperp
X } for
X (180) Coeffradius 3 add 180 Doperp
X Symfont (\261) Coeffradius 3 add 181.5 Doperp Helvfont
X
X gsave Unitradius neg 0 translate
X 90 -1 1 {/thet exch def
X thet FindTCrad /TCrad exch def
X gsave thet rotate TCrad 0 moveto -3 0 rlineto stroke
X thet 10 ge thet 5 mod 0 eq and {
X TCrad 2 sub -4 moveto thet str cvs
X dup stringwidth pop neg 0 rmoveto show
X } if
X grestore
X gsave 180 thet sub rotate TCrad neg 0 moveto 3 0 rlineto stroke
X thet 10 ge thet 5 mod 0 eq and {
X TCrad neg 1 add -4 moveto thet neg str cvs show
X } if
X grestore
X } for
X grestore
X 0.5 setlinewidth 0 0 Coeffradius Waveradius add 2 div 0 360 arc stroke
X 0 setlinewidth Coeffradius 3 sub 0 moveto 3 0 rlineto stroke
X} def
X
X%***** Dowavecircle
X%*
X%* Draws and labels the wavelength circle.
X%*
X/Dowavecircle {
X /str 20 string def
X 0 setlinewidth 0 setgray
X 0 0 Waveradius 0 360 arc stroke
X /lstep 180 125 div def
X 1 1 250 {/ix exch def
X gsave ix lstep mul rotate
X Waveradius 2 add neg 0 moveto 4 0 rlineto stroke grestore
X ix 5 mod 0 eq ix 16 gt and {
X ix 250 eq {0} {ix} ifelse
X 500 div str cvs dup
X gsave ix lstep mul rotate Waveradius 7 sub neg 0 translate 90 rotate
X dup stringwidth pop 2 div neg 0 moveto show grestore
X gsave ix lstep mul neg rotate Waveradius 3 add neg 0 translate 90 rotate
X dup stringwidth pop 2 div neg 0 moveto show grestore
X } if
X } for
```

```
X 0.5 setlinewidth
X 0 0 Waveradius dup Coeffradius sub 2 div add 0 360 arc stroke
X 0 setlinewidth
X} def
X
X%*
X%* The following three procedures were stolen from the Adobe
X%* "Blue book". Together, they place a string along an arc.
X%*
X/pi 3.141592654 def
X/findhalfangle {
X stringwidth pop 2 div 2 xrad mul pi mul div 360 mul
X} def
X/outsideplacechar {
X /char exch def /halfangle char findhalfangle def
X gsave
X halfangle neg rotate rad 0 translate -90 rotate
X char stringwidth pop 2 div neg 0 moveto char show
X grestore
X halfangle 2 mul neg rotate
X} def
X%***** string pointsize centerangle radius outsidecircletext -
X/outsidecircletext {
X /rad exch def /centerangle exch def
X /ptsize exch def /str exch def
X /xrad rad ptsize 4 div add def
X gsave
X centerangle str findhalfangle add rotate
X str {/charcode exch def ( ) dup 0 charcode put outsideplacechar } forall
X grestore
X} def
X
X%***** Docircletext
X%*
X%* Draws all the text which is written along an arc. What a mess.
X%*
X/Docircletext {
X (ANGLE OF TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT IN DEGREES)
X 5 0 Coeffradius 7 sub outsidecircletext
X (ANGLE OF REFLECTION COEFFICIENT IN DEGREES)
X 5 0 Coeffradius 3 add outsidecircletext
X (\320> WAVELENGTHS TOWARD GENERATOR \320>)
X 5 166 Waveradius 3 add outsidecircletext
X (<\320 WAVELENGTHS TOWARD LOAD <\320)
X 5 -166.5 Waveradius 7 sub outsidecircletext
X /a1 164 def /u1 a1 cos def /v1 a1 sin def
X /a2 108 def /u2 a2 cos def /v2 a2 sin def
X /r Unitradius 0.940 mul def
X newpath
X u1 r mul 1 sub v1 r mul 1 sub moveto
```

```
X u1 5 mul v1 5 mul rlineto
X 0 0 r 5 add a1 a2 arcn
X u2 5 mul neg u2 5 mul neg rlineto
X 0 0 r 1 sub a2 a1 arc
X closepath currentgray 1 setgray fill setgray
X (INDUCTIVE REACTANCE COMPONENT \(+jX/Zo\), \
XOR CAPACITIVE SUSCEPTANCE \(+jB/Yo\))
X 5 136 r outsidecircletext
X gsave 1 -1 scale
X newpath
X u1 r mul 1 sub v1 r mul 1 sub moveto
X u1 5 mul v1 5 mul rlineto
X 0 0 r 5 add a1 a2 arcn
X u2 5 mul neg u2 5 mul neg rlineto
X 0 0 r 1 sub a2 a1 arc
X closepath currentgray 1 setgray fill setgray
X grestore
X (CAPACITIVE REACTANCE COMPONENT \(-jX/Zo\), \
XOR INDUCTIVE SUSCEPTANCE \(-jB/Yo\))
X 5 -136 r outsidecircletext
X /u1 Unitradius 0.800 mul neg def
X (RESISTANCE COMPONENT \(R/Zo\), OR CONDUCTANCE COMPONENT \(G/Yo\))
X dup stringwidth pop /u2 exch u1 add def
X newpath
X u1 -15 moveto
X u1 -10 lineto
X u2 -10 lineto
X u2 -15 lineto
X closepath currentgray 1 setgray fill setgray
X u1 1 add -14 moveto show
X 0 setgray
X} def
X
X%*
X%* These arrays define most of the nomograph lines. This was the
X%* fastest way to grind these out (no, really). The "...labels" array
X%* gives the values which should be placed along the axis; the "...divs"
X%* and "...breaks" define the distance between tics, and where the distance
X%* changes, respectively.
X%*
X/Swrlabels [1.1 1.2 1.4 1.6 1.8 2 2.5 3 4 5 10 20 40 100] def
X/Swrbreaks [1.05 1.2 3 4 5 10 20 40 100] def
X/Swrdivs [0.05 0.1 0.2 0.5 1 2 10 60] def
X
X/Dbslabels [1 2 3 4 5 6 8 10 15 20 30 40] def
X/Dbsbreaks [0.5 6 20 30 40] def
X/Dbsdivs [0.5 1 2 5] def
X
X/Attlabels [1 2 3 4 5 7 10 15] def
X/Attbreaks [0.2 5 10 15] def
```

```
X/Attdivs [0.2 0.5 1] def
X
X/Swllabels [1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.6 1.8 2 3 4 5 10 20] def
X/Swlbreaks [1.02 1.2 1.4 2 3 5 10 20 50] def
X/Swldivs [0.02 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.5 1 5 30] def
X
X/Rldblabels [0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 14 20 30] def
X/Rldbbreaks [0.2 6 10 20 30] def
X/Rldbdivs [0.2 0.5 1 2] def
X
X/Rcplabels [0.01 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1] def
X/Rcpbreaks [0.005 .01 0.1 0.5 1] def
X/Rcpdivs [0.005 0.01 0.02 0.05] def
X
X/Rfllabels [0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 1.5 2 3 4 5 6 10 15] def
X/Rflbreaks [0.02 0.1 0.2 2 4 6 10 15] def
X/Rfldivs [0.02 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.5 1 5] def
X
X/Swplabels [1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7 1.8 1.9 2 2.5 3 4 5 10] def
X/Swpbreaks [1.02 1.5 2 3 4 5 10] def
X/Swpdivs [0.02 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.5 1] def
X
X/Rclabels [0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1] def
X/Rcbreaks [0 1] def
X/Rcdivs [0.02] def
X
X/Tcplabels [0.99 0.95 0.9 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.1 0] def
X/Tcpbreaks [0.05 5 0.9 0.99 0.995] def
X/Tcpdivs [0.05 0.02 0.01 0.005] def
X
X/Tclabels [1 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7 1.8 1.9 2] def
X/Tcbreaks [1 2] def
X/Tcdivs [0.02] def
X
X%*
X%* The following functions translate the various quantities to the
X%* corresponding value of rho.
X%*
X/swr-rho {dup 1 sub exch 1 add div} def % Standing-wave ratio
X/dbs-rho {20 div 10 exch exp swr-rho} def % 10 log (SWR)
X/att-rho {-10 div 10 exch exp} def % Attenuation [dB]
X/swl-rho {dup 1 sub exch 1 add div sqrt} def % Standing-wave loss coeff
X/rldb-rho {-20 div 10 exch exp} def % Return loss [dB]
X/rcp-rho {0 exch dup 0 ge {exch} if pop sqrt} def % Reflection coeff [dB]
X/tcp-rho {1 sub neg rcp-rho} def % (Trans. coeff.)^2
X/rfl-rho {-10 div 10 exch exp tcp-rho} def % Reflection loss (a.k.a.
X % mismatch loss) [dB]
X/swp-rho {dup mul swr-rho} def % Standing-wave peak
X/tc-rho {1 sub} def % A hack :-)
X
```

```
X%***** labels brks divs qty-rho lineside direction name Donomoline -
X%*
X%* Does the nomograph line "name" according to "labels", "brks", and
X%* "divs", on the [left,right] side according to "direction", and on
X%* the [top/bottom] side according to "lineside".
X%*
X/Donomoline {
X /name exch def /direction exch def /lineside exch def
X /qty-rho exch def /divs exch def /breaks exch def
X /labels exch def
X
X /fullscale Unitradius direction mul def
X /tic 2 lineside mul def
X 0 0 moveto 0 2 rlineto stroke
X fullscale 0 moveto 0 tic rlineto stroke
X
X 0 1 divs length 1 sub {/ix exch def
X breaks ix get divs ix get breaks ix 1 add get {
X qty-rho cvx exec fullscale mul 0 moveto 0 tic rlineto stroke
X } for
X } for
X
X 0 1 labels length 1 sub {
X labels exch get dup qty-rho cvx exec fullscale mul 0 moveto
X 0 lineside 0 gt {3} {-7} ifelse rmoveto
X str cvs dup stringwidth pop 2 div neg 0 rmoveto show
X } for
X
X fullscale 0 moveto 0.05 fullscale mul 0 rlineto stroke
X gsave
X fullscale 1.05 mul 0 translate 45 direction mul rotate
X 0 0 moveto 0.22 fullscale mul 0 lineto stroke
X lineside 0 gt {3} {-3} ifelse direction mul
X lineside 0 gt {1} {-5} ifelse moveto
X direction 0 lt {name stringwidth pop neg 0 rmoveto} if
X name show
X grestore
X} def
X
X%***** - Donomograph -
X%*
X%* Draws all the nomograph scales, taking care of pesky "infinity"
X%* symbols and other asymmetries. Very tacky.
X%*
X/Donomograph {
X 0 setlinewidth
X 0 setgray
X /str 20 string def
X gsave
X 0 -4.0 72 mul translate
```

```
X 0 0 moveto (RADIALLY SCALED PARAMETERS) dup
X stringwidth pop 2 div neg 0 rmoveto show
X 0.1 Unitradius mul -10 moveto (TOWARD LOAD \320\>) show
X 0.9 Unitradius mul -10 moveto (\<\320 TOWARD GENERATOR)
X dup stringwidth pop neg 0 rmoveto show
X
X 0 -0.25 72 mul translate
X 0 0 moveto 0 -.5 72 mul lineto stroke
X Unitradius neg 10 moveto 0 0.65 Unitradius mul rlineto stroke
X Unitradius 10 moveto 0 0.65 Unitradius mul rlineto stroke
X
X Unitradius neg 0 moveto Unitradius 0 lineto stroke
X Swrlabels Swrbreaks Swrdivs (swr-rho) 1 -1 (SWR) Donomoline
X -4 3 moveto (1) show
X Symfont Unitradius 3 add neg 3 moveto (\245) show Helvfont
X Dbslabels Dbsbreaks Dbsdivs (dbs-rho) -1 -1 (dBS) Donomoline
X -4 -7 moveto (1) show
X Symfont Unitradius 2 add neg -7 moveto (\245) show Helvfont
X Attlabels Attbreaks Attdivs (att-rho) 1 1 (ATTEN. [dB]) Donomoline
X Swllabels Swlbreaks Swldivs (swl-rho) -1 1 (S.W. LOSS COEFF) Donomoline
X 1 -7 moveto (1) show
X Symfont Unitradius 2 sub -7 moveto (\245) show Helvfont
X
X 0 -0.25 72 mul translate
X Unitradius neg 0 moveto Unitradius 0 lineto stroke
X Rldblabels Rldbbreaks Rldbdivs (rldb-rho) 1 -1 (RTN. LOSS [dB]) Donomoline
X Symfont -4 3 moveto (\245) show Helvfont
X Rcplabels Rcpbreaks Rcpdivs (rcp-rho) -1 -1 (RFL. COEFF, P) Donomoline
X -4 -7 moveto (0) show
X Rfllabels Rflbreaks Rfldivs (rfl-rho) 1 1 (RFL. LOSS [dB]) Donomoline
X Symfont Unitradius 1 sub 3 moveto (\245) show Helvfont
X 1 3 moveto (0) show
X Swplabels Swpbreaks Swpdivs (swp-rho) -1 1 (S.W. PEAK \(CONST. P\))
X Donomoline
X 1 -7 moveto (0) show
X Symfont Unitradius 1 sub -7 moveto (\245) show Helvfont
X
X 0 -0.25 72 mul translate
X Unitradius neg 0 moveto Unitradius 0 lineto stroke
X Rclabels Rcbreaks Rcdivs () 1 -1 (RFL. COEFF, E or I) Donomoline
X -4 3 moveto (0) show
X Tcplabels Tcpbreaks Tcpdivs (tcp-rho) 1 1 (TRANSM. COEFF, P) Donomoline
X 1 3 moveto (1) show
X newpath 0 0 moveto -2 -3 lineto 2 -3 lineto 2 -3 lineto closepath fill
X 0 -8 moveto (CENTER) dup stringwidth pop 2 div neg 0 rmoveto show
X
X 0 -0.25 72 mul translate
X Unitradius neg 0 moveto Unitradius 0 lineto stroke
X Tclabels Tcbreaks Tcdivs (tc-rho) 1 1 (TRANSM. COEFF, E or I) Donomoline
X Unitradius neg 0 translate
```

```
X 0 2 98 {
X dup Unitradius mul 0.01 mul dup 0 moveto 0 2 rlineto stroke
X exch dup 10 mod 0 eq
X {exch 3 moveto .01 mul str cvs dup
X stringwidth pop 2 div neg 0 rmoveto show}
X {pop pop}
X ifelse
X } for
X newpath 0 0 moveto -2 -3 lineto 2 -3 lineto closepath fill
X 0 -8 moveto (ORIGIN) dup stringwidth pop 2 div neg 0 rmoveto show
X
X grestore
X} def
X
X%***** Pointarray Zo Dodots -
X%*
X%* Dodots plots specific points on the chart. The points are supplied
X%* as triads of unnormalized resistance, unnormalized reactance, and
X%* a string label to be associated with the point. The system impedance
X%* is given by Zo.
X%*
X/Dodots {
X /znaught exch def /pointarray exch def
X pointarray length 3 mod 0 eq {
X 0 3 pointarray length 3 sub { /ix exch def
X pointarray ix get znaught div
X pointarray ix 1 add get znaught div
X RXtoUV Unitradius mul exch Unitradius mul exch 2 copy moveto
X 2 copy 3 0 360 arc currentgray 0 setgray fill setgray
X moveto 4 -3 rmoveto
X currentfont
X /Helvetica-Bold findfont 8 scalefont setfont
X pointarray ix 2 add get show
X setfont
X } for
X } if
X} def
X
X%***** title subtitle param1 ... param6 Dotitles -
X%*
X%* Prints nice titles at the top of the page.
X%*
X/Dotitles {
X /fontstash currentfont def
X /Helvetica findfont 10 scalefont setfont
X 1.5 72 mul 3.6 72 mul moveto show
X 1.5 72 mul 3.74 72 mul moveto show
X 1.5 72 mul 3.88 72 mul moveto show
X -3.5 72 mul 3.6 72 mul moveto show
X -3.5 72 mul 3.74 72 mul moveto show
```

```
X -3.5 72 mul 3.88 72 mul moveto show
X /Helvetica findfont 14 scalefont setfont
X 0 4.1 72 mul moveto dup stringwidth pop 2 div neg 0 rmoveto show
X /Helvetica-Bold findfont 16 scalefont setfont
X 0 4.4 72 mul moveto dup stringwidth pop 2 div neg 0 rmoveto show
X fontstash setfont
X} def
X
X
X%DoGB
XDoRX
XDocoeffcircle
XDowavecircle
XDocircletext
XDonomograph
X
X(A Complete Smith Chart)
X(Courtesy of WA3VPZ)
X(Parameter #1)
X(Parameter #2)
X(Parameter #3)
X(Parameter #4)
X(Parameter #5)
X(Parameter #6)
XDotitles
X
X[50 -5 (100 MHz) 35 -7 (200 MHz)
X 25 5 (300 MHz) 20 20 (400 MHz)] 50 Dodots
X
X/#copies 1 def
Xshowpage
E*O*F_smith.ps
Marshall Jose WA3VPZ
mjj%stda@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu || ...mimsy!aplcen!aplvax!mjj
```

402. Re: Please help me locate N4WMT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 14:58:34 UTC
From: youngwa@b8.INGR.COM
Message-ID: <488@b8.INGR.COM>
Source record: 4401

In article <".8-Jan-91..8:27:53.PST".*.Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>,
Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@XEROX.COM writes:
>
> I'm in need of the U.S. Mail address for William Young, N4WMT. My E-mail
> bounces and I do not have access to a current call book.
> Hugh Wells
> W6WTU

Hello Hugh,
This is N4WMT, William Young. I got your e-mail with your info before X-mas,
but never got around to a reply. In event, my address follows:
William A. Young
P.O. Box 575
Rogersville, Al 35652

Sorry my tardiness resulted in your having to post another msg. CUL 73's!
Butch
--
William A. Young (Butch), N4WMT
Intergraph Corporation Telephone (205) 730-4410
Mail Stop CR086 Building 8 7:30am-4:15pm (0730-1615)
Huntsville, AL 35894-0001

403. Advanced class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 14:59:06 UTC
From: sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <memo.664696@lynx.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 4397

I recently passed the theory exam for the General class license, but was a little too nervous for the General code. So, in the meantime, while waiting for the next testing session in my area, I am planning on studying for the Advanced class exam. First, my situation. The radio club at Northeastern University, which I am a part of, has a copy of the 2nd Edition ARRL Advanced class license manual. Now, the manual says that it should not be used to study for exams given after October 1990 because of question pool changes to the exam. My question to anyone who can help is, are the changes to the question pool so great that I would need to purchase the 3rd edition from the ARRL for the updated questions, or could those people who are part of this journal supply me with the changes made to the question pool? I do not want to sound greedy or ungreatful when asking the question in this way. I am just wondering what I shoulld do.
Please send all comments directly to sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu
Thank you for any help you can offer.

73s de KA1WNU
:-)

404. Giving out information (was Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 15:00:36 UTC
From: waters@darla.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <803@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 4329

[dialog with mixed up attribution deleted]
In article <49974@sequent.UUCP> edw@sequent.UUCP (Ed Wright) writes:
{
{I would be really interested to know of an RS store that refused your cash.

Try the Radio Shack store in the Tri-City Mall, corner of Main St. and
Dobson Road, Mesa Arizona. Its in the west end of the mall.

They have done this to me several times, now I either lie or go somewhere
else.

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *

** If guns are outlawed, how will conservatives win arguments? **

405. Stdying for the test (was Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 15:10:03 UTC
From: waters@darla.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <804@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 4330

In article <845@wells.UUCP> k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller) writes:
{> change the question pool "substantially" as of November 1990, and that new
{> books should be available October 1990.
{
{If you actually know what a fraction of what you should know to be a
{decent amateur operator the test should be no problem at all.

Very true, even the extra class test doesn't go into much depth. The extra
test covers a lot of areas though!

{If you plan to memorize enough to pass, well, shame on you.

Yup - not a good way to start!

{For learning material, I recommend ARRL.
{Get an ARRL Handbook
I agree! Watch for "cheap imitations" though, there are about a dozen
"amateur radio handbooks" arouind, the ONLY worthwhile one is the ARRL
Handbook. Get it, read it, study it, sleep with it .... :-)
{
{And get an ARRL Antenna Book - and read it.> --

That is ESPECIALLY true once you try to get on the air! I have four
editions and all four are about worn out!

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *

** If guns are outlawed, how will conservatives win arguments? **

406. Re: Info-Hams Digest V91 #34

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 15:18:16 UTC
From: MJK2660@RITVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <9101091527.AA28180@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4400

I don't know about the VISA merchants agreement. In New York State it is illegal for a merchant to require an address or a phone number for a credit card transaction. The reasoning behind this is because the credit card company already has that information and it is not necessary for the merchant to collect it. Also it is illegal for a merchant to write your credit card number on a personal check when you use one. This is to cut down on the possibility of everyone who handles your check having access to your credit card number.

407. Rank beginner seeks advice

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 15:34:51 UTC
From: heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Message-ID: <27768.278ae3bb@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>
Source record: 4405

My dad was a ham some 30 years ago (before I was eight I had already spent many hours leaning over his shoulder as he assembled various components--I grew to love the smell of soldering), and I'm interested in getting started. I know a little about electronics and I've built some audio stuff, and I'm willing to learn Morse code. I want to start simple, and I really want to build my own gear, if possible. Can anyone here point me in the "right" direction? What do I need for a first rig? Where can I get the schematics, plans, etc.?

Thanks for your suggestions--in the meantime, I'm going to build a code-practice oscillator and start learning dits and dahs...

+==+============================+
| Doug Heacock, Academic Computing Services | heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu |
| The University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS | heacock@ukanvax.bitnet |
+==+============================+

408. Re: Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 15:41:36 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <58130011@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 4502

The name of George Bush and the address of 1600 Pennsylvania Ave,
Washington, D.C. comes quickly to mind.... So of the RS salesmen
had to stop for a mintue and think about the address before they
had a chuckle.
Cheers,
Jim

409. Re: To Jon Bloom

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 15:45:11 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <422@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 4426

In article <9101081138.AA10798@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>, rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:
> John,
> The uunet gateway from the Internet doesn't know about "arrlhq". Could you
> post a path starting with some well-known host?
> Tnx, Bob W3OTC

Hmmm. That's the first complaint I've heard on that score.
Try uhasun!arrlhq!jbloom (or jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu)

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

410. Re: Simple question about International Callbook

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 15:45:36 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <58130012@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 4503

Look at the begining of the country listing. Many of the countries have
a table explaning what the number mean. Your right on 7, it is for
a club station.
Jim, WA6SDM

411. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 15:51:12 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <15485@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 4403

In article <837@wells.UUCP>, k3tx@wells (Dave Heller) writes:

>--How do I find out how a resistor ;is good or bad?

>-- Check ;it with an ohmmeter.

>--- "What's an ohmmeter?"

>The asker held a General license!

The classic question when I took my exam way back when was which
meter to use in measuring electrical potential. Two of the
choices were voltmeter and potentiometer.

Figuring which was correct is left as an exercise for the reader.

Don Perley - ke2tp

perley@trub.crd.ge.com

412. Re: ARRL Logo in PostScript

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 15:54:41 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <423@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 4425

In article <NELSON.91Jan8160515@sun.soe.clarkson.edu>, nelson@sun.soe.clarkson.edu (Russ Nelson) writes:
> There is an ARRL diamond logo written in PostScript stored on
> sun.soe.clarkson.edu, in pub/postscript, as arrl.ps. If you can't ftp,
> but can email, you can fetch it via the archive-server@sun.soe.clarkson.edu.
> I didn't write it, my boss Dave <bray@sun.soe.clarkson.edu> K2LMG
> wrote it. The ARRL knows about it and it should be used only by ARRL
> members for personal use.

Correction: The ARRL logo(s) should not be used for *commercial* use
without permission. You can use it on club newsletters, QSLs etc
without explicit permission. And ARRL membership is not required.

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

413. Re: Visa Merchant agreement???

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 16:18:17 UTC
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <225@platypus.uofs.edu>
Source record: 4399

In article <9101090920.aa00802@crdec7.apgea.army.mil>, wejones@CRDEC7.APGEA.ARMY.MIL (Bill Jones) writes:
>
> I too am very interested in this if it exists. I have always
> refused to give Radio Shack my name......, and have been refused
> service on credit cards and checks, but never on cash.

How can you expect anyone to accept a credit card if you refuse to give them your name (which is printed on every card I have in my wallet)?? Are they supposed to trust you?? How do they know it isn't a stolen or lost card?? Have you seen the book of bogus cards?? It makes the phone book look like light reading. I am surprised most places don't ask for some form of picture ID when using a credit card, but I certainly wouldn't consider asking for your name to be unreasonable.

bill KB3YV

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

414. Info wanted - licences for Caribbean/Indian Ocean islands

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 16:33:27 UTC
From: esrlb@warwick.ac.uk
Message-ID: <1991Jan9.163327.9640@warwick.ac.uk>
Source record: 4328

With the chance of a cheap air ticket for Easter time, I'm
considering a visit to either the Caribbean(probably 8P9,J6,V2)
or Seychelles/Mauritius.
Addresses for application are presently awaited from RSGB, however
I wonder if anybody on this net has any experience/info of obtaining
licences for foreign operation in the above places?
Any help would be greatly appreciated,

73s

Simon Browne - G0GWA

415. PRBWON - COURT ORDER#3/FINAL (most of what I spent)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 16:45:35 UTC
From: macmillan@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <2739.278b025f@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 4341

FILED
91 JAN-8 PM 3:35
CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN OHIO DISTRICT
EASTERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
EASTERN DIVISION

JAMES D. MacMILLAN) 1:87CV2820
Plaintiff,)
v.)
CITY OF ROCKY RIVER, et al.,)
Defendants.) JUDGMENT ENTRY

BATTISTI, C.J.

In accordance with Orders filed on September 21,1990,
November 13, 1990 and January 8, 1991,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that:
(1) Defendant's motion for summary judgement is GRANTED to
the extent that sec. 1333.02 and 1143.10(b) of the Codified
Ordinances of the City of Rocky River are held to be facially
valid, and the Building Commissioner and members of the Board
of Zoning and Building Appeals of the City of Rocky River are
found to have qualified immunity from damages; (2) Plaintiff's
motion is GRANTED to the extent that the process employed by
the City of Rocky River in denying his application to erect an
antenna is declared invalid; (3) Plaintiff's motion for an award
of attorney's fees persuant to 42 U.S.C. sec. 1988 is GRANTED;
and (4) attorney's fees in the amount of $14,091.05 (fourteen
thousand, ninty-one dollars and five cents) are approved.

Frank J. Battisti
United States District Judge

NOTE from WA8ZHN: on the city's insurance, there is a $5,000 deductable
which they must pay. The balance will come from the
insurance company. There is an election this fall
and this is PUBLIC RECORD. HI HI / 73 & PRBWON!

416. Re: DSP for the non-EE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 16:59:21 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <47898@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 4404

datwyler@esunix.UUCP (Doug Datwyler) writes:

>Some are texts, some are applications notes. These are some of my
>favorites.

>PC-DSP, by Otkay Alkin, Prentice-Hall, ISBN# 0-13-654450-9,
>...
>Digital Signal Processing in VLSI, by Richard J. Higgins,
>...
>Discrete Time Signal Processing, by Alan V. Oppenheim and Ronald
>W. Schafer, Prentice-Hall, ISBN# 0-13-216292-X, also special
>...
>TI has three applications books, available for a phone call at
>(800) 336-5236, extension 3528. Some of the math is discussed,
>...
>Motorola has also published some applications notes, pointed at
>their DSP56000 series processors. Our local rep provided a set to

If your interests are in real-world digital filtering I would also
recommend

Maurice Bellanger, "Digital Processing of Signals - Theory
and Practice," 2nd Edition, Wiley-Interscience, Chichester;
1989. ISBN 0-471-92101-7.

This is a translation from Bellanger's original work in French. The
chapter on "Applications in Telecommunications," for example, consists
of the following sections:

Advantages and limitations of digital techniques.
Frequency detection.
Multifrequency Receivers.
PCM time division multiplexing.
Adaptive differential PCM (ADPCM).
Frequency-division multiplexing.
Speech synthesizer.
Data modems.
Echo cancellation.
Television image processing.
Processing parameters in Telecommunications.

Whet your appetite sufficiently? It goes beyond the classwork stuff
that is found in Rabiner, Gold, Shafer and Oppenheim (find all permutation
pairs of these 4 names and you come up with the more popular books that
may or not bore you to death). Actually, Rabiner has a book he coauthored
with Crochiere called something like "Multirate Digital Filtering" that

is also very interesting if you are intersetd in bandpass banks.
Bellanger addresses that topic too but not in as such great detail.

Bellanger starts with Fourier analysis, convolutions,z-transforms and
all that basic stuff too; even though it is terser than the standard
course work introductions, it should be sufficient as an introduction
for the mathematically mature.

Have fun!

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

417. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 17:14:58 UTC
From: edg@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <20406@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 4332

In article <1991Jan8.154536.29053@midway.uchicago.edu> pbhx@midway.uchicago.edu (Peter B. Hayward) writes:
>How about special lanes on the interstates for people who build their
>own cars?

A fine idea when and if roads are provided by the govt for use only by
hobbyist drivers for non-transportation driving only.
--
Ed Greenberg WB2GOH/6
edg@netcom {amdahl | amdcad | apple}!netcom!edg
CompuServe: 76703,1070 Packet Radio: WB2GOH @ N6LDL.CA.USA.NA

418. Passive Reflectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 17:29:52 UTC
From: Bob_Dixon@osu.edu
Message-ID: <CMM.0.88.663442192.rdixon@magnus.ircc.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 4327

I once tried to connect two antennas together to act as a passive repeater,
and it did not work. Here are the details.

On an ARES activity covering a wide rural area, 2m fm simplex was being used.
The net control station could not communicate with one of the field stations
that was down in a deep valley. I tried to fix that by going to a hilltop
which had line-of-sight to both stations, and strong signals from both.
I erected 2 masts, each holding 8 element yagis ("Hilltoppers"), and
connected them together using RG8/U coax. All these components were known to
be working, as I also used them in other circumstances. The yagis were
pointed directly at the two stations.

This made no difference. Neither station could still hear the other. I tried
swinging the direction of the yagis in hopes of improving things. No help.
So I gave up and manually relayed messages as needed.

Imade no calculations as to path loss etc, but I estimate the valley station
was about a mile away downhill (I angled the yagi downward), and the other
station about 10 miles away horizontally. The terrain was hilly, but both
the net control station and I were on hilltops. The other stations
were probably using 5/8 wave vertical antennas, on masts.

Bob Dixon W8ERD

419. Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 17:31:20 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1040.278B099B@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4424

> From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington)
> Date: 9 Jan 91 05:50:43 GMT
> Organization: University of Georgia, Athens
> Message-ID: <1991Jan9.055043.25739@athena.cs.uga.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,misc.consumers
>
> Visa merchant agreement? This could be interesting.
>
> Does Visa really impose a requirement of this type? If so, Radio
> Shack may indeed have no right to take down your address.

My personal opinion is one guy in one store screwed up. I do know that RS has
been very strict in their instructions to their employees about selling ham
gear to unlicensed people, so it may be that whenever ham radio is mentioned
some individuals get hyper-cautious.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

420. Non-acidic RTV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 17:40:10 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <09.Jan.91.17
Source record: 4333

The stuff i use was made by DOW CORNING CHEMICAL CO. and comes in an 'industrial' sized cartridge about a foot long and 2.5 inches diameter. The label has worn off it so i cannot tell you the part number....

p.s. one of these cartridges lasts one long time....!

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

421. Radio Shack

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 17:49:28 UTC
From: Pete_Simpson@dgc.ceo
Message-ID: <9101091749.AD00055@rtp40.dg.com>
Source record: 4331

I've been reading with interest the notes from people who feel, as I do, that Radio Shack can do without my help in building up their database of names, addresses and phone numbers. More than anything else, it's a real pain to have to spend the extra time giving them all that stuff. I no longer fight it; I now give them what they ask for, the last four digits of my phone number...at work. I give them my real name and my mailing address at work. Now I'm in their database but I'm not bothered at home by anyone they care to sell it to. BTW, nothing yet in the mail from them here at work & I've been doing this for a couple of months, now.

422. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 18:13:04 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <654@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4509

In article <19917.799.7009@canrem.uucp> "greg trice" <greg_trice@canrem.uucp> writes:
>
> What I'd really like to see is some licensing incentive to use homebrew
>equimpent. Perhaps choice frequencies where commercial equipment is
>banned (but how would you enforce it?) Or a new grade of license to get
>which you had to show competence in design and construction of a useful
>piece of ham equipment.
>
This is a great idea. Actually, getting into homebrewing is easier today than ever before. There are many good references available today (Demaw,Hayward and many others) that are well written introductions to building low cost simple HF gear and accessories. There are companies that will sell the PC boards and components for some well known designs to get new homebrewer started. Building and understanding a few basic designs from available kits is a good start on the road to homebrewing your own designs from scratch. In fact, a great place to start is the keyer in the November issue of QST. This little unit looks so nice I'm going to have to build one for myself.

Now for a note of irony. The best way to learn about building HF transmitters is to start with (the outmoded mode) CW gear. Thats why you will hear so much activity around the QRP CW frequencies. I deliberately haunt the QRP CW freqs as I find the most interesting people there. I am constantly amazed by what some OPs have designed and built and put on the air. You won't find that kind of activity on the phone bands.

Now for another even heavier note of irony. If the current attempt to drive CW off the air to make room for the expanding digital and phone modes succeeds, it will also eliminate the only watering hole for HF experimentation and learning. There is a small anti-CW faction doesn't just want to eliminate the CW licence requirement for above 30 Mhz which I support,they want to eliminate CW operation period as being a useless and archaic mode. Since they don't operate CW they are not aware of the large volume of CW activity that is going on and the useful place CW occupies in the Amateur Radio Service. If they win, we all lose. But thats politics.

AA6PN

eliminate the

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

423. Introduction to Scanning

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 18:14:56 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewse.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan9.181456.9112@cbnewse.att.com>
Source record: 4339
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

NOTE: Although scanning is usually discussed in rec.radio.shortwave, there have been several scanner related questions in rec.ham-radio lately so I'm posting this article to both groups this month.

Introduction to Scanning
by Bob Parnass, AJ9S

This introduction is intended for people new to the scanning hobby. It tells where you can buy your first scanner, what features it should have, how to get frequency information, and mentions a few scanner clubs worth joining.

Why Scanning?

Every day and night, scanner hobbyists are entertained by what they overhear on their radios. Police cars, fire engines, ambulances, armored cars, trains, taxis, airplanes, and buses are all equipped with radios and you can listen to them. You can monitor the local sheriff and fire departments to hear about events "as they happen," before the news reporters hear about them. Hostage dramas, bank robberies, car crashes, chemical spills, tornado sightings are all fair game. In a single afternoon, you can hear a high speed police chase, Drug Enforcement agents on a sting operation, and undercover FBI agents as they stakeout a suspect.

How about listening to a presidential candidate discuss strategy with his advisor from a 415 MHz radiophone in Air Force 1, or a team of G-men protect him while transmitting in the 167 MHz range?

Listen to your neighbors deal drugs over their cordless telephone, or as their conversations are picked up and transmitted over the airwaves by their sensitive baby monitor intercom. Yes, it's legal to listen, and it's all there in the 46 and 49 MHz ranges.

Stay ahead of road conditions by listening to highway road crews, snow plows, and traffic helicopter pilots.

Take your scanner to sporting events and listen to race car drivers, football coaches, etc., in the 151, 154, and 468 MHz ranges.

Listen to airline pilots as they talk with air traffic controllers and their companies between 108 and 137 Mhz.

Monitor the everyday hustle and bustle of businesses, from cable TV repair crews tracking down pirate descrambler boxes, to security guards at your nuclear power plant or mall security guards chasing a shoplifter.

You can even listen to the order taker's wireless microphone at the local McDonald's restaurant on 154.6 and 35.02 MHz!

Is Scanning Legal?

In the United States, scanning from your home or at work is perfectly legal in most situations. The Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986 made it illegal to listen to mobile phones, and a few other types of communication, but many scanners cover these frequencies, and it's clear that Americans still listen to whatever they want in the privacy of their own homes despite the ECPA.

Speaking of privacy, federal law also requires you to keep what you hear to yourself and not use the information you hear on your scanner for personal gain.

Be aware that California, Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Vermont have laws pertaining to scanning while in your car. Indiana restricts some portable scanners. You can find out about these restrictions in a 39 page paperback, ANARC Guide to U. S. Monitoring Laws, compiled by Frank Terranella, available for $7.50 from ANARC Publications, P.O. Box 462, Northfield, MN 55057.

What Scanner Should I Buy?

Radio Shack, Uniden (Bearcat and Regency brands), and Cobra offer a wide choice of scanners. Personally, I don't recommend AOR brand scanners.

Scanners are available in two varieties: crystal controlled and programmable. The crystal controlled models are cheaper, but require the user purchase and install a $5 crystal for each frequency of interest. Programmable (synthesized) units don't require crystals and usually have a keypad that permits you to store frequencies into channels. Programmables are now so cheap it doesn't make sense to buy a crystal unit as your main scanner unless you get it for under $45 or so.

You can get a battery operated hand held scanner, a bigger "base" scanner which is powered from an AC outlet, or a

mobile scanner which connects to your auto's electrical system.

Make sure your first scanner:

1. has a "search" feature, which allows it to search all the frequencies between two frequency limits of your choosing. The lowest cost programmables can't search.
2. covers the 800 MHz band unless you live in a very rural area where this band is not used. Usage of the 800 MHz band is growing by leaps and bounds.

If you're not sure whether you'll like scanning, don't want to spend much money, a 16 channel radio will do. In general, the more channels and banks, the better.

Deluxe scanners can be controlled by a personal computer, although this feature isn't important to most scanner owners.

Currently, the more popular scanners include the Uniden/Bearcat 760XLT (a/k/a 950XLT) and Radio Shack PRO-2004 and PRO-2005 base/mobiles, and the Uniden/Bearcat 200XLT (a/k/a 205XLT) and Radio Shack PRO-34 portables.

All scanners come with a built in antenna, permitting reception up to about 20 miles or so. Outdoor antennas can extend reliable reception to 100 miles or more.

Where Can I Buy A Scanner?

Almost every community has at least one Radio Shack store, and you can find scanners there. Discount chain stores like Service Merchandise, McDade, or Bell sell scanners, but carry just a few models. Department stores, like Sears and Montgomery Wards, sometimes offer scanners, although at high prices.

The best deals on new scanners are from reputable mail order firms like Grove Enterprises (Brasstown, NC), Scanner World (Albany, NY), or National Tower Company (Shawnee Mission, KS). Many ham radio dealers, like Amateur Electronics Supply (Milwaukee, WI), also sell scanners. See the shortwave "welcome" article for the addresses of other scanner suppliers.

Used scanners may be found at hamfests, flea markets, or listed in the classified advertisement section of your newspaper.

Where Can I Obtain Frequency Information?

To avoid chaos, the FCC licenses two-way radio users and assigns them specific frequencies. Groups of frequencies are allocated to specific types of users, so you won't usu-

ally find fire departments using the same frequencies as taxi drivers, for example.

Scanner enthusiasts can obtain frequency information from several sources, including books, government microfiche records, or other listeners.

Books: The most convenient source of fire, police, and local government frequencies is the Police Call Radio Guide, published each year in 9 regional volumes by Hollins Radio Data, and sold at Radio Shack and larger book stores for about $7.

I also recommend Richard Prelinger's 1985 book, Monitor America, published by SMB Publishing, and available from Grove Enterprises for about $15. Although somewhat out of date, this single edition contains 582 pages of police, fire, local government, news media, sports, national park, and commercial broadcast frequencies for all 50 states. It contains detailed communications system profiles and precinct maps for major metropolitan areas. Police and fire radio codes and unit identifiers unique to local agencies are listed for several cities. This differs from Police Call, which gives a more sterile, but uniform treatment of licensees, listing even the smallest of towns.

Uniden has published several regional directories using the "Betty Bearcat" name, although there are much better directories available from Scanner Master (Newton Highlands, MA) for some regions.

The most readily available source of sensitive US government frequencies is still Tom Kneitel's 168 page Top Secret Registry of US Government Radio Frequencies. Published by CRB Research, the 6th edition is available from Grove Enterpises for about $19. Kneitel's book contains frequency listings for NASA, military, FBI, Secret Service, DEA, IRS, Border Patrol, arsenals, ammunition plants, missile sites, and others in the 25 to 470 MHz range.

Magazines: Although national in circulation, local frequency information is sometimes available in Grove's Monitoring Times and Kneitel's sensationalistic Popular Communications. The best frequency lists are often found in club publications, discussed later.

Government Records: Every year, the US Government sells FCC license information, in the form of microfiche, floppy disk, and magnetic tape, to the public through the US Department of Commerce National Technical Information Service (NTIS). The high cost of buying government records limits their appeal to hardcore enthusiasts. You can write

for a catalog of FCC Master Frequency Database items to the NTIS, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

Do Your Own Frequency Detective Work

When you try listening to a frequency for the first time, you'll want to know who you're hearing.

Although FCC rules require radio users to identify their operations with their assigned call letters, most ignore the regulation. This often makes it difficult to know who is transmitting.

There is a challenge in deriving new spectrum usage information on your own. Sometimes it requires several days of listening, taping, and compiling fragments of information. Other times, the frequency information is there for the taking - without hassle.

You can approach from two directions:

1. Listen first: Monitor a frequency or frequencies, and try to determine who's transmitting and what purpose the channel serves. Once you identify the user, log the information.

2. Compile first: Take advantage of opportunities, such as examining the frequency label on a guard's radio, or reading the FCC license hanging on the "radio room" wall, to compile frequency lists, then monitor the listed frequencies to confirm that they are really in use. Readers are urged to abide by the rules of good taste and local laws in the quest for frequency information. Don't trespass, wait for an invitation.

Most listeners use a combination of both approaches.

You can examine the FCC license on premise. I have found the actual FCC radio license, complete with frequency assignments, hanging on the walls of places like the mall security office or company guard shack. You can examine the labels on radio equipment. Frequency information is engraved on labels on the back of many walkie-talkies, or inside the battery compartment, like in the Motorola HT220 model. Most pagers have labels on the bottom or inside. Like passwords taped onto terminals, it's not uncommon to find Dymo tape labels embossed with frequencies or call letters glued to the front of base stations.

You can make your own opportunities for eyeing the equipment or take advantage of "open house" events. If information is displayed publicly, then a reasonable person could

assume it's not government secret. Hobbyists are urged to exercise a modicum of restraint and good judgement, however.

How Can I Use Equipment
to Uncover New Frequencies?

If you don't know the exact frequency, but have a general idea of the range (e.g. 150 - 152 MHz), use your scanner's "search" mode. Most programmable scanners afford the ability to search between two frequency limits set by the user. Three models, the ICOM R7000, Bearcat 250, and Regency K500, have the ability to automatically store active frequencies found during an unattended search operation.

To find the frequency of a hotel communications system, one fellow installed his Bearcat 250 in his car and parked in the hotel lot, leaving the scanner in the "search and store" mode. He left the antenna disconnected so the scanner would only respond to a transmitter in the immediate vicinity.

Aside from a scanner and antenna, the most useful piece of equipment for sleuthing is a voice actuated (VOX) cassette tape recorder. You don't need a high fidelity model or anything fancy, a Radio Shack CTR-75 or CTR-82 will do. It's best to use a shielded cable to feed the scanner audio into the recorder rather than relying on the recorder's internal microphone.

VOX recorders allow one to compress a whole day's worth of monitoring onto a single tape. I often leave a recorder "armed" and connected to a scanner at home while I am at the office or doing something else. When call letters are mumbled, I can play and replay the tape until I hear and understand them.

Test equipment can aid in the quest for new frequency information. I've used a spectrum analyzer connected to an outside antenna, and a frequency counter for close-in work.

Are There Any Scanner Clubs?

One of the best parts of the hobby is sharing it with other radio buffs. Trading information with other hobbyists about frequencies, communication systems, and receiving equipment is more valuable than any pile of magazines.

The world's largest scanner club is the Radio Communications Monitoring Association (RCMA). Founded in 1975, the RCMA is the "first national and international organization of monitor radio listeners." There are several regional chapters which hold regular meetings. Club dues are $18.50

per year, which includes a monthly newsletter of about 95 pages. Although the focus is on VHF and UHF ranges, there is coverage of HF utility stations below 30 MHz. Club policy precludes printing certain sensitive federal law enforcement frequencies, e.g., Secret Service, FBI, Customs, and DEA.

Inquiries about RCMA membership should be sent to RCMA General Manager, P.O. Box 542, Silverado, CA 92676, USA.

One club which does print sensitive federal frequencies is the All Ohio Scanner Club. Its bimonthly publication, The American Scannergram, is about 60 pages long. Although concentrating on Ohio, there is frequency information from other states, and plenty of product reviews and scanning tips.

Annual dues are $15 and more information is available from All Ohio Scanner Club, 50 Villa Road, Springfield, OH 45503.

--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihlpy!parnass (708)979-5414

424. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 18:34:41 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <655@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4510

In article <1991Jan8.053536.11635@athena.cs.uga.edu> mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:
>I, too, would like to encourage homebrewing. (The CW debate convinced
>me that ham radio has *already* turned into CB, i.e., near 100%
>appliance operation, with Morse code rather than technical knowledge
>as the hams' claim to fame!)

Sorry Michael but if you do your homework you will find that the largest number of people who are into homebrewing on the HF bands start out by building simple CW gear. If you take the time to actually talk to the people that you will find hanging around the QRP CW frequencies it is there that you will find some of the most technically proficient hams on the bands. Its too bad that your anti-CW attitude will always prevent you from meeting the kind of people you say you want to see more of in Amateur Radio. Well, they are already there and they would be happy to see you join them. Please give yourself a break, get out your key and explore the opportunities that exist on the CW bands before you write the mode off as useless or worse, actively join the ranks of those trying to destroy it.

Let there be no mistake here, I and many other CW OPs SUPPORT the new no-code licence, will welcome any new hams with the licence with open arms and will smother them with our enthusiasm for ALL of the many modes available to them as new hams.

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

425. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 18:47:41 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <656@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4512

In article <42229@ut-emx.uucp> kipper@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu (Kip Ingram) writes:
>
>HERE HERE!!!!!!!!!! I'm new to the hobby, and the Greg describes above
>is the hobby I THOUGHT I was getting into. I'm waiting for my license
>now, and already have built a QRP CW transmitter for 10 meters. I was
>looking extremely forward to discussing construction techniques, design
>ideas, and so forth with other avid builders.
>
Welcome, welcome to the ranks. Be sure to hang around the QRP CW frequencies
when you get on the air. It is here that you will find the largest concentra-
tion of homebrewers. They will chew you ears off about all the things you are
interested in and don't be surprised it they suggest a shift to packet, phone,
amtor, 2M FM etc. for alternate modes of operation. These guys don't like to
limit themselves in any way.
>
> Homebrew allows ANYTHING! However, I do think some spectrum
>space reserved for hams who have passed an EXTREMELY rigorous technical exam
>(one involving heavy duty questions about circuit theory, construction
>techniques, and so forth) would be great. This license class should require
>only the 5 wpm minimum code, and ANY emmission should be allowed there. In
>other words, anyone who has the technical punch to homebrew should get to
>strut his stuff in the "Homebrewer's band'.

An excellent idea that I have been hearing more and more of lately. If we are
serious about bringing in new generations of technically motivated hams we may
need to provide the playground for them to expand their skills and exercise
their interests.

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

426. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 18:59:44 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <657@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4513

In article <1991Jan8.172554.17706@athena.cs.uga.edu> mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:
>
>That's what Extra Class *ought* to be. Away with all this fast CW snobbery!
>REAL hams know how to build radios!!!

Sorry to keep harping on the point, but most homebrewers start out by building simple CW rigs. There are many reasons for this but the bottom line is if you want to build radios for HF operation you will have a very hard time maintaining your anti-CW attitude. The only snobbery is in your own mind. Please give the mode a break. CW OPs are the least elitest, most open minded group of hams you will find. Don't take my word for it. Break out your key and give it a try.

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

427. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 19:09:50 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1941@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 4515

In article <1991Jan8.184642.19354@athena.cs.uga.edu> mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:
>I wonder if a super-simple homebrew 2-meter transmitter might be feasible.
>
>Motivation: Many new hams already have a receiver (a scanner) but no
>transmitter, and would like to talk on the local repeater.
>
>Approach: Get a scanner crystal that is designed for 10.7 MHz above
>your desired transmit frequency. E.g., if you want to transmit on 146.000,
>get a 156.700-MHz scanner crystal.
>
>This will oscillate (in overtone mode) at (156.7 - 10.7) / 3, or
>48.66667 MHz. Triple this, and you're on 146.000.
>
>For modulation, use either a varicap in the crystal circuit, or some
>kind of reactance phase modulation.
>
>Power output could be very low; even 0.02 watt will work the local repeater.
>
>In sum, something comparable to a baby monitor transmitter would help
>new hams get on 2m. Comments, anyone?

Well, you need to prevent the oscillator from being pulled in frequency by the load so you need a buffer stage. Since you're going to add a stage, you might as well order fundamental crystals for 48 Mhz and follow with a tripler stage, and output stage, and a little matching. This will easily get you to the 1 watt level. You need a microphone amplifer, a FET should do. So now you've got a four transistor, one watt transmitter with only two tuned circuits, tripler output and final output. Not bad. All new parts cost under $25. If you eliminate the final amp and take the output from the tripler, you would have about .05 watt, but it might be a little dirty since you would be down to one tuned circuit. Not an ideal state of the art design, but it should be functional. There's probably a single IC that would do it all.

mic|--|AF amp|--|Xtal osc|--|tripler|--|LC|--|PA|--|LC|--|ant

A better circuit would use a 6C10 with the first section being the speech amp, the second section the oscillator, and the third section the tripler. Follow with a 6146B PA and you have a two tube 60 watt FM transmitter. Now that's simple! :-)

Or even better, use a pentagrid converter tube with the tube serving rentrantly as AF amp, oscillator, tripler, and final. :-) :-)

Gary KE4ZV

428. Re: Codeless Tech??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 19:27:34 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250325@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 4516

In rec.ham-radio, d_reeves@oxy.edu (Bryan Douglas Reeves) writes:

>Uh, oh. I go away on break from school for X-Mas, and I come back to find
>some startling revelations.

>Could someone please e-mail me a few answers:

>T or F:

>Tech class tickets will be issued after Feb 14 without a 5wpm code test.
True

>Novice class tickets are not to be issued after Feb 14.
False

>Passing 5wpm allows new techs to old tech HF bands (ie, CW subbands, 10M
>N/T sub band).
True
(But it has to be before 3 certified VE's, not the 2 general-class hams
required for Novice)

AL N1AL

429. Re: ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 19:28:55 UTC
From: markz@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <753@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 4517

In article <1981@n8emr.UUCP>, root@n8emr.UUCP (Root) writes:
> R:910107/1644z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:279 Z:43232
...
> R:910103/0216z 36780@N1API.CT.USA.NA Meriden, Ct. Z:06450

It's real nice that we now know how you got the message, but
is it really necessary to post 38 lines of routing?

It would be even nicer if the ARRL had a subject heading
that could be used, so we could skip the whole thing if it
wasn't relevant.

markz@ssc.uucp

430. Re: Info wanted - licences for Caribbean/Indian Ocean islands

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 19:31:16 UTC
From: price@marlin.NOSC.MIL
Message-ID: <1690@marlin.NOSC.MIL>
Source record: 4340

In article <1991Jan9.163327.9640@warwick.ac.uk> esrlb@warwick.ac.uk (Mr S Browne) writes:
>With the chance of a cheap air ticket for Easter time, I'm
>considering a visit to either the Caribbean(probably 8P9,J6,V2)
>or Seychelles/Mauritius.
>
>73s
>
>Simon Browne - G0GWA

Simon, contact W6YA here in San Diego County. He recently operated from Seychelles and got the call S79YA there. He also went to Mauritius, but had to be content with using a local station on a very low visibility/activity basis. Apparently you have to be a native-born citizen to even be considered for ham radio there. I think Jim can give you the details of what he could and could not do, but he's not on this net.

--Jim, K6ZH

431. Re: Ham mailing list needed.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 19:33:01 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250326@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 4518

In rec.ham-radio, ben@val.com (Ben Thornton) writes:

> The Austin, Texas Amateur Radio Club is looking for a
>list of ham radio operators in ZIP codes 786XX and 787XX,
>so we can mail a copy of our next bulletin to all the
>hams in our area. If you have access to this information,

You can get this info (for a price) from the Radio Amateur Callbook company.
Also, Buckmaster Publishing, Mineral, VA 32117 (703) 894-5777, publishes
the US callsign listings sorted geographically (by state, town and
street). I have bought this list in microfiche form, and I believe
they have it in printed form as well.

AL N1AL

432. Re: new technician class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 20:04:23 UTC
From: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
Message-ID: <128@canada.sbi.com>
Source record: 4369

In article <224@platypus.uofs.edu>, bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon) writes:
> In article <126@canada.sbi.com>, jerrys@canada.sbi.com (Jerry Simonowits) writes:
>
> Which VEC is this person accredited by?? Sounds like something out of
> the ARRL, but if he is, he is still wrong, even by their standards.
>
> The following is extracted from The ARRL Letter, Vol. 9, No. 26 dated
> December 31, 1990:
>
> Assuming the code-free Technician license becomes a reality on
> February 14, amateurs who passed Element 2 and/or Element 3A
> after February 14, 1990 may now qualify for (or have partial
> ^^^
> credit toward) the new license. (Element credit is good only
> for 365 days from the examination date).
>
> And this from the group that is probably going to take the most
> conservative interpretation of what the FCC says. I suggest you take
> a copy of the ARRL letter, which was posted to USENET a few days ago
> by Phil Karn, KA9Q and show it to your VE.
>
> Let us know what transpires. Inquiring minds want to know. :-)
>
> bill KB3YV
>
> PS. If the ARRL Letter is already expired at your site, I kept a
> copy. I can Email it to you.
>
> --
>
> Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
> bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

Bill,
It so happens that he does belong to the ARRL VEC. However, the
issue is not if someone is qualified. He agrees, if you have passed
elements 2 and 3a and it is now 2/14 you are qualified for a technician
class license.

The problem is that there is no PROCESS in place to handle people
who pass these elements prior to 2/14. How does a 610 get generated after
2/14 if no additional elements are taken and passed ???!!!

Jerry Simonowits
Salomon Technology Services, Inc.

Internetworking & Support Group
Phone: 201-896-7330
Email: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
(KB2GCG)

433. Re: Rigs for beginners? (Was Re: Comments needed...)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 20:07:11 UTC
From: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
Message-ID: <129@canada.sbi.com>
Source record: 4370

Hi,
I also started out with a simple rig, the Heathkit HW-101, the succsessor to the sb-101. It did have some little extras, but because it is so basic, it forced me to learn more about tuning up and understanding how a radio works. BTW, sometimes simple is fine, with just some casual use I have made some 40 DX contacts on voice 10M.

About a month ago I finally upgraded to a ts-430.

Jerry Simonowits
Salomon Technology Services, Inc.
Internetworking & Support Group
Phone: 201-896-7330
Email: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
(KB2GCG)

434. Ramsey kits

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 20:31:12 UTC
From: wws@raphael.cray.com
Message-ID: <142708.22800@timbuk.cray.com>
Source record: 4342

> They make a variety of UHF/VHF kits, including transverters. I have

Speaking of kits, when I was at the 'Q'* the other day they had some neat little kits made by Ramsey Electronics for $25-$35 each. Has anyone tried building these things? They had a bunch of QRP transmitters, keyers, and receivers and people were buying them almost as fast as the guys could stock the
shelves! (This was right before Xmas - mothers were probably buying them for their kids...) I would have bought one but they were sold out of the ones I was interested in!

No DSP kits for 30 bucks though. :-(

Walt Spector
(wws@renaissance.cray.com)
Sunnyvale, California
_·_ _·_ _···· _· ·_·

* = Quement Electronics (i.e., the Bascom Bandit) in San Jose.

435. Re: Subj: Re: An Outside Viewpoint

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 20:34:54 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <755@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 4420

In article <9101072148.AA03148@tilde>, dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
>
>
> Here's a (perhaps remote) example of what I mean: My XYL's car has an
> automatic deck lid closure that is motor-driven. It failed due to breakage
> of a CHEAP! plastic gear. Dealers told me that this gear was impossible to
> get, and that it would require replacing the entire assembly ($200). Yet
> the part was easily accessible, and easy to remove and replace! To make a
> long story short, I finally obtained the part through the auto manufacturer,
> and spent about 20 minutes (including R & R of the assembly) to fix the thing.
> (P.S. If yours is broken, I'll fix it for $100, you ship)
>
> The point is, that we seem spring-loaded to the "throw-it-away-and-buy-a-whole-
> new-one" position. Or, we technically-inclined folk dash it off to the
> nearest fix-it guy rather than doing it ourselves (and thereby probably get-
> ting a poor job than we could do).
>

This reminds me....I have heard that if some minor part on the motherboard
of your average clone computer fails (say a DIODE, which costs about 9 cents)
that NO ONE who you take your PC to for repair will ever replace the
diode. They always charge you for a NEW MOTHERBOARD, since a failure on
the motherboard is regarded as too complex, and they never attempt
component level troubleshooting on these things anyway.

Is this true?

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

436. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 21:00:58 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <15511@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 4344

In article <20406@netcom.UUCP>, edg@netcom (Edward Greenberg) writes:
>>How about special lanes on the interstates for people who build their
>>own cars?

>A fine idea when and if roads are provided by the govt for use only by
>hobbyist drivers for non-transportation driving only.

Not provided by the govt, but don't they call these "racetracks"?

-don perley
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

437. Re: QST CMOS Super Keyer II

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 21:03:14 UTC
From: jkaidor@synoptics.COM
Message-ID: <22146@mvis1.com>
Source record: 4521

In article <50067@sequent.UUCP> dale@sequent.uucp (Dale Mosby) writes:
>I constructed the CMOS Super Keyer II seen in the November QST.
>It powered up and works fine, is a simple construction project,
>and is easy to use.
>
>I also have a MFJ Multi-Mode Data Controller which will operate
>as a keyer. I wanted something that would let me operate without
>having to connect my terminal to the MFJ as well as let me have a
>portable keyer -- the MFJ requires the terminal for control.
>

There is another "feature" of the MFJ1278 that I'd like to comment on. In CW mode it supports "full break in". What this means, is that the PTT output pulses right along with the keying output! Now, this is fine for a modern rig that supports full-breakin, but on an older radio like my TS830, it's liable to wear out the transmit/receive relays FAR before their time. Now, there _are_ workarounds. For example, in the particular case of the '830, one could just disconnect the TNC from the radio mike input, turn the VOX on, and let the CW waveform switch the rig via the radio's "semi-break-in" feature. Or one could build a gadget with a 555 timer to produce "semi-breakin output". OR MFJ COULD HAVE JUST BUILT IT INTO THE FIRMWARE!!!!

- Jerry Kaidor
(KF6VB)

438. ATV freqs vs Cable TV Channels

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 21:03:37 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.msd.ray.com
Message-ID: <1983@raybed2.msd.ray.com>
Source record: 4368

Could the person who posted the list of ATV freqs vs. Cable TV channels
please do so again. Thank You
Gene WA1UXA

439. Re: Radio Shack

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 21:19:53 UTC
From: jkaidor@synoptics.COM
Message-ID: <22147@mvis1.com>
Source record: 4523

In article <9101091749.AD00055@rtp40.dg.com> Pete_Simpson@dgc.ceo writes:
>I've been reading with interest the notes from people who feel, as I
>do, that Radio Shack can do without my help in building up their
>database of names, addresses and phone numbers. More than anything
>else, it's a real pain to have to spend the extra time giving them
>all that stuff. I no longer fight it; I now give them what they ask
>for, the last four digits of my phone number...at work. I give them
>my real name and my mailing address at work. Now I'm in their
>database but I'm not bothered at home by anyone they care to sell it
>to. BTW, nothing yet in the mail from them here at work & I've been
>doing this for a couple of months, now.

It seems to me, that the "last four digits" they're asking for
are just a hash code. They're not going to use them to call you up,
because they're lacking three digits. It's just a way to get to the
store's database, so that it can print out your receipt. Once you
give them the #, they get a display with the few people who have the
same number, and ask you which one you are. Now, this scheme _could_
be sabotaged, if everybody gave the same number. Then the hash
wouldn't be random enough anymore. But why bother? At least it saves
them from having to scribble down your name and address every time you
buy something, given that they're committed to getting that
information. And they HAVE been committed to getting that information
ever since they became a national chain. This "last four numbers"
business is just a streamlining of the old procedure.

- Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

440. Others' view of codefree

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 22:35:33 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1042.278B5502@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4359

The following is part of the text of an article that appearred this week in FidoNews <tm>, the weekly newsletter of the amateur computer network called Fidonet <tm>. I am reproducing it here to demonstrate that the fears that only radical outlaw CB'ers will be attracted by the codefree license are unfounded.

Jack Decker
1:154/8

FIDONET IN 1991

Well, here we are at the start of a new year. What will 1991 bring for Fidonet?

This could turn out to be an interesting year. Perhaps the biggest event may go almost unnoticed by most. It came in the form of a news release from the Federal Communications Commission:

December 13, 1990

FCC ESTABLISHES NEW CODELESS CLASS OF AMATEUR OPERATOR LICENSE
(PR DOCKET 90-55)

The Commission has revised the examination requirement for the Technician Class operator license, thereby creating a new codeless class of amateur operator license. After these revisions have become effective, an examinee will not be required to prove that he or she can send and receive texts in Morse code telegraph signals to qualify for a Technician Class amateur operator license.

The amateur service currently consists of five classes of licenses having increasing privileges and each being progressively more difficult to obtain. The classes are Novice, Technician, General, Advanced, and Amateur Extra.

The FCC noted that offering a codeless class of license that authorizes control operator privileges at stations which transmit exclusively above 30 MHz, provides an entry level opportunity to otherwise qualified persons who find telegraph a barrier to pursuing the purposes of the amateur service.

Therefore, the FCC has established the Technician Class as the codeless class of license. This license includes all amateur privileges above 30 MHz. The Commission also amended the rules to grandfather frequency privileges below 30 MHz to current

Technician Class licensees.

In addition, the Commission decided to retain the Novice Class operator license in order to provide an alternate entry level operator license opportunity to persons who desire to pursue the purpose of the amateur service and who can pass a telegraphy requirement in place of the more comprehensive written examination requirement for the codeless Technician Class operator license.

Action by the Commission December 13, 1990, by Report and Order (FCC 90-///). Commissioners Sikes (Chairman),

-FCC-
[end of news release]

What does this mean, and why is it important? Well, for the first time folks in the United States will be able to get into the hobby of amateur radio without taking a morse code test. It is impossible to know how many will take advantage of this opportunity, but it could make a difference if those with an interest in technology are drawn into amateur radio. As you are probably aware, amateur packet radio technology allows data communication via radio that are very similar in many ways to what we do via phone lines.

I'm not an amateur (not yet, anyway), but as I see it there are four noteworthy things to keep in mind about amateur radio:

1) They use protocols similar to those used by the Internet (e.g. AX.25 which is a takeoff on the X.25 protocol). Thus, folks who get into amateur radio will probably be more at home in the UseNet environment than in Fidonet.

2) There are no long distance charges in amateur radio. Thus, it may have great appeal to those in rural areas. Those using amateur radio for data transmission need not be quite so concerned with shaving every last byte off of a transmission in order to save phone charges (I'm not saying that efficient protocols should not be used, but it's simply not going to be quite as big a concern). The fact that phone charges are not an issue may mean that there are fundamental differences in the way traffic is moved via amateur radio.

3) No commercial traffic may be carried over amateur radio. Thus, certain types of conferences that are routinely carried on Fidonet could not be carried via amateur radio (at least not without significant changes in content).

4) Again, I must point out that I'm not an amateur, but it seems that one of the problems with amateur radio is that many hams seem to want to talk only about amateur radio, and nothing else! We have those types in Fidonet, too, of course - the

folks that participate only in the computer- and communications-oriented conferences. But in Fidonet, there are conferences on a fairly wide range of other subjects as well. I'm not sure if amateur radio has this diversity now, but if it doesn't it probably will.

Those of you that are hams may find some glaring errors in what I've stated above; if so, please understand that I don't claim any expertise on the subject. My only point in commenting on this at all is to point out that while amateur radio will never completely replace Fidonet, it could certainly affect us. Indeed, it has already (some have commented that the now defunct IFNA [International FidoNet Association] was intended to be to Fidonet what the ARRL [American Radio Relay League] is to amateur radio. Since the ARRL seems to be the organization that many hams "love to hate", I'd say that IFNA at least partially achieved its goal!). But now that the psychological barrier of the code has been removed, it's quite possible that many more of the technologically-knowledgeable people in Fidonet will be inspired to bone up on small amount of electronic theory knowledge required to get a ham license. This cross-pollination of the two technologies could ultimately affect us in ways we don't yet realize.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

441. Re: ARRL Logo in PostScript

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 22:47:22 UTC
From: pbhx@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan9.224722.5610@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 4432

In article <NELSON.91Jan8160515@sun.soe.clarkson.edu> nelson@clutx.clarkson.edu (aka NELSON@CLUTX.BITNET) writes:
>There is an ARRL diamond logo written in PostScript stored on
>sun.soe.clarkson.edu, in pub/postscript, as arrl.ps. If you can't ftp,
>but can email, you can fetch it via the archive-server@sun.soe.clarkson.edu.
>
>I didn't write it, my boss Dave <bray@sun.soe.clarkson.edu> K2LMG
>wrote it. The ARRL knows about it and it should be used only by ARRL
>members for personal use.
>

First, for those of you that obtain this from Clarkson, it is
"broken." Create a first line as:

%!

Second, does anyone have any QSL card postscript files? I have one but
would be interested in others.

--

Peter B. Hayward WX9T
University of Chicago Computing Organizations

442. Re: Radio Shack Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 22:47:47 UTC
From: reed@mozart.amd.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan9.224747.8051@mozart.amd.com>
Source record: 4438

>In rec.ham-radio, onder@ISI.EDU (Bruce Onder) writes:
>
>>> I complain VERY loudly whenever they refuse to accept a cash
>>>transaction. Has anything changed? Ha!
>
Last time I looked at U.S. currency (printed), on the face side, there
was a statement "THIS NOTE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE"
which, when confronted with RS hassle, was pointed out to them, they acquiesed
to it (admittedly, with the asking of use of phone to call the treasury dept.,
and police, since it is a law...

I suppose they could have exercized their right to refuse my business...

Funny how the employees take the "try to get their name and address" to mean
something different... poor communications result in an amazing number of
screw-ups like this.

--

"...just my opinion, not speaking for AMD." KK5D, 7J1AGO, XE1ZDR
David F. Reed 4512 Clarno Austin TX 78749
packet: KK5D@KB5PM driving by? try 442.150 repeater

443. Re: Cushcraft R5

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 22:55:59 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880406@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 4377

>I've seen many articles here over the past 6 months on the R5, including this
>week's comments. Off the list, though, I hear a lot of people say, "Get a
>Butternut vertical and you'll have 80 and 40 as well." Can anyone offer a
>comparison of the Cushcraft and Butternut verticals?
>
>73 de W3GRG - steve

I own the Butternut HF6VX, and have a friend with an R5. The Butternut needs radials, since it is a quarter-wave on 80/40. On 20, it is a half-wave, just like the R5, except that it has another half-wave reflected in the groundplane (which I've heard gives you a little more gain).

The advantage of the HF6VX is that it offers multiple quarter wave operation on 10/15/20 (slightly more gain). There are no traps - the whole antenna radiates on all bands. The disadvantage is that it requires radials to perform well. If you intend to move the antenna a lot, you probably want an R5, and use a horizontal wire loop and Transmatch for 40/80/160.

I've found an easy way to lay radials just under the lawn - I use a short length of tank coil tubing taped to a utility knife to "inject" #25 enameled copper (available at electric motor repair shops) into the lawn. Then I went nuts and now I have 40-50 radials, which is near-perfect for 20 meters and up.

Perry / KF0CA

444. Love Ur Debates!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 22:59:41 UTC
From: ROBERTT@UKCC.UKY.EDU
Message-ID: <9101092304.AA26489@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4365

This pointless, meaningless, moot, boring, run-in-the-ground code/no-code debate SHOULD END....NOW! But....uh....I have another clever thought or two about it - before I insist that YOU PEOPLE SHUT UP. Or should I tell you about that incredible aspect of ham radio I enjoyed most as a youngster.....which I think should be an absolute requirement for ALL hams today? I can't decide. Does anybody (except you mindless, obsolete, irrelevant Old F**ts) know what a *brown 807* is? So.....forget the whole thing!

OK, I'm just kidding. This is a most interesting, and informative list. Ham radio has always offered conflict, debate, humor, wit, intellectual stimulation, and collegiality - as well as a wonderful opportunity to learn and be tested over skills and information which the next generation always views as obsolete. This forum certainly maintains those traditions - and in a very enjoyable format. Just wish I had the time to participate - even to carefully read all the postings! (what kind of jobs do you guys have, anyway???)

Debate concerning how this hobby will, and should, evolve - esp. the PROCESS by which this occurs; rules and regulations, licensing structures and requirements, spectrum allocations (of course), philosophies concerning growth - inclusion/exclusion, waivers, etc., should continue endlessly. Without it, the hobby as we know it will certainly die. Eventually, we will all be debating the merits of dropping all of the arbitrary and *irrelevant* barriers to participation and having to rationalize exclusion on ANY basis. The first ammendment ultimately comes into play...right? Like...what RIGHT do you have (man) to tell me how much RF I can emit, and on which frequencies; and what modes of modulation I can and can't use???? (Is this America or not???)

Relevance needs to be continually questioned, and assured - esp. concerning people and their interfaces to rapidly changing technologies. In my business, programming aptitude was once a prime requisite for effective computer utilization. Today, it is almost totally irrelevant; and has been for much longer than it took us to realize.....and admit it! Most people that I know today, making effective use of computers, have no programming skills whatsoever. If they had to write programs, they wouldn't be using computers.

Relevance, on the other hand, should not get confused with *expedience*. The educational systems in America may never recover from our misguided efforts, beginning in the mid-sixties, to make it all *relevant*. Worse....our SOCIETY may never recover either. The

pipelines are empty - at least of young Americans. Advanced science apparently isn't relevant. Graduate schools are catering primarily to foreign students. Many of them will leave this country and use what we have given them against us. Thank God though for American *freedom* and *enlightenment*. Our boomers have never had ANYTHING shoved down THEIR throats. We left if all up to them. If it didn't feel good - RIGHT THEN - they weren't required to do it.

The aging ham population is but one small aspect of a much larger societal challenge. How do we get boomers excited about being a part of ANYTHING (which wasn't invented in their lifetime)? How do we get them to see relevance in history, tradition, continuity.... the interests and needs of others?

Well, time for my Geritol and afternoon nap. 73zzzzzzz.

Bob Williamson, W4DHK - Extra (single and multi-engine land)

Tourist: But won't it take a long time to fatten your old hog, holding him up to that apple tree like that?

Ky. farmer: I don't know. What's time to a darned old hog?

445. Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 23:18:26 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9101092318.AA13263@tilde>
Source record: 4378

In <alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom)> Alan says:

>I wouldn't mind if store employees ADMITTED it when they don't know something.
>I went to buy a telephone answering machine recently (Good Guys, I think)
>and was informed by the salesman that the machine operates on a frequency
>of 49 kHz. I heard another salesman tell someone else that no one can listen
>into their brand of cordless phone because of its digitally-encoded ringer.

Al, thanks for reminding us that nearly every store has uninformed sales people.
This problem is obviously not unique to RS. Perhaps it would help if some of
the people who complain about store help would spend a week or two in retail
sales, meeting the public on a daily basis. That's where you find that the
problem definitely has two sides.

73,
Dube N5PDK

"Why waste time learning, when ignorance is instantaneous?" -Hobbes

446. Re: Call sign info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 23:47:23 UTC
From: lcz@dptspd.sat.datapoint.com
Message-ID: <lcz.663464843@dptspd>
Source record: 4379

stevens@mpx1.lampf.lanl.gov (Stevens, Thaddeus C.) writes:

>Does anyone out there know if the call sign information for hams (
>i.e. call sign, name, address) is available electronically somewhere
>and how to access it ???

It's been a while since I posted this information for the email callbook server, so I'll go ahead and post it again. Unfortunately the data is still dated September 1989, but I hope to get it updated in a couple of weeks. Also, I have not had the time to implement the many requests for additional search criteria. It still searches by callsign only.

The database contains only U.S. callsigns, and no club stations.

73/Lee, N5LYT

The callbook server is accessed by sending mail to callbook@sat.datapoint.com.
Include the following line in the body of your message:

lookup <callsign> [<callsign> ...]

The maximum length of a lookup command line is about 200 characters. You may specify more than one lookup command if needed.

The following commands are also recognized:

path - specify a return address (user@domain or bang!path!user)
help - return this help text.
quit - quit scanning for commands.

Path should not normally be needed, since the mailer should be able to resolve your address. If you do not get a response from the server, you might try including a path command.

Quit is not usually needed either, but may be used if you have a signature that contains things that look like server commands.

Examples:

lookup n5lyt <= About as simple as you can be

lookup n5lyt ns5i ka5pfm <= Look up more than one call

path bob@foo.com <= A bit more complicated example
lookup n5lyt
quit

If you have any questions, send mail to callbook-help@sat.datapoint.com.

Thanks,
Lee Ziegenhals, N5LYT
7 June 1990

447. Re: Making power tetrodes survive (was Re: 3CX800 amp(s))

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-09 23:54:41 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880407@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 4380

Re: limiting screen current

What I've built for the screen supply is a voltage regulator with a current limiter. The current limiter puts a sense resistor in the supply line, then steals base drive from the pass transistor when the sense voltage forward biases a 2N2222A.

The basic circuit is described in the ARRL Handbook section on voltage regulators. The only tricky part is finding a pass transistor that will handle 400+ volts Vce.

Re: grounded screen circuit

EIMAC makes screen bypass rings (at least for the 4CX250B genre), which look serious enough to eliminate all parasitics. The rings are clamped directly to the chassis, and the capacitors connect to the screen ring via short spring stock.

Perry / KF0CA

448. Re: Is a passive reflector ever a "transmitter"?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 00:04:18 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880408@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 4381

There's a VHF/UHF phenomenon called knife-edge refraction, where a mountain range will scatter RF energy. By pointing the beam at the top of the mountain, you may be able to get sufficient RF into the valley on the other side via knife edge and good ol' tropo scatter. With enough power, you can do almost anything. :)

As far as passive dipole reflectors go, it might work reasonably well. Maybe string a series of dipoles between trees on the top. It sounds like a cheap experiment, and maybe it hasn't been done before.

Perry / KF0CA

449. Re: ARRL RECONSIDERATION?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 00:06:48 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jan10.000648.5083@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 4382

As quoted from <1991Jan8.135009@chekovkodak.com> by lewis@kodak.com (Ken Lewis):

```
+---------------
| |> Oh well, I'm not saying anything that hasn't been said before ... I am
| |> 24 now. When I was 20 I went to a local ham club meeting. The next
| |> youngest person was 35, then 50+ all the way. Is amateur radio the
| |> exclusive old-timer's hobby, or are we young hobbyists welcome?
|
| One reason you see that "gap" is time. I will admit that is not the
| only one. I am in the middle of that gap and I only seem to
| operate during drive time on 2m/70cm bands. For me time is a
+---------------
```

This is true in my local ham club as well: many younger club members don't come to meetings because they don't have the time for them. (Me? I make time, but it can be d*mned difficult. I can see where I might have to stop going eventually. Sigh.)

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

450. Re: ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 00:24:14 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880409@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 4384

Try a discone. Broadbanded. Available even at Radio Shock.

Perry / KF0CA

451. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 02:02:29 UTC
From: luigi@aix03.aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <BSY^3J^@rpi.edu>
Source record: 4385

In article <20406@netcom.UUCP> edg@netcom.UUCP (Edward Greenberg) writes:
>In article <1991Jan8.154536.29053@midway.uchicago.edu> pbhx@midway.uchicago.edu (Peter B. Hayward) writes:
>>How about special lanes on the interstates for people who build their
>>own cars?
>
>A fine idea when and if roads are provided by the govt for use only by
>hobbyist drivers for non-transportation driving only.
>--
etc. etc.
Since this thread has exceeded LENGTH=infinite a little more pointless
drivel won't be appreciated any more that the rest of the replies.

Why not use 900Mhz? EVERYONE I have ever worked on 900Megs had a story
to tell about the gear that got them there. The HOMEBREW band already exists.
The least of the homebrew crew are the few that bought x-verters, and those
hams always seemed fit to tell me about some part of their station that
was fabricated by personal innovation.

Luigi@rpi.edu,
Luigi Giasi KA1UTU
President W2SZ
Rensselaer Poltechnic Institute ARC

452. Re: DSP boards for PCs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 02:04:13 UTC
From: danr@ais.org
Message-ID: <%XM+KWC@irie.ais.org>
Source record: 4386
Cross-posted to: comp.dsp,rec.ham-radio

In article <59419@aurs01.UUCP> gingell@aurw90.UUCP (Mike Gingell) writes:
>Although not an internal DSP board for a PC there is a very interesting
>unit available from L L Grace. It looks and functions like an external
>modem to a PC but it contains a Motorola DSP56000 and a V40 coprocessor
>with 1 Meg of memory. It has programmable A/D and D/A with variable
>pre and post filters allowing sample rates up to 100 kHz. It also has
>three separate slelectable analog I/O channels and comes with algorithms
>built in for packet radio (300-9600 baud), CW (morse code), RTTY plus
>more to come in free upgrades (such as WEFAX, NAVTEX, AMTOR, SITOR,
>SSTV). They have an "open programming architecture" which means the
>user can add their own code. Base price is $595.

Do you have an address and telephone number for this company?

TNX, Dan KB6NU

--
Dan Romanchik (danr@irie.ais.org, danr@m-net.ann-arbor.mi.us, 313-930-6564)

"If it ain't broke, don't fix it." -- Ancient Engineering Maxim

453. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 02:27:00 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan9.212700@envy.bellcore.com>
Source record: 4387

In article <42229@ut-emx.uucp> kipper@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu (Kip Ingram) writes:
> Homebrew allows ANYTHING! However, I do think some spectrum
>space reserved for hams who have passed an EXTREMELY rigorous technical exam
>(one involving heavy duty questions about circuit theory, construction
>techniques, and so forth) would be great.

As technically oriented as I am, I think this is both unnecessary and highly unwise. I really don't care what exams people pass or what licenses they hold; I care much more about how the spectrum is actually USED.

I would much rather have rules (preferably gentleman's agreements and/or spectrum management policies) that give some preference to novel and experimental USES of the spectrum. Such policies are much needed as a counterweight to the natural tendency to protect the status quo, as seen in the large number of closed repeaters that hog the VHF/UHF bands in many areas.

Phil

454. Re: Other's view of codefree

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 02:29:26 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <R4DJV3w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 4388

jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs), in
<1042.278B5502@w8grt.fidonet.org> writes:

> The following is part of the text of an article that appearred this week in
> FidoNews <tm>, the weekly newsletter of the amateur computer network called
> Fidonet <tm>. I am reproducing it here to demonstrate that the fears that only
> radical outlaw CB'ers will be attracted by the codefree license are
> unfounded.
>
> [long recap of the new license and discussion of what ham radio is --
> deleted]

Unfortunately, nothing in the Fidonet document indicated that ANYONE
was interested. Not even the author made any indication that he was
interested in amateur radio.

So, since the Fido document doesn't show that anyone is attracted,
then it does not demonstrate that any fears are unfounded. It may still
be that only radical outlaw CB'ers will be attracted. The Fido post didn't
say any Fido people were.

455. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 02:41:19 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <kNeJV4w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 4389
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

brewer@ace.dec.com (John Brewer) writes:

An unattributed quote from me:
> > I.e., the correct solution is not to complain until they stop asking
> >for information they have no need to have, the correct thing to do is to
> >LIE. Thank you.
>
> Having worked a Christmas season for Radio Shack in a mall (yes
> there *is* a hell!) I can assure you that from a salespersons
> perspective, this is acceptable.

Thank you for the lesson in sales ethics. You may think this is
acceptable behaviour, but I do not. I can tell you that any sales person
who LIES to ME loses a sale.

> I was making minimum wage +commission
> and found myself caught between a Store Manager who *insisted*
> that we get addresses on tickets, and customers who did not want to
> give them. So _we_ did the obvious thing, and made them up.

The sales people are not as innocent in this as you want us to
believe. I had them tell me that they got money for each name they
collected ("Oh, please tell me your name"). Even if the managers had
said they did not need to get the names, the sales people would still be
pressing for what they don't need.

> Don't beat up a salesperson unless they REALLY deserve it....

After the first time I refuse, they deserve it. Even those who
accepted a refusal often did so only after 3 or 4 tries.

456. Re: RF and the outer limits...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 02:43:23 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan9.214323@envy.bellcore.com>
Source record: 4390

In article <7880403@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
|> Suppose aliens were able to receive our RF. Further suppose that aliens
|> advanced enough to find our RF are also smart enough to triangulate on
|> our planet. Suppose they had the means to use this information for the
|> purpose of military invasion.

If you read up on the physics of SETI, you'll see that the difference in cost (energy, complexity, you name it) between interstellar communication through the use of photons of the right wavelengths (i.e., radio) and physical interstellar travel is SO enormous that you'll realize right away that your scenario is completely ludicrous.

Equally ludicrous are the arguments that UFOs must be real because even the "mainstream" scientists think that intelligent life is likely to exist elsewhere. In short, there's an enormous technology gap between interstellar communication and travel. The technology for the first is now well within our capabilities (except, of course, that nothing we do can overcome the speed-of-light factor); the technology for the latter is not even on the horizon, and given our best understanding of physical limitations, won't be for many many centuries.

As for the earth being seen by aliens, this is of course possible once our expanding RF "shock front" reaches them (Sagan's novel "Contact" is one scenario). The usual calculations show that the human-generated signals most easily detected at interstellar distances would be the video carriers of UHF television transmitters. Fortunately, it is far harder to actually demodulate the video sidebands, so the alien interceptors will probably be spared our Ronco Veg-a-matic ads and Home Shopping Network sales pitches.

Phil

457. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 02:45:21 UTC
From: luigi@aix03.aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <~TY^SQ^@rpi.edu>
Source record: 4391

In article <655@chiton.ucsd.edu> rec@chiton (Richard Currier) writes:
>Sorry Michael but if you do your homework you will find that the largest number
>of people who are into homebrewing on the HF bands start out by building simple
>CW gear. If you take the time to actually talk to the people that you will
>find hanging around the QRP CW frequencies it is there that you will find some
>of the most technically proficient hams on the bands. Its too bad that your
>anti-CW attitude will always prevent you from meeting the kind of people you say
>you want to see more of in Amateur Radio. Well, they are already there and they
>would be happy to see you join them. Please give yourself a break, get out your
>key and explore the opportunities that exist on the CW bands before you write
>the mode off as useless or worse, actively join the ranks of those trying to
>destroy it.
>
> AA6PN

Just thought rich hadn't made his point the first couple of times
and since his responses are such a fantastic example of an unbiased
well-thought-out covering of a relevant issue, I wanted his words to
be reiterated. If anyone has space we could make them available for
anonymous FTP, or post them on the first of the month.

Luigi@rpi.edu

Let me point out the for weak signal work and inexpensive u-wave gear
CW is the only way to go. Rarely pointed out are the groups of hams that feel
anything below 1296 is appliance country, many of them feel that those who
use USENET and INFOHAMS are below speaking to. It's too bad that once a person
gets their ticket, the chances that they hate a certain large group of
people they never met increases dramatically. Just because I have a ticket
doesn't mean I subcribe to the majority view, and I don't like anyone telling
me that their way is the way. I would say that everyone feels this way,
but then I would be speaking for others, and hams never do that.

73 es CUL sk de KA1UTU k

458. Re: ARRL Logo in PostScript

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 02:52:12 UTC
From: masters@freezer.it.udel.edu
Message-ID: <41297@nigel.ee.udel.edu>
Source record: 4392

I got a memo, published by the ARRL, from a ham radio store here in
Delaware. I was thinking it might be nice if we could reprint it in
our university paper to atract members to the Udel ARA. Would this be
illegal?

Paul

--
I will not waste chalk..I will not skateboard down the halls..I will not
burp in class..I will not instigate revolution..I will not draw naked ladies
.....I will not program brahms.udel.edu to murder itself....
Paul Masters N3IRU (The ham license arived 12/04/90)

459. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 04:20:10 UTC
From: markz@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <762@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 4406

In article <1991Jan8.184642.19354@athena.cs.uga.edu>, mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:
> I wonder if a super-simple homebrew 2-meter transmitter might be feasible.
>
> Motivation: Many new hams already have a receiver (a scanner) but no
> transmitter, and would like to talk on the local repeater.
>
> Approach: Get a scanner crystal that is designed for 10.7 MHz above ...

What about a phase locked loop. With something like a MC145152, and
a prescaler you should be able to get any frequency in 2 meters with
3 to 5 ICS and a transistor or three.

The problem I see, in this electronic age, is getting the test equipment
necessary to insure you aren't jamming police calls or the like.

What would be the best set of instruments to use when homebrewing in
6 meters and up? Would one of those TV tuner derived spectrum monitors
be more than a waste of money?

markz@ssc.uucp

460. Re: Non-acidic RTV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 05:01:53 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan10.150208.14633@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 4407

>I bought some today at ACE Hardware. It's "Permatex" brand
>and the type is "Ultra-Blue"...it's labelled "non-corrosive".
>...and it's GUARANTEED not to leak :-)!!
>--
>Monte Bateman WB5RZX @ WB5RZX bateman @ nsslsun.gcn.uoknor.edu
>National Severe Storms Laboratory, Norman, OK! 73069

Very good stuff! Permatex also has red and pink varieties, available
at auto-parts stores. I don't know if all are non-acidic. The blue
gasket-sealer is called "elephant snot" in the car-repair trade.

--

Frank W9MKV reid@ucs.indiana.edu

461. Non-acidic RTV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 05:05:01 UTC
From: hca@pnet51.orb.mn.org
Message-ID: <3779@orbit.cts.com>
Source record: 4408

Non-acidic RTV is made by Dow-Corning, and I would also assume Dupont
makes it. It may be called "electrical coating," with features including
RTV rubber/silicone, and non-acidic or non-corrosive.

Non-acidic RTV is the ONLY type that should be used with any type of antenna.
Standard RTV with an acidic curing agent will corrode metallic connections.

Non-acidic RTV may be available through an electrical contractor supply
store. If all else fails write a letter to Dow-Corning and ask who
distributes non-acidic RTV.

Good luck!

Howard Atlas

UUCP: {amdahl!bungia, crash}!orbit!pnet51!hca
ARPA: crash!orbit!pnet51!hca@nosc.mil
INET: hca@pnet51.orb.mn.org

462. SAREX post-flight report from AMSAT (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 05:05:08 UTC
From: winter@apple.com
Message-ID: <47939@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 4409

I received this report (and two others I'll also post) from AMSAT
a couple of weeks ago. I thought they'd be showing up in Gary Sanders'
postings, but he informs me that his AMSAT feed was unreliable
during the holidays and he missed them. So I'm posting them now.

The first report (included in this posting) is a summary of the
SAREX operations on the STS-35 mission. The other two reports list
the stations heard and worked by the SAREX packet robot. I have
the feeling that many people who don't normally pay much attention
to packet radio--and thus don't read r.h-r.p--attempted a SAREX
contact, so I'm posting these to the main r.h-r group instead.

Patty

SB SAREX@AMSAT < W3IWI $SAREXRPT.001
SAREX ROBOT Report (part 1 of 4)
R:901222/2225z 26139@W3IWI.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash MD/DC]

This report is broken into several pieces because of its length. It
represents my personal analysis of the SAREX mission logs plus my personal
interpretation. It is not intended as an "official" proclamation of the
SAREX project which included AMSAT, the ARRL, the NASA/JSC Amateur Radio
Club (W5RRR), and especially Ron Parise, WA4SIR as major partners.

Ron and the JSC group have provided me with copies of the flight logs
and W3IWI has served as the repository for data received from amateurs
all around the world. It is from that data that this information has been
gleaned.
Tom Clark, W3IWI December 21, 1990

----

1. Introduction
The SAREX @ AMSAT bulletins which are being distributed as a part of this
series list of the 238 stations who had complete, full 2-way QSO's with the
WA4SIR packet ROBOT during the recent STS-35 SAREX shuttle mission.

To appear in this list, these stations managed to exchange two packet
frames with the shuttle following the protocol defined before the
STS-35 mission:

a. The user on the ground sends a connect frame to the shuttle
ROBOT TNC. This contains information not previously known
by the ROBOT, namely the user's call.

b. The ROBOT acknowledges (a.) by establishing a connection and
sending a packet with a unique QSO serial number to the user.
Mid-mission the ROBOT's RETRY parameter (which governed the
number of times that this step was attempted) was decreased
to 3 from 10 to provide a better balance between the time the
ROBOT was transmitting and receiving.

c. The user's sends an ACK acknowledging the receipt of (b.) in
response to the ROBOT.

d. On receipt of the ACK the ROBOT puts QSO into its "worked"
log (providing that the station has never been worked before)
and then sends a disconnect. It is not necessary for the user
to receive the disconnect frame and acknowledge it.

This protocol was designed to adhere to normal accepted amateur practice:
A full QSO requires unknown information to be transmitted and acknowledged
in both directions.

Continued in Part 2
/EX
SB SAREX@AMSAT < W3IWI $SAREXRPT.002
SAREX ROBOT Report (part 2 of 4)
R:901222/2225z 26140@W3IWI.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash MD/DC]

2. Some analysis and observations:
The 238 stations in 27 countries who completed full packet QSOs with the
ROBOT can very proud of their achievement. The rough geographic distribution
of QSOs (assuming that call prefixes denote location) is

60 = Mainland USA
39 = Japan
31 = South Africa/Zimbabwe
31 = Australia
26 = Caribbean/Mexico
23 = South America
12 = Hawaii
8 = Other Asia/Oceania
8 = Other (Israel, Canary Isl, etc.)

This list clearly shows that "DX" stations had an easier time in making a
QSO than people in populated areas! I spent quite a bit of time on the
phone with Ron this week discussing his observations and he made several
comments that I thought was particularly informative:

a. Just as soon as a major land-mass (especially the USA) came into
view, the lights on the TNC lit up like a Christmas tree!

b. The sounds coming from the speaker were a mass of noise under these
conditions.

c. On scheduled voice contacts (on un-advertised, supposedly QRM-free
frequencies), stations like W5RRR were full quieting but sounded
unintelligible until the shuttle was overhead, just as if the station

were about 5 kHz off frequency.

A few of my own observations on performance:

d. The QRM level at STS-35 had to be fierce over the USA. A quick count of the MD/DC/VA stations trying for QSOs during passes were 50-100. Assuming that we could hear only about 5% of the footprint area directly, the total number of stations bombarding the shuttle had to be over 1000!

e. The new antenna that mounted in either the Pilot or Commander's window was more directive than I had anticipated and downlink signals were often weak. This was compounded by the fact that the ASTRO mission required the shuttle to fly with the payload bay doors pointed away from the earth.

Continued in Part 3
/EX
SB SAREX@AMSAT < W3IWI $SAREXRPT.003
SAREX ROBOT Report (part 3 of 4)
R:901222/2225z 26141@W3IWI.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash MD/DC]

2. Some analysis and observations (continued):
Common experience with FM radios indicates that the capture effect will allow a station 1 or 2 dB stronger than another to "win". But if many stations are all trying, they raise the aggregate noise level and the "winner" must be 1-2 dB stronger than the TOTAL of everyone else. If 1000 equal stations are in the passband, then the "winner" must have about 30 dB of margin!

The range of distances for stations in range of STS-35 varied from 2100 km (on the horizon) to 350 km (for those directly underneath the shuttle); this 6:1 range of distances implies a 15 dB advantage for stations at latitudes below 28 degrees (the STS-35 inclination).

Ron's comment (c) shows that the combination of Doppler shift, transmitter audio deviation, and receiver bandwidth caused many signals to be off frequency. We had warned all stations to cut their transmitter's deviation below 3 kHz, but I imagine that many (including W5RRR) did not heed the warning.

Combining these thoughts, it is not surprising that "DX" stations in areas with relatively low activity and stations at low latitude had a significant advantage.

During the mission, 1711 QSO serial numbers were sent out, yielding a 238/1711 = 13.9% "hit" rate. The missing numbers result from stations who didn't meet the criteria for a full "Gold Star in the Record Book" QSO and from those who may have had more than one QSO. Those associated with the project that I have spoken to are elated with elated that it was this successful!

3. How did everyone else fare?
Since the mission many nay-sayers point not to the 13.9% (one in seven) success rate but instead bemoan the six-of-seven as a failure.

Many other stations managed to be heard by the ROBOT and saw their QSO number being sent (step (b.) in item 1), but failed to have their ACK heard (step (c.) by the ROBOT. Although they didn't qualify for a "Gold Star", it had always been our intent to have a "Silver Star" award for them too.

Continued in Part 4
/EX
SB SAREX@AMSAT < W3IWI $SAREXRPT.004
SAREX ROBOT Report (part 4 of 4)
R:901222/2225z 26142@W3IWI.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash MD/DC]

3. How did everyone else fare (continued)?
The configuration of the ROBOT TNC only permitted us to permanently save the "Gold Star" QSO's on board. The list of stations that were heard, but which did not meet the full "Gold Star" criteria were transmitted to the ground in the "QRZ" beacon which looked like

07-Dec-90 11:57:17 WA4SIR*>QRZ <UI>:
#1088-AH6GR AH6IX JA9IHI JJ6AGK JH2NIT JJ6AGN JR5EBL JJ6AGM .....

Each of these beacons had a serial number (#1088 in this case) followed calls of the 35 most recently heard stations; since this list was maintained separately from the "Gold Star" worked list, it also included the calls of the successful stations.

In all of the pre-launch publicity we told people that we needed to have this information submitted so that everyone else could also receive their "Silver Star" award and that any QRZ beacons logged (including a UTC time stamp) should be sent in to let us to develop the complete logs.

So far the QRZ beacons submitted (including some which Ron captured in real time during the mission) only fill about half the time during the mission. Many people will be disappointed in not receiving their "Silver Star" QSL card unless we receive some more data! Send any QRZ beacons you may have captured as a packet message addressed to

SAREX@W3IWI.MD.USA

or by SMTP Internet mail to

sarex@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov

The next 5 messages in this series list the lucky 238 "Gold Star" QSOs. Congratulations to all of the successful stations.

73 de Tom, W3IWI
/EX

463. Re: Advanced class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 05:07:11 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <867@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 4410

KA1WNU asks if he can study from a slighly expired manual.

Depends on what he wants.

If he plans to memorize every question possible and get by
as many do strictly by memory without knowing or learning
much of anything, by all means be sure to have a most up to date
book.

The basic theory hasn't changed much over the years. Thus if
a testee knows the basic part 97 regs and the generalized
theory any manual will give the general outline of the test,
regardless of the element.

When I took the tests (G, X; there was no advanced back then)
the question pool was not public; I studied no
questions as such, but just knew the generalized theory and
from reading part 97 knew the rules; had no problem passing.

The code was a different story --- it gave me *trouble*.
]
In spite of that I now stick mostly to CW. By choice.

73

K3TX

464. SAREX robot two-way QSOs (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 05:07:51 UTC
From: winter@apple.com
Message-ID: <47940@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 4411

```
[Please see my "SAREX Report" posting for a general introduction
to these three postings.]

----------------------------------------------------------------

SB SAREX@AMSAT < W3IWI $SAREXRPT.005
238 SAREX ROBOT QSOs (Dec.3)
R:901222/2232z 26160@W3IWI.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash MD/DC]

Without further adieu, here is the complete list of the 238 "Gold Star"
QSOs. In this table, the Date/Time are in UTC as maintained by the clock
in the ROBOT TNC and the Grid Laptop carried on the shuttle. The MET column
is Mission Elapsed Time in Hours.

LOGGED UTC =MET QSO
DATE HH:MM HH.H ### CALL
---- -- -- ----- --- ------
03-Dec 4:11 21.4 1 WP4XQ **** CONGRATULATIONS FOR QSO #1 !!!!
03-Dec 5:00 22.2 5 VK5ZAH
03-Dec 5:01 22.2 6 VK3DBO
03-Dec 5:02 22.2 7 VK5AGR
03-Dec 5:03 22.2 9 VK3ZBB
03-Dec 5:05 22.3 11 VK2ZW
03-Dec 5:43 22.9 35 W2DTC
03-Dec 5:47 23.0 40 NZ3F
03-Dec 6:31 23.7 48 VK6MJ
03-Dec 6:33 23.7 49 VK6YJS
03-Dec 6:35 23.8 52 VK5ZK
03-Dec 6:42 23.9 54 VK4ZF
03-Dec 7:48 25.0 55 ZS6IT
03-Dec 8:35 25.8 59 AH6IX
03-Dec 8:36 25.8 61 NH6OU
03-Dec 8:37 25.8 65 KH6H
03-Dec 8:43 25.9 67 WB6LLO
03-Dec 8:42 25.9 68 N6JLS
03-Dec 8:42 25.9 69 N6KN
03-Dec 8:43 25.9 70 KJ6AW
03-Dec 8:43 25.9 71 N6WHO
03-Dec 8:43 25.9 72 NK6K
03-Dec 8:51 26.0 94 KA5SIG
03-Dec 9:26 26.6 112 ZS6BBY
03-Dec 10:18 27.5 117 N6ZAY
03-Dec 11:04 28.3 160 ZS6HS
03-Dec 11:59 29.2 174 WA6LIE
03-Dec 12:01 29.2 177 KE7NR
```

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03-Dec 12:01 29.2 178 N6RVC
03-Dec 12:01 29.2 180 WA5PIE
03-Dec 12:06 29.3 185 XE3EB
03-Dec 12:39 29.8 191 ZS6AKV
03-Dec 12:40 29.9 194 ZS6BMN
03-Dec 12:42 29.9 195 3DA0AY
03-Dec 13:04 30.3 199 VS6VU
03-Dec 13:12 30.4 201 JH7CKF
03-Dec 13:14 30.4 204 JH3EXG
03-Dec 13:50 31.0 209 OA4CK
03-Dec 14:48 32.0 213 JH3FDA
03-Dec 14:48 32.0 216 JP3QJJ
03-Dec 14:50 32.0 218 JA1YZM
03-Dec 14:52 32.1 220 JS1ANG
03-Dec 15:33 32.7 226 LU8DYF
03-Dec 15:55 33.1 231 ZS6CA

/EX
SB SAREX@AMSAT < W3IWI $SAREXRPT.006
238 SAREX ROBOT QSOs (Dec.4/5)
R:901222/2232z 26161@W3IWI.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash MD/DC]

LOGGED UTC =MET QSO
DATE HH:MM HH.H ###  CALL
---- -- -- ----- --- ------
04-Dec 3:52 45.1 247 VK3DTO
04-Dec 4:23 45.6 258 N6UEA
04-Dec 4:24 45.6 268 W7US
04-Dec 4:27 45.6 273 N5LCO
04-Dec 5:29 46.7 295 VK2RX
04-Dec 5:29 46.7 296 VK2BXQ
04-Dec 6:57 48.1 305 VK6LI
04-Dec 6:59 48.2 310 VK6YBP
04-Dec 7:03 48.2 314 VK5AKK
04-Dec 7:08 48.3 316 VK4AGL
04-Dec 7:39 48.8 347 W5BKK
04-Dec 7:47 49.0 364 WP4CNU
04-Dec 7:49 49.0 365 8P6SM
04-Dec 8:46 50.0 371 KG6DX
04-Dec 8:49 50.0 372 KH2D
04-Dec 9:02 50.2 377 KH6GPI
04-Dec 9:03 50.2 379 WA6EMV
04-Dec 9:20 50.5 412 XF3RC
04-Dec 10:23 51.6 429 W1YRM
04-Dec 10:24 51.6 430 N3EMA
04-Dec 10:52 52.1 445 N5BCA
04-Dec 10:52 52.1 448 N5ITU
04-Dec 11:03 52.2 463 YV1CP
04-Dec 11:27 52.6 467 ZS1CA
04-Dec 11:28 52.7 469 ZS4BU
04-Dec 11:58 53.2 481 KH2A
```

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04-Dec 12:01 53.2 484 JR1AHQ
04-Dec 13:07 54.3 497 ZS6BTD
04-Dec 13:07 54.3 499 ZS6AQF
04-Dec 13:35 54.8 507 JR3FRF
04-Dec 14:16 55.5 522 OA4AGM
04-Dec 15:12 56.4 530 JA9TQK
04-Dec 15:14 56.4 534 JH1OMA

05-Dec 3:35 68.8 546 EA8BRV
05-Dec 4:10 69.4 549 VK6ZZ
05-Dec 4:11 69.4 550 VK6DM
05-Dec 4:11 69.4 552 VK6VX
05-Dec 4:16 69.5 555 VK5ZTY
05-Dec 4:16 69.5 559 VK3EEE
05-Dec 7:48 73.0 579 WY0H
05-Dec 7:49 73.0 580 WH6AMX
05-Dec 8:06 73.3 613 N8DEU
05-Dec 8:08 73.3 616 XF3R
05-Dec 8:08 73.3 620 XF3RD
05-Dec 8:15 73.4 630 9Y4DG
05-Dec 8:40 73.9 635 ZS5NZ
05-Dec 9:25 74.6 639 AH6IO
05-Dec 9:32 74.7 648 WA6YFD
05-Dec 9:34 74.8 651 K6OYY
05-Dec 9:37 74.8 658 KA6UCD
05-Dec 9:40 74.9 666 KC5FP
05-Dec 9:42 74.9 667 N5QWC
05-Dec 9:43 74.9 675 XF3OZ
05-Dec 9:44 74.9 676 XE1MMD
05-Dec 9:45 74.9 679 XE1LM
05-Dec 11:29 76.7 709 OA4HV
05-Dec 11:34 76.8 711 PY2GN
05-Dec 11:35 76.8 712 PY2MSG
05-Dec 11:36 76.8 713 PY2EXD
05-Dec 11:52 77.1 718 ZS6AQC
05-Dec 12:00 77.2 725 FR4FM
05-Dec 12:23 77.6 726 JR4BRS
05-Dec 12:25 77.6 729 JH1LVN
05-Dec 14:01 79.2 741 JA4BLC
05-Dec 14:02 79.2 743 JA2BGX
05-Dec 14:03 79.2 748 JJ1WTK
05-Dec 14:04 79.3 750 JR1RBR
05-Dec 15:37 80.8 760 JA2UGV
05-Dec 15:37 80.8 762 JP3QJK
05-Dec 15:37 80.8 763 JN1GKZ

/EX
SB SAREX@AMSAT < W3IWI $SAREXRPT.007
238 SAREX ROBOT QSOs (Dec.6/7)
R:901222/2232z 26163@W3IWI.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash MD/DC]
```

```
LOGGED UTC =MET QSO
DATE HH:MM HH.H ### CALL
---- -- -- ----- --- ------
06-Dec 6:48 96.0 774 WD6DRI
06-Dec 6:52 96.1 782 WQ0P
06-Dec 6:58 96.2 791 KG3N
06-Dec 6:59 96.2 796 K4GMP
06-Dec 7:02 96.2 801 KP4BJD
06-Dec 7:04 96.3 803 9Y4NC
06-Dec 8:18 97.5 811 KH6GMP
06-Dec 8:32 97.7 833 WA0D
06-Dec 9:05 98.3 846 ZS6TVB
06-Dec 9:06 98.3 848 ZR6AGA
06-Dec 9:06 98.3 849 ZS6SM
06-Dec 10:03 99.2 867 WW7B
06-Dec 10:08 99.3 881 XE2M
06-Dec 10:08 99.3 883 KA5CDJ
06-Dec 10:10 99.4 885 XF3PP
06-Dec 10:11 99.4 891 XF3RA
06-Dec 10:12 99.4 892 XE3YE
06-Dec 10:12 99.4 893 XF3AFU
06-Dec 10:14 99.4 897 XE3XE
06-Dec 10:42 99.9 906 ZR4AAD
06-Dec 11:09 100.3 915 KJ9S
06-Dec 11:16 100.5 922 JR5EBL
06-Dec 11:18 100.5 924 JR1EDE
06-Dec 11:17 100.5 925 JH2NIT
06-Dec 11:50 101.0 928 HC8VB
06-Dec 11:52 101.1 929 HC5K
06-Dec 11:57 101.1 930 PT2WWV
06-Dec 11:59 101.2 932 PT2AR
06-Dec 12:02 101.2 936 PY2EML
06-Dec 12:02 101.2 937 PT2SC
06-Dec 12:53 102.1 951 JA3XCZ
06-Dec 14:24 103.6 961 JA3ZDJ
06-Dec 14:25 103.6 962 JA6FTL
06-Dec 14:25 103.6 963 JK3RLO
06-Dec 17:19 106.5 986 4X4LF
06-Dec 17:38 106.8 988 KE0SC

07-Dec 3:32 116.7 993 VK1AU
07-Dec 5:51 119.0 1003 NP4BM
07-Dec 6:14 119.4 1011 ZS6AJS
07-Dec 7:24 120.6 1052 KB4ODE
07-Dec 7:28 120.7 1060 YV4ABC
07-Dec 7:57 121.1 1072 ZS5J
07-Dec 8:42 121.9 1076 KA6NEI
07-Dec 8:44 121.9 1083 NH6HF
07-Dec 8:59 122.2 1105 XE1PM
07-Dec 9:03 122.2 1116 HK4BHA
07-Dec 9:31 122.7 1122 ZS6BZE
```

07-Dec 9:32 122.7 1125 ZS6XL
07-Dec 10:04 123.3 1136 JJ2RYW
07-Dec 10:18 123.5 1138 KJ9U
07-Dec 10:31 123.7 1143 XE1IX
07-Dec 10:31 123.7 1145 XE1RK
07-Dec 10:31 123.7 1146 XE1LCE
07-Dec 10:39 123.8 1151 HC5AH
07-Dec 11:10 124.4 1160 Z21FB
07-Dec 11:37 124.8 1169 JJ6AGL
07-Dec 11:38 124.8 1171 JJ6AGM
07-Dec 11:39 124.8 1175 JJ6AGN
07-Dec 11:40 124.9 1177 JJ6AGK
07-Dec 11:56 125.1 1184 AH6GR
07-Dec 13:14 126.4 1190 JA3YEO
07-Dec 13:16 126.5 1192 JM3WYI
07-Dec 13:16 126.5 1193 JR8XPV
07-Dec 14:05 127.3 1206 LU1EXC

/EX
SB SAREX@AMSAT < W3IWI $SAREXRPT.008
238 SAREX ROBOT QSOs (Dec.8)
R:901222/2232z 26164@W3IWI.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash MD/DC]

LOGGED UTC =MET QSO
DATE HH:MM HH.H ### CALL
---- -- -- ----- --- ------
08-Dec 3:46 141.0 1208 VK6BMD
08-Dec 3:49 141.0 1210 VK6YBQ
08-Dec 3:50 141.0 1211 VK6ABY
08-Dec 3:51 141.0 1213 VK6CC
08-Dec 3:51 141.0 1214 VK6PH
08-Dec 3:53 141.1 1218 VK5QX
08-Dec 3:54 141.1 1219 VK5AVQ
08-Dec 3:56 141.1 1220 VK3YJM
08-Dec 3:59 141.2 1229 VK4ZGF
08-Dec 6:03 143.2 1246 N6DGK
08-Dec 6:07 143.3 1251 WB5NLY
08-Dec 6:10 143.4 1256 XE3RY
08-Dec 6:15 143.4 1260 KP4EKG
08-Dec 6:15 143.4 1262 WP4G
08-Dec ?:?? 144 ? 1280 NH6UY)
08-Dec ?:?? 144 ? 1282 WB6W)
08-Dec ?:?? 144 ? 1288 KI6QE) Note: The ROBOT TNC's internal clock
08-Dec ?:?? 144 ? 1293 NW7N) was inadvertently reset sometime around
08-Dec ?:?? 144 ? 1308 N4PLY) 07:00z and these QSO's did not get time
08-Dec ?:?? 144 ? 1311 WD4SBV) stamped. Stations in this window should
08-Dec ?:?? 144 ? 1312 K9ES) send a note to W3IWI@W3IWI.MD.USA with
08-Dec ?:?? 144 ? 1314 K4OSM) the UTC time of your QSO so that we can
08-Dec ?:?? 144 ? 1320 KP4PX) fill in the missing hole in the logs.
08-Dec ?:?? 144 ? 1324 YV5FSF)
08-Dec ?:?? 144 ? 1327 YV5FSH)

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08-Dec 8:15 145.4 1328 ZS1KT
08-Dec 8:19 145.5 1331 ZS6AWK
08-Dec 9:37 146.8 1365 PT2TD
08-Dec 9:38 146.8 1367 PY6ASV
08-Dec 9:39 146.8 1368 PT2ON
08-Dec 9:58 147.2 1376 ZS6BNT
08-Dec 9:59 147.2 1383 Z21GH
08-Dec 10:29 147.7 1393 JA1ESP
08-Dec 10:30 147.7 1395 JN1BWP
08-Dec 11:31 148.7 1402 ZS1JY
08-Dec 12:04 149.3 1412 JH2AYB
08-Dec 14:28 151.7 1441 PU2NPQ
08-Dec 14:28 151.7 1442 ZY5AAT
08-Dec 14:30 151.7 1446 PY2NPP

/EX
SB SAREX@AMSAT < W3IWI $SAREXRPT.009
238 SAREX ROBOT QSOs (Dec.9/10)
R:901222/2232z 26165@W3IWI.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash MD/DC]

LOGGED UTC =MET QSO
DATE HH:MM HH.H ###  CALL
---- -- -- ----- --- ------
09-Dec 8:00 169.2 1457 N6ZND
09-Dec 8:02 169.2 1466 WA2KDL
09-Dec 8:03 169.2 1472 N6MEL
09-Dec 8:06 169.3 1482 AA5GA
09-Dec 8:07 169.3 1486 W5IU
09-Dec 8:08 169.3 1489 W5OJ
09-Dec 8:16 169.5 1511 KP4YD
09-Dec 8:45 169.9 1524 ZS6BSE
09-Dec 14:10 175.4 1550 JH2GEC
09-Dec 14:52 176.1 1563 LU9DO
09-Dec 16:05 177.3 1570 FO5LQ
10-Dec 5:29 190.7 1599 KP4ECL
10-Dec 6:56 192.1 1616 KA5OTB
10-Dec 6:59 192.2 1622 KG5ND
10-Dec 7:08 192.3 1639 HK5BVD
10-Dec 9:07 194.3 1657 ZS1SAT
10-Dec 9:08 194.3 1658 ZR1L
10-Dec 9:10 194.4 1662 ZR5TT
10-Dec 9:36 194.8 1668 KE2FB
10-Dec 11:03 196.2 1678 VU2LBW
10-Dec 14:28 199.7 1701 JR3YEO **** LAST QSO FROM STS-35

/EX
```

465. SAREX "QRZ" list (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 05:11:44 UTC
From: winter@apple.com
Message-ID: <47941@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 4412

[Please see my "SAREX Report" posting for a general introduction
to these three postings. Also please note that this "heard" list
includes ground stations that successfully made two-way contacts
with the SAREX robot as well as ones heard but not worked.]

SB SAREX@AMSAT < W3IWI $SAREXRPT.010
Summary of stations heard (Part 1)
R:901223/0537z 26236@W3IWI.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash MD/DC]

The following is the sorted list of 570 unique calls logged during the
WA4SIR STS-35 SAREX Packet operation for which we have received infor-
mation. It includes the calls of the 238 stations that were logged as
full, complete QSOs plus all reports received as of 22 December.

The calls in this list are preceeded by a symbol which denotes the
source of the data according to the following key:

* = One of the 238 full 2-way QSO's during the operation

+ = Station was heard and log info was captured by Ron onboard the
STS-35 during one of the periodic data dumps to the Grid laptop
computer

. = Station was heard and log info was submitted as a QRZ beacon by a
ground station.

? = Station's call appears submitted data but the date or time or
beacon serial number were bogey and additional data is needed.

If you think you were heard by the shuttle and your call does not
appear in this list, the reason os that nobody has submitted a QRZ
beacon with your call in it! The QRZ beacon that was transmitted
during the flight looked something like this:

07-Dec-90 11:57:17 WA4SIR*>QRZ <UI>:
#1088-AH6GR AH6IX JA9IHI JJ6AGK JH2NIT JJ6AGN JR5EBL JJ6AGM ....

If you captured any of these QRZ beacons and have not submitted them,
please do so ASAP since YOUR contributions are needed to complete the
SAREX logs. Be sure to include a UTC time stamp and send them as
packet messages addressed to

SAREX@W3IWI.MD.USA

or as SMTP mail on the internet to

sarex@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov

1. CALLS WITH LEADING DIGIT AND AA-HK PREFIX:

+3B8FP ?AA6NL ?FM5AB +HK3JHV
*3DA0AY ?AB4PX *FO5LQ *HK4BHA
*4X4LF +AD1S *FR4FM +HK4DUM
+5B4ZL *AH6GR +FR5DL .HK4FZ
+6Y5EW *AH6IO +FR5ZD +HK4KIE
+7J7AAL *AH6IX *HC5AH +HK4LLH
*8P6SM ?ATHDX +HC5EJ *HK5BVD
*9Y4DG ?BILL +HC5JD
*9Y4NC +CE3AFC *HC5K
?AA5FR +CX7BY *HC8VB
*AA5GA ?DX6 +HK3HUC
?AA6NB *EA8BRV +HK3JHT

Parts 2 thru 7 with the rest of the heard logs follow

73 de Tom, W3IWI
/EX
SB SAREX@AMSAT < W3IWI $SAREXRPT.011
Heard Calls Part 2: Japanese Calls
R:901223/0537z 26237@W3IWI.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash MD/DC]

*JA1ESP +JA9VLF ?JH4GSZ *JP3QJJ
+JA1OGZ +JE1PLJ +JH5YKM *JP3QJK
*JA1YZM +JF2ZYN *JH7CKF *JR1AHQ
*JA2BGX +JF4WQK *JJ1WTK *JR1EDE
*JA2UGV +JG3ZSC +JJ2BIB *JR1RBR
*JA3XCZ *JH1LVN *JJ2RYW *JR3FRF
*JA3YEO *JH1OMA *JJ6AGK *JR3YEO
*JA3ZDJ *JH2AYB *JJ6AGL *JR4BRS
*JA4BLC *JH2GEC *JJ6AGM *JR5EBL
+JA4OPF *JH2NIT *JJ6AGN +JR5RTL
+JA5NYJ +JH2TNL ?JK3NSD *JR8XPV
*JA6FTL *JH2TQK *JK3RLO *JS1ANG
+JA9DRP +JH2ZBS *JM3WYI
+JA9IHI *JH3EXG *JN1BWP
*JA9TQK *JH3FDA *JN1GKZ

Legend: * = Stations making full 2-way QSOs
+ = Stations heard & logged direct on the shuttle
. = Stations logged in a QRZ Beacon
? = Incomplete logging info available
/EX
SB SAREX@AMSAT < W3IWI $SAREXRPT.012
Heard Calls Part 3: K prefix calls
R:901223/0537z 26238@W3IWI.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash MD/DC]

.K0IQA ?KA2RJA +KB9DD *KH6GMP
?K0RZ ?KA3MUF ?KC2TN *KH6GPI
+K1HTV ?KA4SEZ ?KC4NHB *KH6H
+K1MYL *KA5CDJ *KC5FP .KH6JJX
?K4COH ?KA5FPV ?KC6LHA .KI5AV

*K4GMP +KA5KKJ .KD6FW .KI5BD
*K4OSM *KA5OTB ?KD7XR *KI6QE
+K5ARH *KA5SIG *KE0SC *KJ6AW
.K5JHP *KA6NEI *KE2FB .KJ6MD
.K5KNE *KA6UCD *KE7NR +KJ6NV
.K5SAF .KA8SNG +KF5JH .KJ9
.K5VRF +KB1FD *KG3N *KJ9S
.K6KTS *KB4ODE +KG4TM *KJ9U
*K6OYY +KB4SYV *KG5ND ?KK4UZ
+K6PGT +KB4YJF +KG5NE *KP4BJD
+K6SPK .KB5CNG +KG5RP *KP4ECL
.K6THR +KB5CUS .KG5VQ *KP4EKG
?K7YSP ?KB5FDV *KG6DX *KP4PX
?K9DX .KB5JRA *KH2A *KP4YD
*K9ES .KB6BZZ *KH2D ?KU5J
+KA1IOR .KB6CC ?KH6GDR

Legend: * = Stations making full 2-way QSOs
+ = Stations heard & logged direct on the shuttle
. = Stations logged in a QRZ Beacon
? = Incomplete logging info available
/EX
SB SAREX@AMSAT < W3IWI $SAREXRPT.013
Heard Calls Part 4: LU and N prefixes
R:901223/0537z 26239@W3IWI.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash MD/DC]

+LU1BOR *N4PLY .N6BHG *N6ZND
+LU1EKS +N4WKQ .N6DBK +N7HWW
*LU1EXC +N4XMD *N6DGK ?N7LQM
+LU1JDU +N4YJC .N6IXX .N7LQO
+LU1LDS +N4ZQ *N6JLS *N8DEU
+LU1VIP *N5BCA ?N6KBM ?N8DEZ
+LU1WKJ ?N5BF .N6KK ?N9GBJ
+LU6HDV .N5FHF *N6KN .NA5C
+LU7DSU *N5ITU *N6MEL +ND1V
+LU8DLH +N5JUJ .N6NJI *NH6HF
*LU8DYF +N5KNX .N6PSU *NH6OU
*LU9DO *N5LCO *N6RVC +NH6PU
.LW1DU .N5LKJ .N6RW *NH6UY
+LW1DUA .N5MGU ?N6TU .NJ5N
.N0KSC +N5NUU *N6UEA *NK6K
?N2EK +N5OFF *N6WHO *NP4BM
?N2FAM +N5PTO .N6WHZ .NW6U
*N3EMA *N5QWC .N6WJP *NW7N
+N4HY ?N5ROZ ?N6XFC ?NY3T
+N4MW .N5TD *N6ZAY *NZ3F

Legend: * = Stations making full 2-way QSOs
+ = Stations heard & logged direct on the shuttle
. = Stations logged in a QRZ Beacon
? = Incomplete logging info available

/EX
SB SAREX@AMSAT < W3IWI $SAREXRPT.014
Heard Calls Part 5: Prefixes OA thru VU
R:901223/0537z 26240@W3IWI.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash MD/DC]

*OA4AGM +PY4BHB *VK2ZW *VK5QX
*OA4CK ?PY5AAT ?VK3AHJ ?VK5XD
*OA4HV +PY5ACP *VK3DBO *VK5ZAH
.PDT *PY6ASV *VK3DTO .VK5ZFM
+PP5IA +TEST +VK3DUG *VK5ZK
*PT2AR .TG9AKE *VK3EEE ?VK5ZTS
+PT2KC +TR8CA .VK3FRS *VK5ZTY
*PT2ON ?VE1VCK +VK3JST ?VK5ZWI
*PT2SC *VK1AU ?VK3JT *VK6ABY
*PT2TD +VK1BF +VK3TI +VK6BBG
*PT2WWV +VK1ZZT +VK3XL *VK6BMD
+PU2KXH ?VK2AAB *VK3YJM .VK6BX
*PU2NPQ ?VK2AIT *VK3ZBB *VK6CC
+PU2YVZ +VK2AS +VK3ZUG .VK6CW
+PY1JU *VK2BXQ +VK4ABP *VK6DM
+PY2ALT .VK2DFY *VK4AGL *VK6LI
+PY2ANA +VK2DOM +VK4AJB *VK6MJ
+PY2BJO +VK2DPG .VK4AOR *VK6PH
+PY2BLA ?VK2EE .VK4BCK .VK6UU
+PY2BV +VK2EFA .VK4BKW *VK6VX
+PY2EBZ ?VK2EYI ?VK4KNA *VK6YBP
*PY2EML ?VK2FKZ ?VK4SJA *VK6YBQ
*PY2EXD +VK2HL ?VK4YG *VK6YJS
+PY2FE ?VK2JDR *VK4ZF *VK6ZZ
*PY2GN .VK2KJU *VK4ZGF +VS6BZ
*PY2MSG .VK2PA *VK5AGR *VS6VU
*PY2NPP *VK2RX *VK5AKK +VS6XQF
+PY2QE ?VK2TGB *VK5AVQ *VU2LBW
+PY2SK ?VK2YUK ?VK5EB +VU2ZAP
+VK2ZMK ?VK5QR

Legend: * = Stations making full 2-way QSOs
+ = Stations heard & logged direct on the shuttle
. = Stations logged in a QRZ Beacon
? = Incomplete logging info available
/EX
SB SAREX@AMSAT < W3IWI $SAREXRPT.015
Heard Calls Part 6: Calls with W prefixes
R:901223/0537z 26241@W3IWI.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash MD/DC]

+W1NPR *W7US *WA6YFD ?WD4ECK
+W1YK *WA0D ?WA6ZDO +WD4EVD
*W1YRM .WA0QII ?WB0MPQ *WD4SBV
?W1ZNY *WA2KDL ?WB3ELA +WD5BJT
*W2DTC ?WA3LKW ?WB4TCW +WD5L
+W3IP +WA4AIT .WB4ZOJ .WD5N

+W4GPD .WA4SFQ ?WB5AAA *WD6DRI
*W5BKK +WA4SIR .WB5DGR +WD6GFF
+W5DID .WA4VUT +WB5EKW +WD8KPZ
?W5DPD +WA5HPJ .WB5HJV *WH6AMX
?W5GEL .WA5NBP .WB5IPM +WH6BXK
*W5IU *WA5PIE ?WB5JFM +WI5A
*W5OJ +WA5QGD .WB5MPU *WP4CNU
?W5RRR .WA6AKQ *WB5NLY *WP4G
?W5UMZ .WA6AZP +WB5QVM ?WP4UD
.W5XH ?WA6DTH .WB6BDY *WP4XQ
?W5YM *WA6EMV ?WB6KGB *WQ0P
.W6GO .WA6EQU *WB6LLO .WQOP
.W6LDF *WA6LIE .WB6OVH .WR7A
?W6PIO +WA6OEC *WB6W +WS5C
+W6YEP .WA6PGW ?WB7ESQ *WW7B
?W7GZ .WA6TKV ?WD0GML .WX0U
?W7IO ?WA6TVN +WD4AHZ *WY0H

Legend: * = Stations making full 2-way QSOs
+ = Stations heard & logged direct on the shuttle
. = Stations logged in a QRZ Beacon
? = Incomplete logging info available
/EX
SB SAREX@AMSAT < W3IWI $SAREXRPT.016
Heard Calls Part 7: XE thru ZY prefixes
R:901223/0537z 26242@W3IWI.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash MD/DC]

*XE1IX *YV1CP +ZR4CZ *ZS6AQC *ZY5AAT
*XE1LCE +YV2AEH +ZR5EE *ZS6AQF
*XE1LM ?YV4AB *ZR5TT +ZS6ARY
.XE1LSR *YV4ABC *ZR6AGA *ZS6AWK
*XE1MMD +YV4AL +ZR6AIB +ZS6AZG
*XE1PM +YV4AS +ZR6ARH *ZS6BBY
?XE1RAH +YV4FGH +ZR6YAP +ZS6BKO
*XE1RK +YV4FGJ *ZS1CA *ZS6BMN
*XE2M ?YV4FGP *ZS1JY *ZS6BNT
+XE2PH +YV4FM *ZS1KT *ZS6BSE
+XE2U *YV5FSF *ZS1SAT *ZS6BTD
+XE3CDL *YV5FSH ?ZS2DD *ZS6BZE
*XE3EB +Z21DC ?ZS2ELL +ZS6BZM
*XE3RY +Z21EK *ZS4BU +ZS6BZN
*XE3XE *Z21FB +ZS4CM *ZS6CA
*XE3YE *Z21GH ?ZS5AH +ZS6HQ
*XF3AFU +Z21GO +ZS5AV *ZS6HS
*XF3OZ +Z21ITU +ZS5DW ?ZS6HZ
*XF3PP .Z21U +ZS5IC *ZS6IT
*XF3R +ZD8GT *ZS5J +ZS6KQ
*XF3RA ?ZR1ADH *ZS5NZ *ZS6SM
*XF3RC *ZR1L *ZS6AJS *ZS6TVB
*XF3RD *ZR4AAD *ZS6AKV *ZS6XL
.XF3RGS +ZR4AAO +ZS6AQ ?ZS6XU

```
Legend: * = Stations making full 2-way QSOs
+ = Stations heard & logged direct on the shuttle
. = Stations logged in a QRZ Beacon
? = Incomplete logging info available
/EX
```

466. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 05:13:11 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <868@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 4413

This question is rather silly.

Can't you understaind plain english?

A Voltmeter measures Volts.

A Potentiometer measures potentios.

See any hamfest for bargains on potentios.

See me when you ;find a use for them.

I'll trade for a batch of gonios which I
can't make sense of due to lack of a

operative
Goniometer.

467. Re: W5YI Report - transcript of FCC hearing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 05:13:19 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080048@col.hp.com>
Source record: 4414

>In article <20258@netcom.UUCP> edg@netcom.UUCP (Edward Greenberg) writes:
>>Quoting the W5YI report as posted from CompuServe Hamnet:
>>>It was the Quarter Century Wireless Association that suggested simply
>>>eliminating the code from the Technician Class to arrive at a 30-MHz
>>
>>And whom are we calling old farts?

Dang, another perfectly good stereotype falling apart.

(First, the Berlin Wall, and now this...)

Bob KB0CY

468. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 05:14:04 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan10.051404.2936@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 4415

The main motive for homebrewing a 2-meter rig would be self-training, not saving money. It would have to be inexpensive, however, because people wouldn't want to spend $250 on a self-training project when they could have a full synthesized HT for that price.

469. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 05:16:53 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan10.051653.3016@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 4416
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

In article <1991Jan8.193844.11586@alias.uucp> chk%alias@csri.toronto.edu writes:
>In <41aFV2w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
>
>>randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
>
>> I have never had a K-Mart, Sears, etc, salesperson refuse to make a
>>cash sale to me. I HAVE had Radio Shack people refuse CASH. Why? Because
>>I wouldn't give them my name and address. No, cash being waved in their
>>face is NOT sufficient to buy something from Radio Shack.
>
>It is AGAINST THE LAW in both Canada and the United States to refuse a cash
>transaction in this context. Under the strictest legal interpretations, if
>they refuse cash you are legally entitled to walk from the store with your
>purchase in hand, because they have 'refused payment'.
>
>Essentially, by refusing to accept cash they are giving you your purchase
>for free!
>

Presumably, the idea is that they SAID the item was for sale for a particular price;
if it isn't, they were guilty of misrepresentation.

Also, the concept of "legal tender" means that a merchant
has to accept cash; can't hold out for some other kind of payment.

>As with all free legal advice; caveat emptor. I have never tested this in
>court, although the bluff has always worked.
>
>--

470. FTP'able text of 90-55 Report and Order

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 05:21:21 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan10.052121.25302@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 4418

Gary, N6GF pointed out a few typos in the text I posted last weekend.
I've corrected them in my copy, but rather than post it again I've
made the complete file available for anonymous FTP from
thumper.bellcore.com. The file name is /pub/ka9q/misc/rando.

Phil

471. Re: Rank beginner seeks advice

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 05:21:28 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <869@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 4419

1. Congratulations on wanting to start out the right way.

2. Lots of construction articles in QST;

The stuff by Doug DeMaw, W1FB is excellent: easily put together,
workable, and useful. I'd class Doug as the top tomcat of
beginner homebrew. Many other mags have h/b articles.
The old Ham Radios (now defunct) are excellent but on a
higher plane. Stuff in CQ and 73 can be good, but QST
is generally more reliable and with the DeMaw stuff alone there
iis more than enough to chose from.

3. To start out by buying a new high-price ricebox is
to me the Wrong Way though it's today's standard.

Good luck.

K3TX

472. Re: new technician class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 05:44:39 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <871@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 4421

It seems logical that if someone shows up with valid certificates for elements 2 and 3a we (our VE group) can complete a 610, attach copies of the certificate, and validate the 610. No big deal.

We will also suggest he give a shot at 5 wpm at least so he can upgrade to Novice. Optional, of course.

Really, which is the higher class license now: N or T? I dunno.

Also really don't care.

K3TX.

473. Re: Rigs for beginners? (Was Re: Comments needed...)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 05:54:24 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <872@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 4422

In article <129@canada.sbi.com>, jerrys@canada.sbi.com (Jerry Simonowits) writes:
> I also started out with a simple rig, the Heathkit HW-101, the
> succsessor to the sb-101. It did have some little extras, but because it
> is so basic, it forced me to learn more about tuning up and understanding
> how a radio works. BTW, sometimes simple is fine, with just some casual
> About a month ago I finally upgraded to a ts-430.

Yes I agree that there are HW 101's around at reasonable price.
Apparently someone had a rather beat-up 101, as it's hard to
justify the term UPGRADE for the transition from 101 to TS430.

Fortunately I've not had too much experience with the TS430
(my kenwood usage has mainly been with 440, 930, 940) but
our club got stuck with one which I've played with quite a
bit. Granted there are worse transceivers floating around,
but the best usage for a TS430 seems to be to keep Yugos with
defective brakes from rolling downhill.

Everyoone seems to go apeshit over the pushbuttons, memories,
other bells/whistles of the riceboxes without considering
whether they receive and transmit worth a damn.

Buy American: It Pays and you may get Good Stuff.

K3TX

474. Re: Non-acidic RTV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 06:32:20 UTC
From: bateman@nsslsun.gcn.uoknor.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan10.063220.995@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu>
Source record: 4423

I bought some today at ACE Hardware. It's "Permatex" brand
and the type is "Ultra-Blue"...it's labelled "non-corrosive".

...and it's GUARANTEED not to leak :-)!!

Monte Bateman
WB5RZX @ WB5RZX
bateman @ nsslsun.gcn.uoknor.edu
National Severe Storms Laboratory, Norman, OK! 73069

475. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 06:58:28 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan10.065828.2817630@locus.com>
Source record: 4336

In article <5716@rsiatl.Dixie.Com> jgd@Dixie.Com (John G. DeArmond) writes:
>mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:
>
>>I wonder if a super-simple homebrew 2-meter transmitter might be feasible.
>
>>Motivation: Many new hams already have a receiver (a scanner) but no
>>transmitter, and would like to talk on the local repeater.
>
>>Approach: Get a scanner crystal that is designed for 10.7 MHz above
>>your desired transmit frequency. E.g., if you want to transmit on 146.000,
>>get a 156.700-MHz scanner crystal.
>
>Not necessary. The stuff is already available. Hamtronics has $50
>transmitter strips that are very nice with 1 watt out. For a little
>more, one can get a complete Ramsey 2 meter synthesized radio kit for
>about $140 or so. And building the kit would give 'em a good dose of
>solder smoke, an essential ingredient in the initiation process.

Which Hamtronics kits are you talking about? The TA51 exciters
are $99 in kit form. That's only a factor of 2 different than $50 :-)
Nonetheless, the Hamtronics kits are quite nice. I've built the 28 to 50
MHz receiving and transmitting converters. Good kits, etc. worth the
price.

I'm leary of too many hams cutting their homebrewing teeth on
off-the-wall 2m rigs. Imagine the mayhem a poorly designed/built
radio can cause with respect to interference, etc.

Dana

--
/*
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *

476. Peeling transfers on old wireless

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 07:05:28 UTC
From: pault@mlacus.oz
Message-ID: <707@mlacus.oz>
Source record: 4337

My query is of interest to those sentimentalists (O.F.'s ?) of us who like to restore old valve radios.

I recently removed the plate glass tuning scale from a wireless (the glass sheet that sits in front of the tuning bar; the rear side of the glass supports a transfer which details all the radio stations for the various states of Australia, and frequency and logging scales).

In the process of cleaning it, parts of the transfer started to lift. I stopped everything and let it dry.

Once dry, the firm parts of the transfer are OK, but some of the thin lines which became loose have curled up, lifting off the surface of the glass.

I do not want to lose these bits, as the station information will permanently look damaged.

Can I use something to carefully 'glue' these small transfer fragments back onto the glass? Any ideas?

--

Paul Taylor (VK3BLY), Australian Centre for Unisys Software (ACUS).
pault@mlacus.oz

477. ARTIFICIAL AURORA ALERT - SPECIAL SOLAR TERRESTRIAL BULLETIN

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 07:29:03 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910110002903.25a00ca7@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 4338

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SPECIAL SOLAR TERRESTRIAL BULLETIN

Artificial Aurora Alert
09 January, 1991

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At approximately 01:45 UT on 11 January (Thursday evening for the U.S. and Canada), an artificially created aurora will become visible over many Canadian and U.S. areas. Over most middle latitude locations, the auroral display will occur near the zenith (straight up). Southern Canada will see the aurora to the south of the zenith. Lower latitudes will see the aurora to the north of the zenith. Seeding will occur near 01:45 UT (5:45 pm PST, 6:45 pm MST, 7:45 pm CST, and 8:45 pm EST). There will be seven seedings take place, but the exact times of the other six seedings is not known.

This will be an excellent opportunity for people to observe an aurora. Much of the continental U.S. should be able to witness this aurora. Each seeding will produce a very intense aurora for approximately 5 to 10 minutes. To witness the aurora, get outside and away from city lights. Be at your observing site (ie. the countryside) by at least 01:15 UT to 01:30 UT. To observe the greatest auroral detail, give your eyes at least 15 to 30 minutes to become accustomed to the darkness. The auroral activity will be bright enough to capture on film, or to record with your Camcorder. Take hot drinks and warm clothing. The seedings may be spread out over several hours.

Radio propagation conditions during these periods of auroral activity will become notably disturbed over paths affected by the aurora. It may also be possible to accomplish auroral backscatter communications over VHF frequencies. Higher HF frequencies may also yield some interesting results. However, be aware that the auroral activity will be short-lived, hence any unusual radio communications achieved will likewise be short-lived.

PLEASE SEND A NOTE OF VISUAL CONFIRMATION OF THE AURORAL ACTIVITY IF YOU ARE ABLE TO SPOT THE AURORA. Send confirmations to "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca". Please include your observation location and a brief description of the activity you witnessed.

PLEASE ALSO SEND ANY NOTES OF DEGRADED RADIO COMMUNICATIONS TO THE SAME ADDRESS GIVEN ABOVE. Again, please state your transmitter or receiver location and a description of the radio anomalies experienced (strong fading, intense flutter, distortion or noise, etc.). Also please state the frequencies affected during your observations.

To all who send confirmation reports, thanks very much!

** End of Bulletin **

478. AOR AR1000 Reviewed.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 09:38:32 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <10.Jan.91.09
Source record: 4343

```
AOR AR1000
~~~~~~~~~~

PORTABLE SCANNING RECEIVER
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Introduction.
~~~~~~~~~~~~~

This is a review of the AOR AR1000 portable scanner (which is similar,
if not identical to, the Fairmate HP100E). Comments and opinions in this
review are those of the author.

Description.
~~~~~~~~~~~~

The AR1000 is a small hand-held scanner covering the frequency range
8 to 600MHz and 805-1300MHz in two bands. Reception modes are AM, FM
and WFM, selectable independently of the receive frequency. Scanning
steps can be programmed from 5 to 995KHz in 5 or 12.5KHz steps.
10 banks of memory are provided, each with 100 locations.
Power is supplied either from four internal 'AA' cells (Nicads are
supplied) or external 11-15V DC supply.

In Use.
~~~~~~~

As supplied the AR1000 comes with each bank of channels pre-programmed,
this being as follows:

BANK USE RANGE STEP MODE
~~~~ ~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~ ~~~~
1 VHF Air 118-138MHz 25KHz AM
2 UHF Air 225-400MHz 50KHz AM
3 PMR LO (*) 71-87MHz 12.5 AM
4 PMR HI 165-174MHz 12.5 NFM
5 BAND3 (*) 174.5-225MHz 12.5 NFM
6 MARINE 156-163MHz 25KHz NFM
7 HAM VHF 144-146MHz 12.5 NFM
8 HAM UHF 433-435MHz 25KHz NFM
9 C-MOBILE 890-905MHz 12.5 NFM
0 C-BASE 935-950MHz 12.5 NFM

(*) note that in Europe, 71-87MHz is used for private mobile radio
and 174-225MHz is for trunked mobile radio services.
```

Each bank can be scanned separately, or in groups (so, for example,,
you can limit scanning to banks 1 and 2 when you are at an airshow, or
banks 7 and 8 when at a ham meet). Lockout is available to prevent the
scanner halting on certain frequencies - note that this is not an
automatic 'skip blank carriers' mode liks certain other scanners,
instead you have to let it stop on a blank carrier and then hit the LOCKOUT
button so it does not stop on that frequency next time round).
Up to 100 lockouts can be set per bank.

It is possible to reprogram the bank limits if you do not like
what is supplied, although the front panel comes engraved with the
designations given above...

In search mode, the speed is approx. 35 steps/second. Frequencies
found in search mode can be stored in the relevant memory location
by pressing ENTER followed by the (3-digit) memory location you
want to store to. Note that there is no way to store a frequency
you have found in 'the next free memory location'.

When scanning memorised channels, the rate is approx. 18 channels
per second.

When searching, the direction of search can be altered by using the
UP/DOWN keys (default is to search from low frequency to high but this
can be reversed). There is a knob on top of the radio which can be used
to search manually; this is very useful for fine-tuning (for example if
searching with the radio set to 5KHz steps it will often stop off
frequency when it detects a strong signal - the knob can be used to
accurately centre the tuning).
Knob-operation is also possible to step through memory channels in either
direction.
When stepping through memory chanels, pressing the MANUAL key then allows
you to step up or down either side of the memorised frequency in
whatever increments you choose. You can also change modes when in
MANUAL mode.

Any memory channel can be allocated as a priority frequency, which is
sampled every 2 seconds.

Practical Use
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

In practice, the RX is extremely sensitive - it receives fully quieting
signals from a cellular base-station over 2 miles away *without an
antenna*. Using an external dual-5/8 collinear for 2 meters does result
in slight intermodulation (this is to be expected - i am line of sight to
a paging TX and a FM broadcast mast) but the manufacturers have conveniently
fitted a 20dB attenuator, invoked by pressing a button, which removes
the problem. I can use this receiver in RF-hostile environments with little
or no desensitisation; it is superb in comparison with the Icom IC-R1
which desensed with just a 1/4-wave whip.... I can even use the
AR1000 with its supplied 'stubby' rubber antenna to listen to local FM
broadcast stations whilst working 2-meter packet, with no ill effects.
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Its *usable* sensitivity is far better than the IC-R1 in a practical sort of world. I do not have a lab to test 'ultimate' sensitivity but in comparison with a borrowed TH77E, the AR1000 stood up well - it could hear anything the '77 could.

Clearly, front-end filtering *CAN* be made tight without sacrificing sensitivity or frequency coverage.

Adjacent-channel selectivity is good, bearing in mind the amount of 12.5KHz channelling in use. Only on a couple of occasions has there been any adjacent-channel interference noted.

Now to the bad points.... the 'If only's. You knew it couldnt ALL be good!!!

Controls - well, the 'keyboard lock' is done through a key that has a raised lip round it to prevent it being pressed accidentally. If you are wearing gloves, it is impossible to press!
Secondly, there is a display illumination key - when pressed, you get 7 seconds of display light... not long enough to enter a frequency!
The display light is just that - a display light. In the dark you have to guess which keys are which, using touch.
Holding the 'display light' key down doesnt achieve anything, as the light still goes out after 7 seconds. If you are trying to enter a frequency in the dark, wearing gloves, you have problems. I would prefer the 'keyboard lock' and 'display light' functions to be done via small slide-switches, like on my old Regency.
Thirdly, power & batteries. The Nicads last about 4 hours with reasonable audio volume. No, its not 'nicad memory' thats getting me, as i have tried several sets of cells. If the radio had been made bigger, and used 'C' cells rather than 'AA' then it would have been better....
The external power jack is on the side of the radio, making the use of a 'drop in' charger impossible. Easy recharging in a mobile environment is therefore not possible.
Now if only the manufacturers had seen fit to install contact studs on the base of the radio.......

Finally, the last real gripe; when operating on the HF bands, it is usually impossible to tune a broadcast station accurately when you only have 5KHz steps available. a 1KHz or 0.5KHz step size would make life so much nicer.

Conclusions
~~~~~~~~~~~

Overall, I like it! The resistance to spurious intermodulation effects and superb sensitivity make up for the minor niggles regarding the keypad and illumination/lock controls. Now if they only made it take bigger nicads, designed a 'drop-in' charge facility, and gave it 0.5KHz scanner steps, it would be ideal.

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU
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479. My Review of the RF Concepts 2/70G HT Linear w/preamp

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 10:36:59 UTC
From: gary@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan10.103659.22128@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 4345

Just bought a RF Concepts 2/70G (2m/440 MHz w/preamp) linear for my HT (ICOM 24AT) so I thought I'd write a few words about it.

So what is there to say. If you have a 24AT HT you know that this baby really "cooks" running full power on 13.8v. In fact, I'm looking forward to using this as a hand warmer when it *really* gets cold here in Chicago. And, it is a good "timer" to disuade rambling QSOs that might otherwise be deemed monologues.

Seriously, the 24AT just can't effectively sink the heat generated by the 5+ watts of output on 13.8v. Also, I wanted to get a bit higher power for my car and getting the dual-band linear was cheaper than buying a dual-band mobile rig.

The power out is pretty much as expected. (Although my 24AT does seem a bit "low" on 440 MHz). Here are the results running the 24AT and linear into a dummy load.

2 meters
24AT power
setting 24AT (Watts) w/linear (Watts)
low1 .4 4.5
low2 1.5 15.0
low3 3.8 22.0
high 6.0 28.0

440 Mhz
low1 .2 2.6
low2 .7 6.5
low3 1.8 6.8
high 2.9 11.0

There are two models of the RF Concepts dual-band HT linear. One with, and the other without the preamp. The cost difference is about $20. I went for the preamp.

Amazingly, the preamp makes quite a bit of difference. In fact, its about a 2 to 3 S-unit difference. And, scanning with the preamp brings in stations that I couldn't even hear before.

Now For the Bad News......

SWR Protection

The user guide makes a big deal about high SWR and having the proper type of antenna attached. The "other" RF Concepts linears have high SWR stutdown protection. This unit seems not to have implemented high SWR

protection to the extent that the higher power RF Concepts linears have (such as the 170 Watt 2m unit). When the user manual makes that big of a deal about warning about high SWR - it scares me. Why not just spend the extra $$ to implement good SWR protection than fry the linear ? Accidents do happen - shorted coax or whatever.

Transmit Power Degradation

You can use your HT hooked into the linear with the linear power amp switched "off". (Pre-amp and linear are independent). In this case the signal is routed through the linears switching relays (mechanical) and out through the antenna jack. My initial measurements show that you may loose as much as 30% of your signal. Worst was 440 MHz band where I measured 2.9 watts out from the HT into a dummy load, and 2.0 watts out into a dummy load when routed through the linear powered down.

Receive Signal Strength Degradation

Insertion loss is about 1 S-unit on receive with the pre-amp switched off.

Conclusions

Power out on 2m is expected. My power out on the 24AT seems a bit low but I have no doubt that the RFC 2/70G would put out the rated power on 440Mhz if I had sufficient drive. (440 Mhz 5W in / 20W out; 2m 5W in / 30W out)

Insertion loss is a bit much both on transmit and receive with the linear and/or preamp turned off. But, why would anyone want NOT want to run the linear ? ... especially with the large number of power levels available on the 24AT. The preamp is another matter. In the city, the preamp will pull in alot of stray signals and intermod. For stations that you can already hear the 2-3 S-unit difference won't make any difference. But, as I mentioned, that 2-3 S-unit difference does make a big difference for stations that you can't hear at all - now. You probably won't be able to talk (transmit) to these people... but if you're into monitoring.. then you're all set.

The warranty is confusing. The AES catalog says 5 yrs and 6 mo on the RF transistors. The label on the box that the linear came in says 1 yr / 6 mo. And, the user manual had the entire page that discussed the warranty and return policy "crossed-out". I called Kantronics and in fact it is a 5yr/6mo warranty.

You get a schematic (always good for prying fingers) and a 2 page mini-lesson on RF amplifier design. If you want to mess with the RF peak detector, resistor divider and comparator circuit that trips the transmit relay on other than the factory set .4W then you'll find that the technical writer has not forgotten you.

All in all, I'm satisfied. I now have mobile-rig level power from my ICOM 24AT at 1/2 the price that a dual-band mobile rig would cost. And, I can now also carry on a QSO using my 24AT in low power without it suffering thermal meltdown or me suffering 3rd degree burns.

RF Concepts (Kantronics) 2/70G dual-band HT linear w/preamp - $239
from AES in Milwauke.

Gary
--
Gary Buchholz / KE9ZM Internet: gary@midway.uchicago.edu
University of Chicago Packet: KE9ZM@WB9MJN
Academic and Public Computing
1155 East 60'th St., Chicago, Ill. (312) 702-7611

480. Warning for "fly-weight" Uniden HR-2600 & HR2510

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 10:46:34 UTC
From: gary@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan10.104634.22307@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 4346

Caught this on Packet... Thought those people who tweak the power on
their fly-weight Unidens might want to know this.

============== Forwarded from Packet ==
Date: 26 Dec 90 17:43
Message-ID: <150@KB3ZW>
From: KB3ZW@KB3ZW
To: ALL@USA
Subject: UNIDEN HR-2600 **WARNING**
Path:
AF9M!WV9O!NQ9Q!KD9LP!N9BAC!KB8NH!KD8JR!N8ET!WB8LYF!N8FIS!WB8JUI!NO8M!WA8BXN!WB8B
II!KA8Z!KC8JN!NO3M!KA3NVP!W3KDC!W3YA!K3R
LI!KB3ZW

Greetings from KB3ZW... If you have an HR-2600 or for that matter an
HR-2510, you might better think twice. The fact of the matter is
if you increase the FM power to 50 watts using the CW power pot, and
or the AM power to 50 watts, you might want to plan on replacing
C17 on the output circuit. If the power on FM, and AM is increased
to approx. 40 watts, the capacitor will blow in about 30 seconds. I
think the capacitors are under rated. I replaced it with a 15pf
15kv cap, and observed that the toriods on the final output generate a
lot of heat.. DO NOT believe the SWR meter on the rig is not accurate.
I noticed when the SWR is actually 3 to 1, the meter only reads 1.5
to 1.
If you want to crank up the power, it would be better to
leave the power level on FM, and AM, about 20 watts and no more.
Although the heatsink can effectively dissipate heat generated by
20 watts, I would suggest one of those 12 volt fans that can be
purchased at Radio Shack, if you plan on going any higher on the
power output.
I put the 2600 on a spectrun analyzer after I replaced the
cap, and found a clean output. I took a chance on cranking the
FM power up to 50 watts, and found that when the outputs start
getting hot, the output starts to get a little dirty, and the
rig starts to draw current gradually. The specs on the final
output show that the device is only rated at 40 watts. If you want more
power on the HR, get an amp, and don't find out the hard way.

Any additional input, is greatly appreciated. And by the way, cranking
up the SSB power seems to be ok.....
Ta-Ta for now,
73's John. KB3ZW
================ end of mgs forwarded from Packet ============================

Gary
--
Gary Buchholz / KE9ZM Internet: gary@midway.uchicago.edu
University of Chicago Packet: KE9ZM@WB9MJN
Academic and Public Computing
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481. Kenwood SM-220 Monitor Scope

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 11:40:08 UTC
From: Pete_Simpson@dgc.ceo
Message-ID: <9101101140.AA00037@rtp40.dg.com>
Source record: 4347

Anyone out there have one of these things? It's the optional waveform monitor scope for the Kenwood TS-940 and TS-440 HF radios. I've got a chance to pick one up for a considerable discount (almost 50% off the $550 list) and I'm looking for advice and comments. BTW, the one I'm being offered includes the BS-8 panadaptor module.
Thanks & 73,
==========
Peter Simpson, KA1AXY
Data General Corp M/S E132
Westboro, MA 01580
(508) 870-9837
Pete_Simpson@MERCURY.MCEO.DG.COM

482. Homebrewing.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 13:10:08 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <10.Jan.91.13
Source record: 4348

Homebrewing can be much cheaper if you use 'salvage' techniques! Never throw anything away - it will always come in useful. Hanging around your local mobile-radio dealer will probably get you a few strange looks, but may also get you some ancient-but-usable high-band mobile rigs for next to nothing - these are an excellent source of PA transistors, filters, amplifiers etc, or you may be able to rebuild several such radios into one working rig.
Do not despise tube stuff! The old GE, Motorola etc. radios were built to take some pounding, and even the filthiest ones often come up clean after a cycle in the dishwasher(!) followed by gentle drying (borrow the XYL's hair-drier?) and theres plenty of room to add your own flavour to the chassis on top of whatever the maker originally intended.
If you are into HF, try digging out sixties-style tube CB sets - these are infinitely more understandable than solid-state synthesized equivalents, and have plenty of space under the chassis for your own creative urges to be fulfilled. AM CB sets can usually be phase-modulated with a varicap diode (or a tube reactance-modulator) across the crystals, and being tube based, will not expire if you forget to connect the antenna.
Add a 'Class C' PA made from an ex-TV sweep-tube, and you have a reasonable 10-meter FM/CW rig that can run nearly 100 watts....
Old tube broadcast-radios from garage sales can be converted to 160-meter AM transmitters particularly if you get a 'deluxe' model (convert one of the push-pull audio output tubes to a class 'C' PA, convert an IF stage to a driver stage, feed in the l.o. signal, and use the other push-pull audio tube and the output transformer as an AM modulator - typically you will get 10 watts of RF from a tube such as a 6V6 or 6BW6. Put a key in the PA cathode, and you have a 160M CW transmitter).
And of course, nobody ever BUYS an antenna(!); they make it, 'Plumbers delight' style out of aluminium irrigation pipes, copper plumbing, exhaust muffler clamps, scrap TV masts, old phone wire etc.

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

483. ham radio list

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 13:12:37 UTC
From: mlefebvr@IREQ.HYDRO.QC.CA
Message-ID: <9101101312.AA20851@sparc490>
Source record: 4349

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help
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484. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 13:35:55 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.91Jan10083555@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 4350
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

I spent 9 years with Tandy in various positions of lowlife, manager,
regional offices, even in R&D. I can't tell you what CURRENT policy is
but I can tell you what it has been in the past.

Radio Shack policy is not to force individuals to give name and address.
It is to be POLITELY REQUESTED, and if the customer refused, the sales
person was SUPPOSED to write refused on the ticket. This obviously
was before they installed the custom 1000 units as point of sale machines.
Stores do NOT get paid for names and addresses, employees do NOT get paid
for names and addresses. HOWEVER, a fixed percentage of store sales goes
for flyers, REGARDLESS of how many are actually mailed from Ft Worth.
This means managers are pressed to get as many as possible to get the
highest return on their advertising dollar.

Employees ARE rated on their percentage of names and addresses, or were
with the written tickets. And while they weren't paid, it wasn't uncommon
for District Managers to have 'contest' for this, giving small items for
the highest each month, and maybe stuff like a reveiver or even a computer
for the highest for the year.

With the advent of the point of sale system, control is taken from the
sales employee, but I bet there is a 'procedure' to say refused, but I'll
also bet thatnot 1 in 10 employees know how to do it at the terminal.

Mike Yetsko
Ex-Tandy

485. WEFAX question and comments

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 13:55:00 UTC
From: MEHARP01@ULKYVX.BITNET
Message-ID: <D81EB1CC7F9FC0305C@ulkyvx.bitnet>
Source record: 4351

I'm in the early stages of designing a WEFAX system for my shack. I have read Taggart's book (good info, his design is REALLY dated, more below) and have a pretty good understanding of what needs to happen in a WEFAX decoder.

Now i'm evaluating alternatives for a receiver. Scanners are out (except maybe the ICOM R9000 and with my lotto luck here lately, well....) so i'm looking at a dedicated receiver. I took Taggart's advice and got a Hamtronics catalog. I like the prices. My question is:

"Is Hamtronics stuff any good?"

Replies via personal EMAIL, summary for >5 responses.

Now, to respond to a couple of people who were asking about WEFAX decoders. IMHO, if you're going to do a lot of WEFAX, build a dedicated system. Tying up a PC to do this is kind of excessive. You can always modify the dedicated decoder to make the bitstream available serially to your computer for further processing/enhancement/storage/printing. For simple display, the scan convertor is a good idea.

My problem with Taggart's design is that, while granted it's cheap (6809's can be had for $3 from surplus places) it doesn't take advantage of some of the newer graphics chips and microcontrollers that can be had. The demodulator is really cheap to build. It just uses a couple of op-amps and an A/D converter.

I'm looking at replacing most of his CPU with a microcontroller and a CRT controller of some kind. Just add a surplus video monitor and a receiver for WEFAX decode in a standalone unit.

I noticed someone commented about using a DSP system for this. That would ideal since you could program "software" filters and maybe even do enhancement right there in the DSP chip. Unfortunately, my math background is not nearly adequate to DSP (after I complete undergrad work, i'm going to do something about that) so mine won't have that. I'd like to see a DSP-based WEFAX decoder if someone does do one.

I think a WEFAX decoder is a great homebrew project. The project is complex enough to be challenging and yet can be done with fairly modest components and equipment. Taggart's book is required reading for this project.

I look forward to comments from the net.

Mike Harpe, N4PLE
University of Louisville

486. Re: Transverter sources (Microwave Modules?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 13:56:25 UTC
From: barry@dgbt.doc.ca
Message-ID: <1991Jan10.135625.23237@dgbt.doc.ca>
Source record: 4352

From article <10076@pasteur.Berkeley.EDU>, by phil@east.Berkeley.EDU (Phil Lapsley):
> Try:
>
> Transverters Unlimited
> Box 6286, Station A
> Toronto, Ontario M5W 1P3
> Canada
> ATTN: Hans Peters
>
> They make a variety of UHF/VHF kits, including transverters. I have
> a set of their 900 MHz transverters for a pair of 'DSY modems I'm
> working on, but I haven't had time to get them running yet. They
> import their goods from SSB Electronics in Germany, and as a result,
> the instructions are in German with an English translation! The
> kits are complete, but Heathkit it ain't.

This info is a bit out of date, I'm afraid. I believe that Hans has shut down this operation (which was a one-man shop). However, a company called Sinclabs (associated with Sinclair Radio, a manufacturer of commercial antennas, duplexers, etc) is now marketing a line of transverters based on Hans' design. So far they only have 28/144 and 28/220 models, with a 70 cm unit coming soon. I don't have the address handy right now, but they've had ads in most of the recent ham mags.

Barry VE3JF

--
| Barry McLarnon Communications Research Center, Ottawa, ON, Canada |
| Internet: barry@dgbt.doc.ca |
| Packet BBS: VE3JF@VE3JF AMPRnet: barry@bbs.ve3jf [44.135.96.6] |

487. Re: Kenwood SM-220 Monitor Scope

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 13:57:30 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewse.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan10.135730.6985@cbnewse.att.com>
Source record: 4353

In article <9101101140.AA00037@rtp40.dg.com>, Pete_Simpson@dgc.ceo writes:
> Anyone out there have one of these things?... I've got a
> chance to pick one up for a considerable discount ....
> [it's] being offered includes the BS-8 panadaptor module.

Here is a reprint of an article I posted a few years ago:

A LOW COST PANADAPTOR
FOR THE R-7000

by Bob Parnass, AJ9S

A panadaptor, or spectrum display, is a device which portrays visually the signals in a part of the radio spectrum. Panadaptors allow radio listeners to "see" activity on a portion of band without requiring the listener to tune the receiver.

They are useful for detecting the presence of spread spectrum signals or "hidden" signals riding on a subcarrier of a main channel. Panadaptors are invaluable for detecting spurious emissions from transmitters, and unwanted products caused when 2 or more signals mix.

Panadaptors most often employ a cathode ray tube (CRT) for the display, and must be connected to the intermediate frequency (IF) amplifier stage of a receiver, at a point before filtering takes place.

The ICOM R-7000 2-2000 MHz receiver rear panel has a phono jack for wide band 10.7 MHz IF output. A DC voltage is also present at this connector and is used to power an ICOM TV accessory.

I've seen mention of 3 panadaptors for the R7000:

1. John Biro's article on retuning a Yaesu YO901 Multiscope panadaptor for 10.7 MHz, restricted bandwidth use. Selectable bandwidths of 20, 100, or 200 KHz are available.

2. The Sherwood Communications SCA-7000 signal monitor, priced at $1600, and reviewed in May 1987 "Monitoring Times".1 Bandwidth adjustable from 1 KHz - 1 MHz.

3. The Spectra-Display, priced at $350, which requires use of an external scope.2 Bandwidth adjustable from 200 KHz - 10 MHz. Optional preamplifier required for

12 MHz wide sweep.

In the past month, several Kenwood SM-220 monitor scope/panadaptors have appeared at hamfests selling in the $200 to $250 range. The Kenwood SM-220 can display transmitted or received signals. To add spectral display capability to the SM-220, one must purchase the optional BS-5 or BS-8 module, which consist of a printed circuit board, a steel enclosure, interconnecting cables, and a new graticule. The panadaptor module mounts inside the SM-220 cabinet.

The BS-5 is used with the TS520 and TS530 transceivers, which have an IF of 3.395 MHz. The BS-8 is used with the TS820 and TS830 transceivers, which have an IF of 8.830 MHz. Since the IF of the ICOM R7000 is 10.7 MHz, one must alter the panadaptor circuitry to accept 10.7 MHz input.

If you have any choice in the matter, get the BS-8, as it requires fewer changes than the BS-5, and may even require no changes at all!

The panadaptor module circuit consists of several stages, but only two are directly related to the IF frequency:

1. A crystal oscillator is used as a marker generator.

2. A voltage tuned oscillator is swept across the IF of the receiver, and employs a varicap diode, an inductor and capacitors.

The marker generator is not vital for panadaptor operation. It merely provides a single "pip" that one may use to center the display on the CRT screen, and is similar in purpose to the crystal calibrator in older receivers.

The marker generator circuits in the BS-5 and BS-8 are identical except for one crystal. One need only replace the 3.395 MHz crystal (in the BS-5), or 8.830 MHz crystal (in the BS-8) with a 10.7 MHz crystal to adapt the SM-220 marker to 10.7 MHz IF. I did not alter this stage, although I would if I had a 10.7 MHz crystal handy.

The voltage tuned oscillator is the stage that deserves our attention. The changes required depend on whether you have the BS-5 or BS-8 panadaptor module.

Changes for BS-5 Module

Change the following capacitors:

1. C231 from 1000 pf to 68 pf.

2. C232 from .01 uf to 1000 pf. (You can use the capacitor which used to be C231.)

3. C234 from 100 pf to 22 pf.

4. C236 from 47 pf to 22 pf.

5. C237 from 680 pf to 100 pf. (You can use the capacitor which used to be C234.)

Solder a 10 microhenry inductor in parallel with L204, a 20 microhenry inductor.

Changes for BS-8 Module

I haven't tried the BS-8 module, but encourage you to try using it as is, without modification unless necessary.

These steps are needed only if you cannot find settings of the side mounted aligment controls that get the display to behave as specified in the owner's manual:

1. Remove C233, the 33 pf disc capacitor, from the printed circuit board.

2. Replace coil L204, the 4.7 microhenry inductor, with a 6 or 7 microhenry inductor.

Alignment

Follow the alignment procedure in the SM-220 owner's manual to adjust the panadaptor. This consists of adjusting 2 potentiometers and 1 trimmer capacitor through holes thoughtfully provided in the side of the cabinet.

The alignment instructions rely on the use of the internal Marker Generator to generate a signal at the center of the passband. If you haven't converted the Marker Generator circuit, you can tune your receiver to a frequency with a signal present at a known frequency (like 162.550 MHz - the National Weather Service), and use that as a frequency standard.

Most of the time spent in aligment will be in alternate adjustments between the trimmer capacitor and the wide band sweep potentiometer, which interact with each other.

Wider Bandwidth

The SCAN WIDTH switch on the stock SM-220 can be set to display a 40 KHz or a 200 KHz wide picture. I adjusted my modified SM-220 to display a 100 KHz or a 500 KHz wide picture. By adjusting the controls on the side of the SM-220, wider bandwidths are possible, but wider bandwidths make it more difficult to resolve individual signals close to each other in frequency. As the bandwidth gets wider, the hor-

izontal sweep loses linearity, causing the graticule calibration lines to be inaccurate.

Connection to R-7000

As mentioned earlier, a DC voltage is present at the R-7000 IF output connector and is used to power an ICOM TV accessory. A direct connection between the R-7000 IF output connector and SM-220 would damage at least one of these units.

To block the DC voltage, a 0.1 microfarad capacitor was soldered inside the R-7000, between the IF output jack and the adjacent jack labeled "spare". Connection between the R-7000 and SM-220 is then made using a short length of RG-58/U coaxial cable, with one end plugged into the R-7000 "spare" jack, and the other end plugged into the rear of the SM-220.

This leaves the original IF output jack undisturbed so it can be used with the TV adaptor accessory.

Vertical Sensitivity

When I connected my modified SM-220 to my R7000, the SM-220 would display only the strongest of signals. To improve the display sensitivity, I inserted a 20 dB gain RF amplifier between the R7000 and SM-220. The amplifier was a spare Ameco PLF2 FET receiver preamp, adjusted for 10.7 MHz, but other amplifiers can be used, provided they have at least a 500 KHz bandwidth, and sufficient gain, at 10.7 MHz.

False Readings - Images

The SM-220 circuit is like a superheterodyne receiver. The panadaptor itself has a 455 KHz IF, and like other superheterodyne receivers with a low IF frequency, is prone to images.

An image is manifested as a false pip, which moves across the screen as the receiver is tuned, and is 910 KHz (twice the IF) away from the actual signal.

The images discussed here are in the SM-220, not in the receiver. Images are bothersome on the strongest signals, like those 300 watt paging transmitters that saturate the county with RF, belching out out strange digital noises or voices (now illegal to monitor).

Use With Other Receivers

The modified SM-220 can be used with other receivers having a 10.7 MHz IF. In other receivers, one would need to find the proper point in the IF stage (before filtering takes place), install a connector, then wire a DC blocking capacitor between the IF stage and connector.

---

1. Sherwood Communications, 1310 Industrial Highway,
Southampton, PA 19866. tel (215)357-9056.

2. Spectra-Display is sold by GTI Electronics, RD 1 Box
272, Lehighton, PA 18235. tel (717)386-4032.

--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihlpy!parnass (708)979-5414

488. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 14:16:48 UTC
From: ken@swbatl.sbc.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan10.141648.18258@swbatl.sbc.com>
Source record: 4354
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

I worked for several years at Radio Shack when I was in college, starting in the mid 70's and people were bitching about the name and address thing then too. Dont you guys like being on the RS mailing list? I do. It's nice to get the sale flyers before they hit the papers so you can visit the local RS store before they sell their entire stock of one unit. As for their new computer system, I love it. Once you get into 10 of 15 stores you never have to recite the old name and address again!

How about some reverse bashing? You know, not everyone behind a Radio Shack counter is an idiot. Of course, I guess it depends which side of the counter you're looking over. Anybody out there have an RS "Battery Club" card? Those were fantastic for placating irate customers- especially if you marked off the previous and current month and gave them 2 D-cells! And then there were the people who came in like clockwork for a free battery. It was fun to "forget" to mark off the card. You could usally tell which people would warn you of your mistake and which would slink out the door like they had just stolen the crown jewels.

I suppose none of you have ever stopped in to pick up your FREE flashlight. I always do- it's worth it just for the spare light bulb! One year (1975?) RS made the triple mistake (in St. Louis) of overprinting coupons, having an extended redemption date (12-31) AND understocking flashlights. You have never seen so many people so pi**ed off! I swear, they thought if they could force me to squat that flashlights would come popping out!

Oh well! I'll give this subject line a couple more days before it joins the KILL file.
-Ken WB0QNA

489. operating in St. Thomas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 14:18:10 UTC
From: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
Message-ID: <130@canada.sbi.com>
Source record: 4355

Hi,
sometime in the near future I will be visiting ST. Thomas in the
U.S. Virgin Islands for vacation with the xyl to celebrate our 15th
anniversary. I will be taking my 2meter ht with me.

I was wondering :

1) Does anyone have the repeater frequencies and splits
used on the island ???

2) Does anyone know of someone who I could contact to
learn more about hamming on the island and
perhaps guest operating on an hf rig ???

3) Does anyone know what the proper way of signing is
there if I want to use portable xxxx, or
a kb2gcg/xxxx. I know it is no longer required
(please let's NOT get into that whole discussion)
but it would be kind of neat to let people know
where I was operating from via call sign.

Thanks in advance for your help.

Jerry Simonowits
Salomon Technology Services, Inc.
Internetworking & Support Group
Phone: 201-896-7330
Email: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
(KB2GCG)

490. Re: Radio Shack Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 14:20:37 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <425@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 4356

In article <1250323@hpnmdla.HP.COM>, alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
> In rec.ham-radio, onder@ISI.EDU (Bruce Onder) writes:
>
> >> I complain VERY loudly whenever they refuse to accept a cash
> >>transaction. Has anything changed? Ha!
>
> >I assume this is for their flyer mailing list? Make something up.
> >Usually, it's easier to work around a problem than bash your head
> >against it.
>
> One I have used in the past is:
>
> Hiram Maxim
> 225 Main St.
> Newington, CT 06111

Ah, so _that's_ why we get that large stack of RS flyers addressed
to HPM!

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

491. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 14:23:53 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.91Jan10092353@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 4357
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

As a followup, I just found out from another posting in another group, the point of sale system in the RS store DOES have a way to refuse the name and address. Just hit <F3> and the system will not use it.

On another note, I went into a local RS and the guy was rushed and DIDN'T ask for my name and address, he just hit a random phone number and selected the first name. Some may like this, but what about returns and/or refunds? What about a warrantee if the purchase was bad? Should be no problem, but hey, it COULD be a piss. Also, what if I needed that receipt to get company re-imbursement? That pissed me off even more.

Mike Yetsko
InterLan

492. Help with HAMCOMM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 14:27:25 UTC
From: mlefebvr@ireq.hydro.qc.ca
Message-ID: <4715@s3.ireq.hydro.qc.ca>
Source record: 4358
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

I need a little help with the RTTY program Ham Comm.

1) it does not seem possible to select COM1 or COM3 from the menus. Why?
2) the program locks up my laptop quite often. Has anybody had the same type of problem ?
3) is there some kind of extra documentation file available somewhere ? the program looks very nice but the help file is very short.

Thanks, Marc.
mlefebvr@ireq.hydro.qc.ca

--
Marc Lefebvre, IREQ: Institut de Recherche d'Hydro-Quebec
Analyste Informatique. 1802 Montee Ste-Julie, Varennes,
Prov. Quebec, CANADA J3X 1S1.
mlefebvr@ireq.hydro.qc.ca Tel: 514 652-8554 fax: 514 652-8555

493. Re: Call sign info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 15:39:23 UTC
From: pbhx@midway.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan10.153923.27096@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 4360

In article <10747@lanl.gov> stevens@mpx1.lampf.lanl.gov (Stevens, Thaddeus C.) writes:
> Does anyone out there know if the call sign information for hams (
> i.e. call sign, name, address) is available electronically somewhere
> and how to access it ???

If you have hard-wired (not dialup) access from your machine to the net, give the command:

telnet marvin.cs.buffalo.edu 2000

or if it doesn't "know" about marvin try:

telnet 128.205.32.4 2000

Then type 'help" for instuctions. The data is 15 months old but should be updated soon.

Peter B. Hayward WX9T
University of Chicago Computing Organizations

494. Re: Radio Shack Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 15:51:41 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan10.155141.7877@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 4361

In article <1991Jan9.224747.8051@mozart.amd.com> reed@mozart.amd.com (David F. Reed) writes:
>>In rec.ham-radio, onder@ISI.EDU (Bruce Onder) writes:
>>
>>>> I complain VERY loudly whenever they refuse to accept a cash
>>>>transaction. Has anything changed? Ha!
>>
>Last time I looked at U.S. currency (printed), on the face side, there
>was a statement "THIS NOTE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE"
>which, when confronted with RS hassle, was pointed out to them, they acquiesed
>to it (admittedly, with the asking of use of phone to call the treasury dept.,
>and police, since it is a law...
>
>I suppose they could have exercized their right to refuse my business...
>

No. If they advertise something for sale or display it with a price
on it, they have to actually sell it to anyone who offers to pay that
price. Otherwise it's misrepresentation.

495. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 15:55:52 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan10.155552.7988@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 4362

In article <655@chiton.ucsd.edu> rec@chiton (Richard Currier) writes:
>In article <1991Jan8.053536.11635@athena.cs.uga.edu> mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:
>>I, too, would like to encourage homebrewing. (The CW debate convinced
>>me that ham radio has *already* turned into CB, i.e., near 100%
>>appliance operation, with Morse code rather than technical knowledge
>>as the hams' claim to fame!)
>
>Sorry Michael but if you do your homework you will find that the largest number
>of people who are into homebrewing on the HF bands start out by building simple
>CW gear. If you take the time to actually talk to the people that you will
>find hanging around the QRP CW frequencies it is there that you will find some
>of the most technically proficient hams on the bands. Its too bad that your
>anti-CW attitude will always prevent you from meeting the kind of people you say

Huh? You're attributing to me attitudes and beliefs that I don't have.

I *do* use CW. Anti-CW attitude? Well, I don't think CW is the only mode
that exists any more, but I use it and fully appreciate its technical
advantages.

Why the knee-jerk reaction?

I don't advocate "destroying" CW in any way, shape, or form.
All I advocate is a reduction of Morse code exam *requirements*.
Let CW stand on its technical merits rather than forcing people to
master it (we don't force people to use any other mode).

496. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 15:58:26 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan10.155826.8069@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 4363

In article <657@chiton.ucsd.edu> rec@chiton (Richard Currier) writes:
>In article <1991Jan8.172554.17706@athena.cs.uga.edu> mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:
>>
>>That's what Extra Class *ought* to be. Away with all this fast CW snobbery!
>>REAL hams know how to build radios!!!
>
>Sorry to keep harping on the point, but most homebrewers start out by building
>simple CW rigs. There are many reasons for this but the bottom line is if you
>want to build radios for HF operation you will have a very hard time maintain-
>ing your anti-CW attitude. The only snobbery is in your own mind. Please give
>the mode a break. CW OPs are the least elitest, most open minded group of hams
>you will find. Don't take my word for it. Break out your key and give it a try.
>

We should perhaps continue this on 21.060.
I'm not the character you think you're arguing with.
I'm into QRP CW and homebrewing!

What I meant by "fast CW snobbery" was the attitude -- very widely
expressed in the no-code debate -- that "I can receive 20 wpm and that
makes me a superior person and knowing how a radio works has nothing
to do with it!!!" And there *are* plenty of people with that attitude,
who think they "earn" ham privileges merely through fast code speed.
You do not appear to be one of them, but they do exist.

497. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 16:09:45 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan10.160945.8229@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 4364

In article <655@chiton.ucsd.edu> rec@chiton (Richard Currier) writes:
>In article <1991Jan8.053536.11635@athena.cs.uga.edu> mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:
>>I, too, would like to encourage homebrewing. (The CW debate convinced
>>me that ham radio has *already* turned into CB, i.e., near 100%
>>appliance operation, with Morse code rather than technical knowledge
>>as the hams' claim to fame!)
>
>Sorry Michael but if you do your homework you will find that the largest number
>of people who are into homebrewing on the HF bands start out by building simple
>CW gear. If you take the time to actually talk to the people that you will
>find hanging around the QRP CW frequencies it is there that you will find some
>of the most technically proficient hams on the bands. Its too bad that your
>anti-CW attitude will always prevent you from meeting the kind of people you say
>you want to see more of in Amateur Radio. Well, they are already there and they
>would be happy to see you join them. Please give yourself a break, get out your
>key and explore the opportunities that exist on the CW bands before you write
>the mode off as useless or worse, actively join the ranks of those trying to
>destroy it.

OM, those are gratuitous insults. I am *not* the kind of person you
are calling me. I am *not* ignorant of the things you say I am ignorant of.

My point was that Morse code is NO SUBSTITUTE for technical knowledge.
You apparently agree with this. So why the flaming????

Please post an apology.

de N4TMI (QRP CW op)

498. Re: Advanced class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 16:38:42 UTC
From: pbhx@midway.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan10.163842.28480@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 4366

In article <memo.664696@lynx.northeastern.edu>
sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu writes:
> First, my situation. The radio club at Northeastern
> University, which I am a part of, has a copy of the 2nd Edition ARRL
> Advanced class license manual. Now, the manual says that it should not
be
> used to study for exams given after October 1990 because of question pool
> changes to the exam. My question to anyone who can help is, are the
> changes to the question pool so great that I would need to purchase the
> 3rd edition from the ARRL for the updated questions, or could those
people
> who are part of this journal supply me with the changes made to the
> question pool?

Soapbox mode on..

If I recall, the manual costs $6. Splurge (you will probably want to
keep it anyway.)

Soapbox mode off...

The changes are minor.

Peter B. Hayward WX9T
University of Chicago Computing Organizations

499. Re: HELP with mike cord

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 16:43:46 UTC
From: fel@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <10510014@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 4367

It's preventive medicine, rather than a cure, but......

If you never turn the mike over (observe the way you pick up & put down the mike -- you'll be surprised) or (if you have a long telephone handset cord) do the same thing by stepping over the cord (i.e. walking in a circle), then the cord will take a very long time to kink. Ideally, never.

However, to me the prevention is worse than the problem. Paying enough attention to my (habitual) mike-handling takes more effort than periodically unkinking the cord.

Such is life. -73 Skip AA6WK

500. HOMEBREW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 17:22:55 UTC
From: cfishman@PICA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9101101222.aa02214@FSAC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 4371

There has been interest by some or one netter to build a 2 meter
tranceiver.... It can be done easily and cheaply using some
modern Intergrated Circuits from our friends at Motorola.

You can build the transmitter from a MC2833 Low Power FM Transmitter
System and the receiver from a MC 3362 Low Power Dual Conversion
FM Receiver chip. Recomend that you get the Motorola Linear and
Interface Integrated Circuits handbook DL128 REV 3 It has lots
of interesting things.

If you need any help call or e-mail me direct I'll be glad to help.
I am basically a RF type and will be glad to check out your transmitter
before you put it on the air.

I can help you out with parts and data sheets as necessary.

Clark Fishman WA2UNN

e-mail: cfishman@pica.army.mil

phone DAY: 201-724-6041 or 7956

NIGHT: 908-852-7416 (908 is a new New Jersey area code)

501. Re: Cushcraft R5 vs. Butternut Vertical

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 17:31:38 UTC
From: phil@hansen.NCD.COM
Message-ID: <3280@lupine.NCD.COM>
Source record: 4372

Recently I installed the 12/17 meter kit to the antenna. What a disappointment, same problem.

So if I was to do it all over, I would get the R5 for 10,12,15,17,20 meter operations and put up a wire antenna (sloper, long wire, etc) for 40 & 80 meters. This combination will give you better performance on all bands than the Butternut...

Have fun!

Phil
KJ6NN

502. Argh: Outbacker mod needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 17:35:48 UTC
From: obrien@aero.aero.org
Message-ID: <96643@aerospace.AERO.ORG>
Source record: 4373

Someone recently (but not TOO recently!) posted a mod to the Outbacker where you replace the tuning whip at the top with a much longer one for another antenna, then plug the loading cord into a different hole.

I now need that article, and it's expired on our system. Could someone (like the original author, maybe!) forward it to me? I'm asking on behalf of Steve Roberts, of Winnebiko fame.

--
Mike O'Brien
obrien@aerospace.aero.org

503. IC-u2 mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 17:36:25 UTC
From: luru@stekt.oulu.fi
Message-ID: <LURU.91Jan10183625@stekt.oulu.fi>
Source record: 4374

Where can I get instructions for the known modifications for various
VHF/UHF radios?

More specifically: Is it possible to get BOTH standard 12.5/25 MHz
step and "unlimited coverage RX" simultaneously on an IC-u2?

I have a modified IC-u2ET which steps by 5 kHz only when the band
limits have been removed, and I'd love to get either 12.5 kHz or 25 kHz
step for convenience.

Thank you.

Luru
--
///
o-o Ham Radio Operators Do It In Higher Frequency
o

504. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 17:48:56 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <0NkkV5w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 4375
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

yetsko@interlan.interlan.com (Mike Yetsko) writes:

> Stores do NOT get paid for names and addresses, employees do NOT get paid
> for names and addresses.

So, the employee who told me this LIED? What a novel concept.

> for District Managers to have 'contest' for this, giving small items for
> the highest each month, and maybe stuff like a reveiver or even a computer
^^^^^^^^
> for the highest for the year.

They use this to revive from a customer who punches them out for
demanding a name and address? :-)

505. The possible demise of DRSI (rumor?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 17:50:36 UTC
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <226@platypus.uofs.edu>
Source record: 4376
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

I have been told by a local ham that there is a rumor circulating that
DRSI has filed for bankruptcy.

Can anyone confirm/dis-prove this??

If it is true, is there anyone located near DRSI that could find out if
they have a lot of cards to liquidate. I for one would still buy their
cards and will greatly miss them when they are gone.

bill KB3YV

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

506. Re: Codeless Tech??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 17:53:35 UTC
From: murray@sun13.scri.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <1871@sun13.scri.fsu.edu>
Source record: 4427

In article <1250325@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>In rec.ham-radio, d_reeves@oxy.edu (Bryan Douglas Reeves) writes:
>
>(But it has to be before 3 certified VE's, not the 2 general-class hams
>required for Novice)

Hmm.. I didn't think of this earlier.. Please excuse the possible creative misinterpretation that follows...

Scenario: I pass elements 2+3A in Thomasville GA in mid-February (soonest nearby testing) and fail my 1A (I'm going to try for it even though my comprehension isn't good enough yet @ 5wpm) and apply for my 30MHz+ Tech. In March (next local testing date) I pass 1A in front of two Generals. Can I then apply for a Novice, thereby gaining HF privs? Or reapply for a full Tech? (with new call letters, maybe?)

I'm only wondering. I assume it's a bit more difficult to find three VE's than it is to get two Generals. (Q: are the three VE's required because of the CSCE?)

This should probably have been posted to rec.ham-radio.policy :-) :-)

>AL N1AL

--
Disclaimer: Yeah, right, like you really believe I run this place.
John R. Murray | "Never code anything
murray@vsjrm.scri.fsu.edu | bigger than your head.."
Supercomputer Research Inst.| - Me

507. gateway to mcimail

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 18:10:52 UTC
From: trop@hls.com
Message-ID: <9101101810.AA18546@hls.com>
Source record: 4428

Could someone please supply the path to mcimail. I'm not able to
find the gateway system.

73s...trop

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV	trop@hls.com
Sr. Technical Instructor	...uunet!lanslide.hls.com!trop
Hughes LAN Systems	
(415) 966-7915	1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch
Mountain View, CA 94043	The preceding drivel is entirely my own!

Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antenna bristles with the energy
Emotional feedback on timeless wavelength, bearing a gift beyond price....
Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

508. How to find WB8ECC?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 18:22:18 UTC
From: Bob_Dixon@osu.edu
Message-ID: <CMM.0.88.663531738.rdixon@magnus.ircc.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 4429

I am the QSL manager for the 8E callsigns. I have about 100 cards for
WB8ECC, and they are still coming in. He has never sent in any envelopes,
but I would like to ask him to do so. But he has not been listed in
recent callbooks.
Is he a pirate?
Is his license expired and he doesn't know it?
Are the FCC files fouled up?
Other possibilities?
How can I find out if this call was ever issued, and to whom?
From looking at the comments on the cards, I know his name is Jim,
and he lives in St Mary's, W Va. He works 15 and 20 ssb and cw, and
apparently ragchews, based on some of the lengthy notes written on the
cards.
Any help in finding this guy would be most appreciated.

Bob Dixon
W8ERD

509. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 18:23:40 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <658@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4430

In article <1991Jan10.155826.8069@athena.cs.uga.edu> mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:
>
>We should perhaps continue this on 21.060.
>I'm not the character you think you're arguing with.
>I'm into QRP CW and homebrewing!
>
If I have misunderstood you please accept my apologies and I'll look for you on the bands. However, let me reply to your next statement.
>
>What I meant by "fast CW snobbery" was the attitude -- very widely
>expressed in the no-code debate -- that "I can receive 20 wpm and that
>makes me a superior person and knowing how a radio works has nothing
>to do with it!!!" And there *are* plenty of people with that attitude,
>who think they "earn" ham privileges merely through fast code speed.
>You do not appear to be one of them, but they do exist.

I honestly have never, in several years of reading this group read a posting that expressed overt "fast CW snobbery". I read fast and I read everything in this group and I have just not seen that attitude here. Now I'm not impuning your integrity, maybe we are just reading different things into the same postings. Since you do work CW I know you will attest to the fact that the people you meet on CW are overwhelmingly supportive of anyone they find on the bands regardless of their code speed. Most CW OPs are quietly fearful that CW IS dying and any signal heard on the CW bands is precious and anyone who is going through the pain of operating at less than 20 WPM is a hero to be praised for his effort and cultivated with great care and patience. No one who loves working CW would ever intentionally alienate a slower speed operator by a rude, snobby attitude. Thats one reason I work CW. As a Novice class OP every time I got on the air I was covered by Extra class signals like flies on a cheap suit. They made me feel like a valued member of the Amateur Radio Service as I stumbled along, slow and sloppy. But I kept coming back because the people I met made me feel good about the effort I was putting in and I trusted them when they said if I persisted I would break through to a level of operating ease that would make CW a pure joy. They were right and now I feel an obligation to pass on the kindness that was shown to me.

If you are running into "fast CW snobs" I would venture to say they are probably people who just passed the test and threw away their key. They wouldn't last long on the CW bands. Anyone who deliberately treats slow speed OPs rudely will find it hard to scare up a QSO after a while. If I meet them in person, they might find it hard to hold their mike with broken fingers.

And I SUPPORT the new FCC ruling on the no-code licence above 30 Mhz. I say welcome to all the new hams it will bring in and forgive me if I keep trying

to stuff a key in your hand when your not looking. B-)

AA6PN
--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

510. Re: Rank beginner seeks advice

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 18:32:23 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1946@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 4431

In article <27768.278ae3bb@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu> heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu (Doug Heacock) writes:
>My dad was a ham some 30 years ago (before I was eight I had already
>spent many hours leaning over his shoulder as he assembled various
>components--I grew to love the smell of soldering), and I'm interested
>in getting started. I know a little about electronics and I've built
>some audio stuff, and I'm willing to learn Morse code. I want to
>start simple, and I really want to build my own gear, if possible.
>Can anyone here point me in the "right" direction? What do I need for
>a first rig? Where can I get the schematics, plans, etc.?

The first stop is always the ARRL Handbook. Next are the four design "notebooks" by W1FB Doug DeMaw. After that you should be prepared to tackle the more dubious projects in the ham magazines and start designing your own projects. Check your local ham store or the ARRL for these materials.

Gary KE4ZV

511. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 18:35:54 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <660@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4433

In article <1991Jan10.160945.8229@athena.cs.uga.edu> mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:
>OM, those are gratuitous insults. I am *not* the kind of person you
>are calling me. I am *not* ignorant of the things you say I am ignorant of.
>
>My point was that Morse code is NO SUBSTITUTE for technical knowledge.
>You apparently agree with this. So why the flaming????
>
>Please post an apology.

I do apologize Michael. I seem to have read things into your posting that were not there. Sorry, and I DO agree with your point on technical knowledge.

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

512. Other's view of codefree

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 18:41:05 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1045.278C6E60@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4434

> From: stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley)
> Date: 10 Jan 91 02:29:26 GMT
> Organization: Not BIFF At All (NBAA)
> Message-ID: <R4DJV3w163w@phoenix.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
>
> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs), in
> <1042.278B5502@w8grt.fidonet.org> writes:
>
> > The following is part of the text of an article that appearred this week
> in
> > FidoNews <tm>, the weekly newsletter of the amateur computer network
> called
> > Fidonet <tm>. I am reproducing it here to demonstrate that the fears that
> only
> > radical outlaw CB'ers will be attracted by the codefree license are
> > unfounded.
> >
> > [long recap of the new license and discussion of what ham radio is --
> > deleted]
>
> Unfortunately, nothing in the Fidonet document indicated that ANYONE
> was interested. Not even the author made any indication that he was
> interested in amateur radio.
>
> So, since the Fido document doesn't show that anyone is attracted,
> then it does not demonstrate that any fears are unfounded. It may still
> be that only radical outlaw CB'ers will be attracted. The Fido post
> didn't
> say any Fido people were.

"Attracted" = "Their curiosity is aroused".

Sheesh!

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

513. Re: Passive Reflectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 18:50:22 UTC
From: svec@motcid.UUCP
Message-ID: <5533@feldspar2.UUCP>
Source record: 4435

I recently spent a half-day in a hospital emergency room and saw they had an inverted 17" antenna hanging from the ceiling which appeared to have a co-ax running to the outside of the hospital hooked to another similar antenna. I did not trace the coax to see if there were any modules of any sort along the way but it was my thought that this was to help RF get in/out of the ER when paramedics come in with their HTs... any comments from anyone who knows for sure are welcome???

--

Larry Svec - KD9OF
home: 708-526-1256 e-mail: uunet!motcid!svecl VHF: 145.150-
work: 708-632-5259 fax: 708-632-2413, -3741 UHF: 443.575+
"I know everything... even some things that are true!"

514. Re: Is a passive reflector ever a "transmitter"?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 18:51:14 UTC
From: wayne@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500082@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 4436

Seems to me that the proposed arrangement ought to be legal. To carry the situation to a ludicrous extreme, consider the undriven elements on a yagi. They influence, and are influenced by, the radiation from the rest of the antenna assembly. It could be argued that your two antennas connected by a length of coax are nothing more than part of your overall antenna system.

515. Crystal CW portable

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 18:53:08 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <0mNkV8w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 4437

The group Emergency Services Officer for this Civil Air Patrol group had made a suggestion/request dealing with the use of CW by ground teams who are in mountainous areas not well served by VHF FM.

Basically, is there commercially available a crystal-controlled, portable CW transceiver that will operate on 4, 7 and 12 MHz? It needs to be light and small enough to be a minimal load to a person in mountainous terrain. It should use easily available batteries. I think there is a military device like this, used by Special Forces teams. Is this available through surplus channels, and does anyone know what the mil designator is?

I would like to stay away from homebrew, but that may turn out to be the only option.

To preclude the legal questioning: these units need not be type certified as they will be certified by a commercial licensee for use by legally licensed CAP members. There will be a waiver to allow CW use prior to them being used.

516. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 19:07:35 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <47955@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 4439

gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:

>Or even better, use a pentagrid converter tube with the tube serving
>rentrantly as AF amp, oscillator, tripler, and final. :-) :-)

Reentrant? Where do I find an electron push-down stack?
I couldn't even find a 6SA7 or 12SA7 anymore around the Silicon
Gulch, unless you are talking about the *modern* 6BE6 :-) :-)

HI,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

517. Re: Ramsey kits

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 19:26:08 UTC
From: jeff@xanadu.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan10.192608.12783@xanadu.com>
Source record: 4440

In article <142708.22800@timbuk.cray.com> wws@raphael.cray.com (Walter Spector) writes:
>> They make a variety of UHF/VHF kits, including transverters. I have
>
>Speaking of kits, when I was at the 'Q'* the other day they had some neat
>little kits made by Ramsey Electronics for $25-$35 each. Has anyone tried
>building these things?
>
>Walt Spector
>(wws@renaissance.cray.com)
>Sunnyvale, California
>_._ _._ _.... _. ._.
>

I built the 2 meter receiver that is ne602 based. It works but the squelch doesn't (though I made work after looking at the spec in the motorola book) and it really needs a preamp. Though for ~$20 what do you expect. Other than that the parts/board/instructions are pretty good. I was considering building there 2 meter amplifier but I might do it with a module, which I hear are easy to use and may have better performance.

Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)
AMIX Corporation 2345 Yale Street Palo Alto, CA 94306
jeff@markets.amix.com, {uunet,sun}!markets!jeff, N6ZFX@N6IIU.#NOCAL.CA.USA

518. Re: gateway to mcimail

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 19:29:52 UTC
From: sonny@charybdis.harris-atd.com
Message-ID: <5224@trantor.harris-atd.com>
Source record: 4441

In article <9101101810.AA18546@hls.com> trop@hls.com (Troy T. Pummill) writes:
>
>Could someone please supply the path to mcimail. I'm not able to
>find the gateway system.
>
This derived from John J. Chew's Inter-Network Mail Guide:

FROM: internet
TO: mci
RECIPIENT: John Smith (123-4567)
send to "1234567@mcimail.com"
or send to "JSMITH@mcimail.com" if "JSMITH" is unique
or send to "John_Smith@mcimail.com" if "John Smith" is unique - note the
underscore!
or send to "John_Smith/1234567@mcimail.com" if "John Smith" is NOT unique

----
Bob Davis, UofALA alum \\ INTERNET: sonny@trantor.harris-atd.com | _ _ |
Harris Corporation, ESS \\ UUCP: ...!uunet!x102a!trantor!sonny |_| |_| | |
Advanced Technology Dept.\\ AETHER: K4VNO |==============|_/\/\/\|_|
PO Box 37, MS 3A/1912 \\ VOICE: (407) 727-5886 | I SPEAK ONLY | |_| |_| |
Melbourne, FL 32902 \\ FAX: (407) 729-2537 | FOR MYSELF. |_________|

519. Re: CAPACITORS, RESONNANT FREQUENCY, R7000 to NRD 525

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 19:39:24 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230060@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 4442

>>With that said, let's just choose a cap which will meet the requirement of
>>low impedance at 10.7 MHz. For the cap to be 1 ohm or less at this frequency,
>>it should be greater than about 150 nF (0.15 uF). You also want a cap of
>>this value that can still be expected to be a cap at this frequency; in other

>Your decimal point slipped. It's actually 15 nF (0.015 uF).

Oops. Right! (Damn "scientific" mode on the old - and I do mean old - 19C).
Well, anyway, the 0.2 uF value suggested would just work that much better -
if you can find one that's still a cap at that frequency. :-)

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

520. Re: Is a passive reflector ever a "transmitter"?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 19:44:31 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <1912@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 4443

In article <1250324@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:

>My brothers and I have been wondering about a way for us to communicate
>simplex (sort of) on VHF or UHF. They live in Marin County shielded from
>the Bay by hills. I live in San Jose. They have access to a hill-top
>...
>But what about this? What if we put a beam on the hill pointed to a beam on
>their house, then ran a length of coax to another beam on the hill pointing
>toward San Jose. The connected beams on the hill collect and re-radiate (to
>some degree) the signals between us. I have yet to drag out the Handbook and
>try to figure whether such a system would really accomplish anything in terms
>of significant re-radiation, but it seems at first glance that there might be
>a fair amount given the proximity of their house to the hill.

I went through the path loss calculations a few years ago, and, to my surprise,
discovered that this can actually work, under the right conditions.

I would think that any kind of passive reflector/reradiator would be
perfectly legal. You could even do it for a commercial broadcast TV/FM
signal. A friend of mine did this, but he added a preamp between the
two antennas. Seems to me this would not be legit.

This kind of thing is supposedly really done to provide TV/radio to
valleys otherwise shielded. Sometimes refered to as a "Passive
Repeater" or a "Beam bender".

I heard this from a broadcast TV engineer who was looking into the ham
applications of it.

jv

"Baby, It might sound dodgy now
But it, sounds, great, when you're dead" -- Robin Hitchcock

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

521. Others' view of codefree

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 19:45:18 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9101101945.AA20490@tilde>
Source record: 4444

From <jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)> I read:

Subject: Others' view of codefree

>The following is part of the text of an article that appearred this week in
>FidoNews <tm>, the weekly newsletter of the amateur computer network called
>Fidonet <tm>. I am reproducing it here to demonstrate that the fears that only
>radical outlaw CB'ers will be attracted by the codefree license are unfounded.

(selected passages of FIDONET IN 1991 text deleted)

I read the entire thing twice, and I found nothing whatever to suggest that
"fears that only outlaw CB'ers will be attracted by the codefree license
are unfounded".

What I did infer was that there are a lot of technically-inclined computer
hobbyists who don't seem to be interested in Amateur Radio.

Also, here is an interesting comment that seems to bear out my previously-
voiced contention that many computer enthusiasts have found Amateur Radio
to be just another peripheral, a substitute for land-line connections so
to speak, and thereby avoid long-distance phone charges.

> 2) There are no long distance charges in amateur radio. Thus,
> it may have great appeal to those in rural areas. Those using
> amateur radio for data transmission need not be quite so
> concerned with shaving every last byte off of a transmission in
> order to save phone charges (I'm not saying that efficient
> protocols should not be used, but it's simply not going to be
> quite as big a concern). The fact that phone charges are not
> an issue may mean that there are fundamental differences in the
> way traffic is moved via amateur radio.

and the article goes on to point out that *radio* hobbyists seem only to
want to talk about their hobby:

> 4) Again, I must point out that I'm not an amateur, but it
> seems that one of the problems with amateur radio is that many
> hams seem to want to talk only about amateur radio, and nothing
> else! We have those types in Fidonet, too, of course - the
> folks that participate only in the computer- and
> communications-oriented conferences. But in Fidonet, there are
> conferences on a fairly wide range of other subjects as well.
> I'm not sure if amateur radio has this diversity now, but if it
> doesn't it probably will.

Radio hobbyists will probably still talk mostly about *radio*. Computer hobbyists using Amateur Radio as a connecting medium will probably continue to discuss their own areas of major interest.

> But now that the psychological barrier of the code has been removed,
> (some deleted for effect)
> This cross-pollination of the two technologies could ultimately
> affect us in ways we don't yet realize.

This profound statement may still be ringing in our ears years from now. IMHO, there is going to have to be some compromise on both sides for it to occur. Both the OF's and the NF's need to realize that this is the joining of two hobbies: computers and radio; and each *should* be willing to become knowledgeable (at least marginally) in the other "technology". Which means that each should be willing to abide by the other's rules without all this finger-pointing and name-calling.

This is going to be important in order for Amateur Radio *not* to become CB-ized (not the same as Jim's allusion to fears of outlaw CB'ers coming into the hobby); and for Amateur Radio not to cease to exist as a hobby medium for *radio* hobbyists.

73,
Dube N5PDK

"Why waste time learning, when ignorance is instantaneous?" -Hobbes

522. Re: Subj: Re: An Outside Viewpoint

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 19:55:41 UTC
From: spexet@ux.acs.umn.edu
Message-ID: <3026@ux.acs.umn.edu>
Source record: 4445

In article <755@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>This reminds me....I have heard that if some minor part on the motherboard
>of your average clone computer fails (say a DIODE, which costs about 9 cents)
>that NO ONE who you take your PC to for repair will ever replace the
>diode. They always charge you for a NEW MOTHERBOARD, since a failure on
>the motherboard is regarded as too complex, and they never attempt
>component level troubleshooting on these things anyway.
>
>Is this true?

In many cases, yes. I would bet that the average computer repair shop (not just a clone shop, this goes for the major brands such as IBM, Apple, etc.) will not go into any more detail than, say, replacing a motherboard.

What usually happens to a machine with a problem is this: The machine is brought in for service. Then the cause of the problem is localized to a few major components, i.e. disk drive, motherboard, power supply, etc. Then the troubled component is replaced with a good one. The troubled component is then usually sent back to the manufacturer for rebuilding.

On some components, i.e. the motherboard, it takes less time (and money, at the rates most service people charge) to just replace the component, since it might take a while to find the problem on, say, a bad motherboard.

>Tad Cook
>Seattle, WA
>Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
>Phone: 206/527-4089
>MCI Mail: 3288544
>Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
>USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
>or, tad@ssc.UUCP

-D. Robert Spexet II, Post Office Box 14909, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414-0909
Internet: spexet@ux.acs.umn.edu
BITNET: spexet@umnacux.BITNET
UUCP: rutgers!umn-cs!ux.acs.umn.edu!spexet

523. Re: Homebrewing.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 20:02:31 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250327@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 4446

In rec.ham-radio, k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller) writes:

>A Voltmeter measures Volts.

>A Potentiometer measures potentios.

>See any hamfest for bargains on potentios.

>See me when you ;find a use for them.

I also have a batch of milli's and kilo's to measure.

AL N1AL

524. Homebrewing & CW proficency

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 20:05:04 UTC
From: enders@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <7482@plains.NoDak.edu>
Source record: 4447

I have to agree with some of the discussion going on
regarding homebrewing equipment. You *will* learn a lot
about making RF circuits work that a book just can't give
you. HF CW QRP transmitters can be thrown together for
just about nothing, scrounging from old TV's (a pair of
video driver transistors in push-pull will give 4-6W out,
dependingon device type, etc.) All in all, more of the
amateur population in the US should be heating up their
soldering irons and taking a crack at making something
for themselves.

The part of the discussion that I find puzzling is the
so-called 'Anti-Code Agenda'. I just don't see the validity
of the argument that the other digital modes are going to
force CW from the HF spectrum forever. They used to say that
SSB would eliminate AM phone from the HF amateur spectrum too.
Sorry, folks. The AM'ers are still with us (albeit not in the
great numbers of old).

I have *NEVER* seen it proposed that CW be eliminated
as a legal mode of emission. As long as it is legal, and people
want to utilize the mode, it'll never die out. The thing
that *will* become difficult will be locating the quiet slots
in the bands for QRP QSO's in general. I don't even think it's
possible to have a QRP SSB QSO in the 20m phone band during
prime time in the US.

I think the idea of a homebrew (or QRP) reserve or subband
is a good one, but the entryway to the reserve should be based
on TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE rather than CW ability. Now I've been
hacking little CW transmitters ever since I got licensed (1977),
but I never did manage to pass 1B or 1C, even though I have, on
occasion, been able to have a QSO at 20-25 WPM, solid copy in
my head. I like CW, but the tests leave me cold. This is the
whole point of the debate: Those that want to operate CW will
seek their own proficiency level, regardless of what speed the
license they hold implies they can do. 5 wpm is the basic
proficency point. Those who want to become more proficient will
do so. If you like CW, you will want to improve your ability,
and if you never use it again you will still probably be able
to copy 5 wpm.

I would dare say that if you took the whole body of General,
Advanced, and Extra class licensees, sat them down in a room right
now, and administered the requied element 1B or 1C, the majority

(> 75% IMHO) would fail!!! (even more if it was the way it used
to be where you had to have one minute SOLID COPY on paper)

Come on folks! We should be handing out spectrum privleged
based on the level of technical knowlege rather than how fast
one can translate Morse characters and transcribe them to a
piece of paper. The ITU requires 5wpm for anything below 30 MHz.,
and I think that requirement should remain. However any requrement
above 5 wpm is irrelevent. I'll have to look up the exact rule,
but in the mid 1920's all you needed was 5 wpm for full HF access
(never mind that there was only one class of amateur license).

==========

Todd Enders - WD0BCI ARPA: enders@plains.nodak.edu
Computer Center UUCP: ...!uunet!plains!enders
Minot State University or: ...!hplabs!hp-lsd!plains!enders
Minot, ND 58701 Bitnet: enders@plains

"The present would be full of all possible futures,
if the past had not already projected a pattern upon it" - Andre' Gide

==========

525. Re: Stdying for the test (was Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 20:11:59 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250328@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 4448

In rec.ham-radio, waters@darla.tmc.edu (Strawberry Jammer) writes:

>In article <845@wells.UUCP> k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller) writes:
...
>{For learning material, I recommend ARRL.
>{Get an ARRL Handbook
>I agree! Watch for "cheap imitations" though, there are about a dozen
>"amateur radio handbooks" arouind, the ONLY worthwhile one is the ARRL
>Handbook. Get it, read it, study it, sleep with it .... :-)
>{
>{And get an ARRL Antenna Book - and read it.> --

>That is ESPECIALLY true once you try to get on the air! I have four
>editions and all four are about worn out!

The ARRL Handbook is an excellent HANDBOOK, but I would recommend the ARRL
study guides for getting your license. The Novice book (Tune in the World with Ham Radio)
is $19 including code cassette tape. The Technician, General,
and Advanced books are $6 each, and the Extra guide is $8.

I agree the ARRL Antenna Book is excellent, one of their best pub's.

AL N1AL

526. A New Topic to Beat to Death! (Was Codeless Tech)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 20:56:05 UTC
From: pbhx@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan10.205605.4469@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 4449

In article <1871@sun13.scri.fsu.edu>
murray@sun13.scri.fsu.edu (John Murray) writes:
>(edited)
>Scenario: I pass elements 2+3A in Thomasville GA in mid-February (soonest
>nearby testing) and fail my 1A (I'm going to try for it even though my
>comprehension isn't good enough yet @ 5wpm) and apply for my 30MHz+ Tech.
>In March (next local testing date) I pass 1A in front of two Generals. Can
>I then apply for a Novice, thereby gaining HF privs? Or reapply for a full
>Tech? (with new call letters, maybe?)
>
>I'm only wondering. I assume it's a bit more difficult to find three VE's
>than it is to get two Generals. (Q: are the three VE's required because
>of the CSCE?)

First, you cannot "reapply for a full Tech (with new call letters,
maybe?)" because such will not is issued after 2/14/91.

Such *will* exist if the ticket is dated on or before 2/13/91, but
after that, the Tech license issued by the FCC is a codeless Tech
license. One can *get* the equivalent of "full Tech" privileges by
having a CSEC for 1(A), the 5 wpm test, but the FCC Tech license
issued after 2/13/91 will have no way to indicate possession of that
CSCE.

(Admittedly, the FCC has asked VECs to provide them with lists of
codeless Techs who earn the 1(A) CSEC, but, as indicated below, the
FCC has not figured out how to handle that data.)

Now, here is the wonderful new topic to beat to death.*

You ask if you can pass 1(A) "in front of two Generals" and thus earn
HF privileges for a codeless Tech license.

I believe the answer is no, and for the simple reason that only VEs
can issue a CSEC.

In its order, the FCC is very clear that you must have a CSEC; it
could have but did *not* say that one simply had to pass 1(A). The
order says you must have a CSEC; that is the key.

Why?

James Georgias (W9JUG), head of the DeVry VEC (the fourth largest
VEC), has stated that since the FCC stated that a codeless Tech must
have a 1(A) CSEC to obtain HF privileges, and since CSECs can only be
obtained from a VE organization, this means that the codeless Tech
must take 1(A) from a VE -- not from two Generals. Fred Maia

(W5YI), head of the second largest VEC made a similar statement.

Georgias further has stated that this may be a first step by the FCC to bring the licensing of Novices under the VECs. He states this is desirable in light of documented fraud in the issuance of Novice exams. (No, he didn't give examples.)

Rec.ham-radio net great, Phil Karn, KA9Q, who clearly has more fingers and toes than I do, actually typed the whole FCC Report and Order into his computer and submitted it to rec.ham-radio. It makes fascinating reading. Excepted below are the points relating to 1(A). You might wish to read the rest also.

****

From FCC PR Docket No. 90-55 released December 27, 1990

31. Discussion. The comments of NCVEC and ARRL, in effect, recommend that the documentation showing that a codeless licensee has later passed a telegraphy examination be accomplished by the Commission issuing a sixth class of operator license. The sole purpose of this sixth class would be to distinguish those codeless Technician Class licensees who subsequently pass the five words per minute telegraphy examination from those who have not. In paragraphs 21 and 22, we discussed why the addition of a sixth class of license is impractical.

32. We do not agree that use of the CSCE to indefinitely document the passing of a telegraphy examination would have any significant negative effects in this instance. The VEs and VECs already perform the necessary work. The VEs now issue a CSCE to each successful examinee. The VECs receive from the VEs the application forms and test results for every examination session. The VECs are required to make their examination records available to the Commission. [51]

33. We do not foresee, moreover, that there will be any increase in enforcement difficulty resulting from using the CSCE to document the passing of a telegraphy examination for an indefinite period. Our rules already authorize a licensee holding a CSCE to exercise the rights and privileges of the higher operator class for a period of up to 365 days. [52] This provision has not resulted in any increased enforcement burden. Section 97.301(e) is amended, therefore, to implement our proposal to use the CSCE to document indefinitely the passing of a telegraphy examination for the purpose of authorizing to codeless Technician Class licensees privileges below 30 MHz. We will confer with the VECs to establish a schedule for reporting the call signs and names of "Technician Plus CSCE Class" operators. [53]
--

Peter B. Hayward WX9T
University of Chicago Computing Organizations

527. Re: Cushcraft R5

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 21:05:30 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080049@col.hp.com>
Source record: 4450

What's "tank coil tubing"? How would you like to lay out some radials for me? The "soil" is decomposed granite! (Hi Hi).

528. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 21:25:06 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.91Jan10162506@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 4451

You hit it EXACTLY on some points but missed on some others. The "fast CW snobs" are not snobs on CW. On CW I have met nothing but courteous operators. But then, they had to slow down for me to begin with......

But, the '*' operators who I think you mean to classify as 'snobs' are the the kind of guys who are extras, who bitch at you cause you AREN'T a fast CW operator, but do their bitching on phone! If they want to give up CW after they get the extra ticket, fine. I know one extra who makes SURE everyone knows it, and he IS sharp technically, at least for HF, and he readily admits that he couldn't
keep up with some others who are trying for General.

The people who ARE on CW I think are scared, but they are still courteous on CW. I really do think the snobs as you called them are the people who are NOT CW operators, just people who passed the CW test.

If you don't enjoy it, you don't enjoy it. Admit it.

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ

Perhaps the fortune our vax gave me seems appropriate to those who want people to think they enjoy CW, but dropped it.

"Beware of the man who works hard to learn something, learns it, and finds himself no wiser than before", Bokonon tells us. "He is full of murderous resentment of people who are ignorant without having come by their ignorance the hard way."
-- Kurt Vonnegut, "Cat's Cradle"

529. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 21:28:13 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.91Jan10162814@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 4452

>Or even better, use a pentagrid converter tube with the tube serving
>rentrantly as AF amp, oscillator, tripler, and final. :-) :-)

Reentrant? Where do I find an electron push-down stack?
I couldn't even find a 6SA7 or 12SA7 anymore around the Silicon
Gulch, unless you are talking about the *modern* 6BE6 :-) :-)

Use the PAE instruction (Push all electrons) at entry and POAE to
exit. Make sure to disable interrupts!

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ

530. Re: PK232 RTTY signal out of 90 degree phase

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 21:30:42 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <848@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 4453

From article <5490109@hpscdc.scd.hp.com>, by rkarlqu@hpscdc.scd.hp.com (Richard Karlquist):
> Isn't the problem with the PK-232 that it transmits with 200 Hz. shift
> and receive is optimized for 170 Hz. shift?
>
> Rick N6RK

No, receive is optimized for 200 Hz shift. It still outperforms most that I have tested it against, but that is for another day. The problem is that it uses 200 Hz shift on TRANSMIT.

Bob

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.
---

531. Re: DSP for the non-EE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 21:37:57 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <849@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 4454

From article <4520@lib.tmc.edu>, by jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard):
> In article <2269@esunix.UUCP> datwyler@esunix.UUCP (Doug Datwyler) writes:
>>See summary.
> ...which said,
>>Summary: Yes, it is time to stop the debate. Let's get technical. Maybe share
>> the techniques of DSP, etc.
>
>
> One of these days, there will be a DSP device in my packet station. (The thing
> will be doing useful work when I'm not playing with it.) The question is, will
> I be able to hack on it without earning 30 credit hours?
>

Jay, Doug:

I am writing the `DSP Experimenter's Handbook.' It will be one of those
books that `has a floppy or six' in the back full of all my design tools
for Motorola DSP56001, TI TMS320C25 for filter design, modem design,
how to do a spectrum analyzer in DSP, in your PC, etc. etc. It will
take a year to produce. I hope you can stand to wait that long. This
will not be a course in theory though theory will be presented. It will
be divided into sections on theory and sections on `Cookbook' in much
the same way that the Satellite Experimenter's Handbook by Marty Davidoff,
K2UBC handles the two facets. It is my that by the time you are done
with hacking away at it, you can design a fairly arbitrary synchronous
or asynchronous FSK or BPSK modem. Practical clock recovery will be
covered in detail. This will be a practicing DSP writers book but
every application discussed in it will have an amateur radio, amateur
or weather satellite application. You will be given a preview of how
the book will look in my upcoming "Here is a thing to DO with DSP
and How I did it" article for QST on WX satellites.

I am certain that the League will publish it but they have not committed
yet. I am certain they are waiting to see `how I do' in producing the
chapters.

Bob

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.
---

532. Re: DSP (and Kok's mistake)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 21:52:53 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <850@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 4455

From article <47743@apple.Apple.COM>, by kchen@Apple.COM (Kok Chen):
> jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
>
>
> BTW, no one has mentioned this before, I don't think; at least on
> this newslist. With DSP, the Weaver method (sometimes called the
> "third method") of SSB generation becomes extremely practical. The

> And, there is no broadband phase-shifters needed in the Weaver method
> (IMHO, Hilbert transforms are a pain even with DSP). Just an example
> of how DSP can make even old ideas work out better. A small QRP SSB
> rig based on DSP, anyone?
>
> DE: Kok Chen

Kok, that is a great idea, that is the reason it is called the Kenwood
TS-950DS! It does `perfect' sideband generation. I believe the TS-850SD
has two DSP chips in its DSP unit, one for receive IF as well as Xmit IF.

On the other hand, IMHO, Hilbert transforms are absolutely trivial in DSP.
Here is a simple approximation to a Hilbert transform:

take three consecutive samples x0,x1,x2

x2-x0 is the filter

This will do a hilbert transform quite well in mid band. To have
one that works over an extended band, one breaks out the old Park's
McClellan algorithm, punches up Hilbert transform, picks the bands
you want to transform and tell it to go. You do a spectrum of the
response to see if you asked for too much and if so you make the filter
longer or if that is undesirable you relax your request. In every
modem I have written for the DSP thingy's I am working on, where there
is a PLL, it is a beautiful thing to see the improvment in the
performance gained by using the Hilbert transformer and doing a `perfect'
SSB demod. There are NO mixing sum products coming out of the phase
detectors that then require severe filtering (and adding a big group
delay between the VCO input and the phase detector). The longest
one I have is 49 taps in a PLL version of the HF modems that are
standard in the multimode controllers (but optimized for the right
shifts ;-). I also do filter based discriminators so that you can
compare the performance. You will all be surprised. I believe in
this case, unless you elaborate on your statement (which after all
you said was opinion), I disagree with you conclusions concerning
Hilbert transforms.
--

```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

533. Re: new technician class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 21:55:43 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan10.215543.2696@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 4456

jerrys@canada.sbi.com (Jerry Simonowits) writes:

> Anyone doing this is violating the rules which state that the VE has
>five (5) days to get the completed paperwork to the VEC who then has x
>days to get it to the FCC. You may have good intentions but it is against
>the rules. And, if you "stretch" the rules here, where else will it lead ...

There is no mention in the rule changes that the test must take place
on or after Feb 14 1991. What the rules DO SAY is that the privileges
are in effect for licenses ISSUED on or after Feb 14 1991.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

534. Re: new technician class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 22:02:17 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan10.220217.3624@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 4457

bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon) writes:

>Which VEC is this person accredited by?? Sounds like something out of
>the ARRL, but if he is, he is still wrong, even by their standards.

>The following is extracted from The ARRL Letter, Vol. 9, No. 26 dated
>December 31, 1990:

> Assuming the code-free Technician license becomes a reality on
> February 14, amateurs who passed Element 2 and/or Element 3A
> after February 14, 1990 may now qualify for (or have partial
> ^^
> credit toward) the new license. (Element credit is good only
> for 365 days from the examination date).

The ARRL does not make rules.

I suggest you look at the rule change itself (excerpted from the copy
of the report and order typed in by Phil Karn, KA9Q):

> 24. We are, accordingly, establishing the Technician Class as the
> codeless class of license that includes all amateur privileges above 30
> MHz. We are amending Section 97.301(c), however, to grandfather
> frequency privileges below 30 MHz to current Technician Class licensees
> as well as to authorize these privileges to those holding a Technician
> Class license issued on or after February 14, 1991, who pass a
^^
^^^^^^
^^^^^^
> telegraphy examination. [37] This satisfies our objectives of
> establishing a type of codeless class of license that can be
> implemented promptly and avoiding negative effects upon the work of the
> VEs or upon our workload and resources.

The rules simply do NOT state one way or the other whether or not the
tests must be actually passed on or after February 14, 1991.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

535. Re: EQ for Microsats, DSP, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 22:07:01 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <851@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 4458

From article <405@plato.hera.Sbi.Com>, by jl@hera.Sbi.Com (Jean-Louis Ecochard):
> A recent article with this subject mentions the PK-232 and new AEA DSP product.
> I just purchased a PK-232 (as an alternative to the M7000) and was
> not aware of the forecoming DSP products. I also wanted to keep the
> system at a reasonable cost. I have a couple of questions:
>
> - Is there a way to Better the PK-232. Specially in RTTY
> with the 170/200 Hz filter problem. I would like to keep
> the ability to have 200Hz filters for packet. May be
> some tuning, a switched capacitor/resistor or altogether
> a better external modem ...
>

Jean-Louis:

Sorry, I cannot give you an easy answer. You could indeed proceed
the bandpass filter in the AEA unit by yet another bandpass filter
that is slightly tighter however. You would almost surely have
to follow this with an all pass filter to right the wrong you did
by introducing additional phase group delay but I have NOT made
calculations to prove this. It seems clear that to make the Q
of the filter much high (narrower) would almost require you to
place a several pole filter out front. An ALL PASS filter can
be used to do some equalization but the design of this would
require many hours of analysis that I cannot do. Possibly
you can do this?

> - The AEA DSP being out of my financial range (for now) do
> you know of a product (kit/circuit design/commercial) that
> could allow me to do DSP on my laptop (no slot inside).
> An A/D converter between the audio and the RS-232 of the
> PC may be enough. I would write the softwar including
> FFTs. I wrote software for an EEG on the PC. Displaying
> brain waves or radio waves should be pretty close in
> theory (program wise that is).
>

The only ones that I am aware of that are remotely close to being real
are

The AEA unit has the first 100 rolled onto the assembly line this week
and will be shipping soon and the TAPR / AMSAT TMS320C25 board. Alas,
notice I said board. It is indeed a plug in board. As late as two
weeks ago, I heard LL Grace on the air trying to get the AX.25 handler
working in the DSP-12. There were broken AX.25 (but well formed
HDLC since the chip does that for you for free) packets. I cannot

therefore include it in the list of things I believe are close to reality. Three weeks ago, the unit had not been FCC certified but I do not know the current status. Caveat Emptor.

The exact status of the AEA box is that 5 will be done, fired up and tested, and if this went well the other 95 will roll off the assembly line. The TAPR/AMSAT DSP card is in its second incarnation (second round of copper) and it should be ready for shipping within the next 6 months, given no major headaches between now and then. Do not ask me for availability dates/prices. I do not know. Call AEA and/or TAPR for the answer.

> - You mention good results using discone antennas. I am
> curious. I have an ICOM R7000 and a discone, the local
> satellite shop told me NO WAY, I think they are just
> trying to sell me their equipment. What is your
> opinion concerning whether or not I can get satellites
> with my equipment.
>

What do you mean? I was specifically referring to birds in the amateur satellite service. If you mean television satellite and using an R7000 and a discone as a TVRO setup, your local shop is right. There is no free launch here ;-).

Bob

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

---

536. please remove

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 22:11:09 UTC
From: jim@lsuc.UUCP
Message-ID: <m0iuAUQ-0001OZC@lsuc.lsuc.on.ca>
Source record: 4459

```
anyone @ canrem.uucp
anyone @ canremote.uucp

canrem.uucp is a PC based BBS, which is not allowing it's users to
subscribe directly to mailing lists.

--
[ Jim Mercer jim@lsuc.On.Ca || ...!uunet!attcan!lsuc!jim +1 416 947-5258 ]
[ Educational Systems Manager - Law Society of Upper Canada, Toronto, CANADA ]
[ Standards are great. They give non-conformists something to not conform to. ]
[ The opinions expressed here may or may not be those of my employer ]
```

537. Re: RE: EQ for Microsats, DSP, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 22:14:07 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <852@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 4460
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

From article <703@sousa.enet.dec.com>, by hicks@nikkor.enet.dec.com (Chas Hicks):
>
> Open discussions like this are, I feel, invaluable in helping
> understand and sort out the technical tradeoffs for products like
> this. As one of the design engineers, your comments and feedback
> have been very valuable to me in deciding which way to go.
> Thanks for ALL of the information yo have shared!
> --chas hicks, WB0LJP
> ps: will you be at Dayton?

It's my pleasure. I do it for the kick and I really do enjoy the technical tinkering around. Enjoy, is not a strong enough word, I can't live without it ;-).

I am always at Dayton, missed only once in the last 15 years, and last year was the absolute pits in that I didn't get to go to the packet dinner at McNasty's. Since there is little hope that I will be Ham of the Year ;-), I suspect that I will be at McNasty's this year.

I am also giving talks in the Digital Forum (primarily but not limited to RTTY, AMTOR, Baudot), the Packet Forum, and the AMSAT forum as well. AMSAT has adopted officially a new satellite project and so far, Dick Jansson, WD4FAB and I have been doing most of the technical work on this side of the pond. I need to report on that project's work and show some working computers, transmitters and the like.

I hope to see you there.

Bob

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

538. Re: R5 vs AP-8 ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 22:27:10 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.scd.hp.com
Message-ID: <5490112@hpscdc.scd.hp.com>
Source record: 4461

Some comments on the Butternut vertical vs. the R5:

I have a Butternut vertical with a WARC kit. The vertical works
fine on 30, 20, 15, and 10. It works pretty well on 40 meters
since it is nearly a quarter wave there, altho it doesn't cover
the whole band (if yours does, it has high ground losses).
It is quite dependent on ground radials.
You MUST have two TUNED radials per BAND.
Random length radials detune the antenna, if they work at all.

HOWEVER, the 12 and 17 meter WARC kits work very poorly. They
are very hard to tune (lower antenna, move tap 1/4 inch, retry),
and barely cover the 50 kHz. band.

Remember that the R5 is only about 20 feet long. It is really
only a little over a quarter wave on 20 meters. Tuning it to
an "electrical half wave" exacts a high penalty in terms of
efficiency and/or bandwidth. The radiation resistance of a
quarter wave dipole is only a few ohms (measured at the center).
This isn't obvious due to the end feeding. You would be a lot
better off with the Butternut, if you could handle the radials.

Or do what I did, and put up a full size half wave 20 meter vertical
(33 feet high). Then you have the best of both worlds. Covers
the whole band without retuning too.

Rick N6RK

539. Re: EQ for Microsats, DSP, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 22:29:43 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <855@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 4462

From article <1991Jan7.081055.932@brainiac.mn.org>, by jrc@brainiac.mn.org (Jeffrey Comstock):
> In article <405@plato.hera.Sbi.Com> jl@hera.Sbi.Com (Jean-Louis Ecochard) writes:
>>A recent article with this subject mentions the PK-232 and new AEA DSP product.
>>I just purchased a PK-232 (as an alternative to the M7000) and was
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>
> Whoa - isn't the difference between a PK232 and an M7000 kind of like the
> difference between a 3 wheeled roller skate and the starship Enterprise ?
>
> Jeff - NR0D

I wouldn't bet cold green cash on it. You would not believe how hard
I worked to significantly outperform the PK-232 in DSP. Put them side
by side and do an on the air BER test.

Bob

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.
---

540. Re: DSP for the non-EE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 22:32:42 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <856@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 4463

From article <Y4L+BM+@irie.ais.org>, by danr@ais.org (Daniel Romanchik):
> Is anyone making prototype DSP hardware? All this sounds like
> fun to a compu-weenie (and ham) like me.
> 73, Dan KB6NU
>

Dan:

The quick answer is yes. AEA is rolling the first of their units
off the assembly lines, LL Grace is advertising something in QST,
and TAPR/AMSAT have gotten their prototypes plug in card up and running
like a champ.

More details are available in other replies.

Bob

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.
---

541. Re: A New Topic to Beat to Death! (Was Codeless Tech)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 22:47:36 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan10.224736.12403@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 4464

pbhx@ellis.uchicago.edu (Peter B. Hayward) writes:

>First, you cannot "reapply for a full Tech (with new call letters,
>maybe?)" because such will not is issued after 2/14/91.

>Such *will* exist if the ticket is dated on or before 2/13/91, but
>after that, the Tech license issued by the FCC is a codeless Tech
>license. One can *get* the equivalent of "full Tech" privileges by
>having a CSEC for 1(A), the 5 wpm test, but the FCC Tech license
>issued after 2/13/91 will have no way to indicate possession of that
>CSCE.

What about those who lost their "pre 91.02.14 Tech" license and get a
replacement from the FCC, which will have an issue date AFTER Feb 14 1991?

>(Admittedly, the FCC has asked VECs to provide them with lists of
>codeless Techs who earn the 1(A) CSEC, but, as indicated below, the
>FCC has not figured out how to handle that data.)

They must not have read ALL of my comments in 90-55 (though they did
read at least paragraph 3 as they mentioned in the Report and Order).
My comments, in paragraph 6, informed the FCC of the difficulty in
processing licenses with an indefinite CSCE system.

>***Now, here is the wonderful new topic to beat to death.****

>You ask if you can pass 1(A) "in front of two Generals" and thus earn
>HF privileges for a codeless Tech license.

>I believe the answer is no, and for the simple reason that only VEs
>can issue a CSEC.

Technically speaking, you can TAKE it, and you might even PASS it, but
Peter is correct, you won't have the all-important CSCE.

>In its order, the FCC is very clear that you must have a CSEC; it
>could have but did *not* say that one simply had to pass 1(A). The
>order says you must have a CSEC; that is the key.

But not everyone will have the CSCE:

1. Novices who upgrade to Tech after Feb 14 1991 will NOT have a CSCE
although the VE administering the elements 2 and/or 3A could write
one up.

2. Those who have to get a replacement license for a lost one.

>33. We do not foresee, moreover, that there will be any increase in
>enforcement difficulty resulting from using the CSCE to document the

>passing of a telegraphy examination for an indefinite period. Our
>rules already authorize a licensee holding a CSCE to exercise the
>rights and privileges of the higher operator class for a period of up to
>365 days. [52] This provision has not resulted in any increased
>enforcement burden. Section 97.301(e) is amended, therefore, to
>implement our proposal to use the CSCE to document indefinitely the
>passing of a telegraphy examination for the purpose of authorizing to
>codeless Technician Class licensees privileges below 30 MHz. We will
>confer with the VECs to establish a schedule for reporting the call
>signs and names of "Technician Plus CSCE Class" operators. [53]

Again, this does NOT cover all the possible ways one would be a "Tech
with HF". There are THREE such ways:

1. New Tech passing 1(A).

2. Novice upgrading to Tech.

3. Tech before Feb 14, 1991.

The CSCE scheme only addresses ONE of these ways.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

542. Re: Rigs for beginners? (Was Re: Comments needed...)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 22:58:12 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880412@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 4465

>>I myself am interested in any comments that you people may have on Icom's
>>725, 726, and 735 models. How is the performance on these beasts? How easy
>>are they to use? Things like that.
>>
>>I'd love to hear anything that you all may have to say on this.
>
>I've posted extensively on this before so I'll try to keep this short. :-)
>
>[stuff deleted]
>
>Gary KE4ZV

By casually looking at the HRO spec sheet, the FT-757 appears to have more features than the IC-735. I must be missing something that the spec sheet doesn't divulge.

I'm looking for an exceptional receiver, including passband tuning (some call it IF Shift),and a built-in CW keyer. The 757 has this, but the 735 does not. Is the 735 better because it has a better receiver, which is a highly-weighted criterion ?

Perry / KF0CA

543. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 23:03:21 UTC
From: henry@garp.mit.edu
Message-ID: <4819@media-lab.MEDIA.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 4466
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

edw@sequent.UUCP (Ed Wright) writes:
|> I would be really interested to know of an RS store that refused your cash.

the RS on massachusetts avenue in boston in the church park complex has
refused my cash twice because i would not provide address/phone information.

--
Henry Mensch / <henry@garp.mit.edu> / E40-379 MIT, Cambridge, MA
<hmensch@uk.ac.nsfnet-relay> / <henry@tts.lth.se> / <mensch@munnari.oz.au>
via X.400: S=mensch; OU=informatik; P=tu-muenchen; A=dbp; C=de

544. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 23:22:43 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jan10.232243.8753@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 4467

```
As quoted from <657@chiton.ucsd.edu> by rec@chiton.ucsd.edu (Richard Currier):
+---------------
| ing your anti-CW attitude. The only snobbery is in your own mind. Please give
+---------------

And in the minds of people who post everybody-ought-to-work-CW messages
multiple times per day....

+---------------
| the mode a break. CW OPs are the least elitest, most open minded group of hams
| you will find. Don't take my word for it. Break out your key and give it a try.
+---------------

...except for the fact that they stick to their cliques down in the bottom
25kHz of the bands instead of circulating about the bands and maybe
encouraging a few hams to, say, try homebrewing.

And posting messages about how *we're* all snobs because *they* won't work
*us*.

When's the last time you did RTTY? Mine was last night. I can, by analogy to
your argument, claim that you are an anti-RTTY elitist snob because I haven't
heard you in the RTTY sub-bands. But I don't do so, because I don't think
it's true. Unlike some people.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY
```

545. Re: Ramsey kits

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 23:42:08 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jan10.234208.9628@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 4468

As quoted from <142708.22800@timbuk.cray.com> by wws@raphael.cray.com (Walter Spector):

```
+---------------
| Speaking of kits, when I was at the 'Q'* the other day they had some neat
| little kits made by Ramsey Electronics for $25-$35 each. Has anyone tried
| building these things? They had a bunch of QRP transmitters, keyers, and
| receivers and people were buying them almost as fast as the guys could
| stock the shelves!
+---------------
```

I've built the 220MHz FM receiver, HF/VHF active antenna, and 40m receiver kits. The only problem I had was that some parts were missing... most of them were available at Radio Scrap [;-)], however. Others locally have built the 2m amplifier and radar gun kits.

```
+---------------
| No DSP kits for 30 bucks though. :-(
+---------------
```

That'll be the day....

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

546. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-10 23:57:16 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jan10.235716.9949@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 4469
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

As quoted from <1991Jan10.051653.3016@athena.cs.uga.edu> by mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington):

```
+---------------
| Also, the concept of "legal tender" means that a merchant
| has to accept cash; can't hold out for some other kind of payment.
+---------------
```

Even a relatively stupid lawyer should be able to argue successfully that my name and address are "some other kind of payment".

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

547. Re: How to find WB8ECC?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 00:03:24 UTC
From: murray@sun13.scri.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <1877@sun13.scri.fsu.edu>
Source record: 4470

In article <CMM.0.88.663531738.rdixon@magnus.ircc.ohio-state.edu> Bob_Dixon@osu.edu writes:
>I am the QSL manager for the 8E callsigns. I have about 100 cards for
>WB8ECC, and they are still coming in. He has never sent in any envelopes,
>but I would like to ask him to do so. But he has not been listed in

I happened to be playing with the recently advertised callsign server at marvin.cs.buffalo.edu port 2000. On the off chance, I typed in wb8ecc and got:

Call-Sign: WB8ECC Class: ADVANCED
Real Name: JAMES O GROVE Birthday: JUL 1, 1948
Mailing Address: RT 1 BOX 154, BENS RUN, WV 26135
Station Address: ON COUNTY RD 7/2 2 MI E ARVILLA INT, BENS RUN, WV
Valid From: DEC 31, 1982 To: DEC 31, 1987
Records Last Processed: JAN 7, 1983

>Is his license expired and he doesn't know it?

Looks like, unless the records are messed up.. Hey! He's got a 5-year license - Maybe he thought he had a 10-year?

> Bob Dixon
> W8ERD

--
Disclaimer: Yeah, right, like you really believe I run this place.
John R. Murray | "Never code anything
murray@vsjrm.scri.fsu.edu | bigger than your head.."
Supercomputer Research Inst.| - Me

548. this area?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 00:37:02 UTC
From: Christopher.Boone@f8324.n106.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <5515.278D8005@urchin.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4471

is this area dead or is it just this end of the system?? Sure has been quiet!
WB5ITT

549. Re: Other's view of codefree

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 01:00:10 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <Zm5kV2w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 4472

jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:

> > So, since the Fido document doesn't show that anyone is attracted,
> > then it does not demonstrate that any fears are unfounded. It may still
> > be that only radical outlaw CB'ers will be attracted. The Fido post
> > didn't
> > say any Fido people were.
>
> "Attracted" = "Their curiosity is aroused".
>
> Sheesh!

Nothing in that document showed that anyone (including the author)
was attracted to ham radio. Or, in terms you want, nothing said that
anyone had their curiosity aroused.

Your definition is rather poor. My curiosity is aroused as to why you
think a recap of the new license posted in Fido means that Fido people
are attracted, but I certainly am not attracted by it.

550. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 01:13:46 UTC
From: scottl@convergent.com
Message-ID: <2413@risky.Convergent.COM>
Source record: 4473
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

In article <1991Jan8.193844.11586@alias.uucp>, chk%alias@csri.toronto.edu writes:
|> In <41aFV2w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
|>
|> >randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
|>
|> > I have never had a K-Mart, Sears, etc, salesperson refuse to make a
|> >cash sale to me. I HAVE had Radio Shack people refuse CASH. Why? Because
|> >I wouldn't give them my name and address. No, cash being waved in their
|> >face is NOT sufficient to buy something from Radio Shack.
|>
|> It is AGAINST THE LAW in both Canada and the United States to refuse a cash
|> transaction in this context. Under the strictest legal interpretations, if
|> they refuse cash you are legally entitled to walk from the store with your
|> purchase in hand, because they have 'refused payment'.
|>
|> Essentially, by refusing to accept cash they are giving you your purchase
|> for free!
|>
|> As with all free legal advice; caveat emptor. I have never tested this in
|> court, although the bluff has always worked.
|>

This same sort of thing also applies to establishments that refuse currency
denominations greater than $20, I believe. The wording on all currency
states that it is "legal tender for all debts, public and private".

|> --
|> C. Harald Koch VE3TLA Alias Research, Inc., Toronto ON Canada
|> chk%alias@csri.utoronto.ca chk@gpu.utcs.toronto.edu chk@chk.mef.org
|> "I think you curdled my Pepsi!"-Gerry Smit, in response to sickening cuteness

551. Re: Ramsey kits

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 01:51:08 UTC
From: rnovak@mips.COM
Message-ID: <44735@mips.mips.COM>
Source record: 4474

In article <142708.22800@timbuk.cray.com> wws@raphael.cray.com (Walter Spector) writes:
>> They make a variety of UHF/VHF kits, including transverters. I have
>
>Speaking of kits, when I was at the 'Q'* the other day they had some neat
>little kits made by Ramsey Electronics for $25-$35 each. Has anyone tried
>building these things? They had a bunch of QRP transmitters, keyers, and
>receivers and people were buying them almost as fast as the guys could
>stock the
>shelves! (This was right before Xmas - mothers were probably buying them
>for their kids...) I would have bought one but they were sold out of the
>ones I was interested in!
>
>No DSP kits for 30 bucks though. :-(
>
>Walt Spector
>(wws@renaissance.cray.com)
>Sunnyvale, California
>_._ _._ _.... _. ._.
>
>* = Quement Electronics (i.e., the Bascom Bandit) in San Jose.

I bought one of those kits to make a converter to turn your AM radio into
a ShortWave receiver. The kit was nice, the directions were fine (I had
some problems with part identification but even a software weenie can learn
something new). I used my Sony 2010 to 'tune' the oscillator circuit to
about 9 MHz. Then I hit the glitch. All of the radios in my house with
external AM antenna connections are Digital Tuning. This little unit
requires (but does not mention) that you use a radio with analog tuning. I
was hoping to use it in the car, but both cars also have digital tuning.
Aaargh! My two choices seem to be: design an alternate crystal-based
oscillator or design a PLL. Both of which are beyond my current
capabilities, but I'm heading to the library.
--
Robert E. Novak Mail Stop 5-10, MIPS Computer Systems, Inc.
{ames,decwrl,pyramid}!mips!rnovak 950 DeGuigne Drive, Sunnyvale, CA 94086
rnovak@mips.COM (rnovak%mips.COM@ames.arc.nasa.gov) +1 408 524-7183

552. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 02:48:06 UTC
From: grahj@gagme.chi.il.us
Message-ID: <1008@gagme.chi.il.us>
Source record: 4475
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

In article <41aFV2w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
>
> I have never had a K-Mart, Sears, etc, salesperson refuse to make a
>cash sale to me. I HAVE had Radio Shack people refuse CASH. Why? Because
>I wouldn't give them my name and address. No, cash being waved in their
>face is NOT sufficient to buy something from Radio Shack.

Ok, I wasn't going to follow up on this, but after reading so many, I have
to.... :-)

Here's what you do --- if they flatly refuse to accept payment for their
products, what else can you do? They're free....don't complain! ;-}

(btw, this response is prompted by an incident at work where a friend of mine
got a cash advance of several hundred dollars, and the bank failed to get
records of this to accounting...they therefore refused to accept his written
statement that he had indeed gotten this money, and, after several arguments
where he tried to convince them that he wasn't telling lies, they "forced" him
to accept a refund of the full amount!)

If someone insists on giving you something for free, even when you try to pay
for it, hey...don't complain!

Share and Enjoy! (Sirius Cybernetics Corporation, complaints division)
73, de n5ial

TCP/IP: jim@n5ial.ampr.org --- 44.72.0.88
Packet: n5ial@wb9mjn (Chicago, IL USA)
Internet: grahj@gagme.chi.il.us
---

553. Re: Radio Shack Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 03:10:31 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080050@col.hp.com>
Source record: 4476

Re: Radio Shack bashing

Is it too late to add rec.radio.shack so y'all have a nice quiet
place to complain about RS? Seems like this comes up every few months.

Bob, KB0CY

"If you don't like it, don't buy there. End of problem."

554. FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 03:11:10 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1046.278CE42D@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4277

> From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com (Steve Wilson x2580 dept303)
> Date: 10 Jan 91 17:46:21 GMT
> Organization: Wyse Technology
> Message-ID: <3091@wyse.wyse.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> the intention of the waiver...but I think the system that FCC created
> is ripe for cheating...

That was Phil's point. The FCC doesn't care if there is cheating because they don't attach ANY importance to ANY code testing.

This code testing is of trivial importance. The issue I, as a taxpaying U.S. citizen, am REALLY pisssed about is that West Point no longer requires cadets to take classes in horsemanship. How in the hell do they expect Army officers to worth anything if they can't ride a horse?

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

555. new technician class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 03:13:04 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1047.278CE434@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4278

```
> From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
> Date: 10 Jan 91 22:02:17 GMT
> Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana
> Message-ID: <1991Jan10.220217.3624@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> > after February 14, 1990 may now qualify for (or have partial
> > ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
> > credit toward) the new license. (Element credit is good only
> > for 365 days from the examination date).
>
> The ARRL does not make rules.

That doesn't keep them from trying. [:-)

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
```

556. Re: EQ for Microsats, DSP, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 03:16:14 UTC
From: jl@newt.sbi.com
Message-ID: <416@newt.sbi.com>
Source record: 4279

In article <851@idacrd.UUCP> mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier) writes:
>What do you mean? I was specifically referring to birds in the amateur
>satellite service. If you mean television satellite and using an R7000
>and a discone as a TVRO setup, your local shop is right. There is no
>free launch here ;-).

The birds I am talking about are amateur satellite service and weather,
not the TVRO. R7000 and discone for 136-145 is it possible ? Do I have
to get a turnstile or helix antenna ?

--
Jean-Louis Ecochard O
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~./_\.~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
(__Y__) uunet!sbi!chi!jl
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

557. Preliminary elements for STS-37

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 03:50:08 UTC
From: gamorris@lescsse.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jan11.035008.1176@lescsse.uucp>
Source record: 4280
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space.shuttle

Gil gave us Keplerian elements for the ascent profile he is working
on for STS-37. Thought netters might want to start planning for the
STS-37 flight with the all amateur radio crew coming up in April.

CDR - Steve Nagel, N5RAW
PLT - Ken Cameron, KB5AWP
MS1 - Linda Godwin, N5RAX
MS2 - Jerry Ross, (awaiting call)
MS3 - Jay Apt, N5QWL

Plans are to operate the packet robot, voice, and slow scan TV, all on 2
meters. Probably slow scan, voice and packet during crew wake hours and
packet during crew sleep time, for 24-hour SAREX ops (we hope). This is
a 5 day flight. Primary payload is SAREX, with the Gamma Ray Observatory
to be deployed between QSO's if time permits. (ha, just kidding, GRO is
primary, of course :-)
--GaryM

From: WA5NOM (Gil)

Here are elements which match the latest design profile, rotated to the
current launch date of April 8. I posted them on Chuck's JSC Public
Information BBS a few weeks ago. The passes for JSC are in the morning;
0900-1800z.

STS-37
1 00037U 91 98.63611111 .00023000 17236-3 0 28
2 00037 28.4632 240.1995 0006984 279.2831 332.4544 15.37981811 16

Satellite: STS-37
Epoch time: 91098.62500000
Element set: JSC-002
Inclination: 28.4632 deg Space Shuttle Flight STS-37
RA of node: 240.1995 deg Keplerian Elements
Eccentricity: .0006984 from pre-launch post OMS-2 vector
Arg of perigee: 279.2831 deg Launch: 08 APR 91 14:14 utc
Mean anomaly: 332.4544 deg
Mean motion: 15.37981811 rev/day W5RRR
Decay rate: 2.30E-04 rev/day^2 NASA Johnson Space Center
Epoch rev: 1

Gil, WA5NOM

--
Gary Morris Internet: lescsse!gamorris@menudo.uh.edu
Lockheed, Houston, Texas UUCP: lobster!lescsse!gamorris

Space Station Freedom Internet: gmorris@nasamail.nasa.gov
N5QWC/W5RRR Phone: +1 713 283 5195

558. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 04:35:49 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <875@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 4281

In article <58130011@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>, holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com (Jim Hollenback) writes:
> The name of George Bush and the address of 1600 Pennsylvania Ave,
> Washington, D.C. comes quickly to mind.... So of the RS salesmen
All of this "name and phone" business sounds like
everyone wants to give everyone else a hard time.

If they didn't ask for the info you'd probably be
begging them to take it and keep you on their mailing
list.

I like being on the mail list for things that interest me,
and thank R.S. for being so considerate.

And, ;just like any other businesses, you find good and
bad behind the counter. Frankly, it would seem to me
that RS is a bit above average in ;this regard.

But, since it's in fashion to say bad things about RS,
I have to agree that their prices for, say, a half watt
resistor are mucho on the high side. Of course I have
a 2000 sq ft junkbox with nearly everything in stock
mostly slightly used, so never ever <<buy>> resistors
or anything else for that matter. Buy? dirty word.

73 K3TX

559. Re: Stdying for the test (was Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 05:02:11 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <877@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 4282

I thoroughly agree. The ARRL publications all told are
the best, especially the Handbook, the Antenna Book and anything
by Doug DeMaw. The new pub on transmission lines by W2DU
will likely become a definitive text, and not just for the
Amateurs.

However, for the bare question pools and a bare copy of Part 97,.
see W5YI.

73 --=- K3TX

560. Re: WEFAX question and comments

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 05:54:23 UTC
From: mcmahan@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <20574@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 4284

In a previous article, MEHARP01@ULKYVX.BITNET (Michael Harpe) writes:

>My problem with Taggart's design is that, while granted it's cheap (6809's can
>be had for $3 from surplus places) it doesn't take advantage of some of the
>newer graphics chips and microcontrollers that can be had. The demodulator is
>really cheap to build. It just uses a couple of op-amps and an A/D converter.

I have created a wefax decoder for the amiga computer, and my radio interface is even simpler than that. I use exactly one LM339 comparator chip and some resistors, a diode, and a few caps to provide the signal to my amiga. It seems to work just great. I might be able to get better data if I were to throw in a bandpass filter, but I doubt it. The CPU does all of the FM decoding, color selection, and display on the standard monitor. It hooks up via the parallel port on every amiga available today.

>I noticed someone commented about using a DSP system for this. That would
>ideal since you could program "software" filters and maybe even do enhancement
>right there in the DSP chip. Unfortunately, my math background is not nearly
>adequate to DSP (after I complete undergrad work, i'm going to do something
>about that) so mine won't have that. I'd like to see a DSP-based WEFAX decoder
>if someone does do one.

I am at the stage of adding image filtering to my program. I find that with my radio/antenna system, most of the problems come about due to bursty noise that is picked up and sent thru the radio to the computer. I plan to add software to do a variety of filtering by using a 3x3 graphics kernal. This method is a way for the program to do averaging, weighted averages, edge enhancement, or transition enhancement. All you do to change the filter type is to change the weights of the graphics kernal. If you are interested in the technique, let me know via e-mail and I'll let you know how I plan to do it. The idea is really a very basic and common thing in the image enhancement world. The trick is to figure out how to do all the math in real time, as this type of filtering (or any other filtering I'm aware of) is full of all kinds of multiplications and additions. I plan on using lookup tables to handle things quickly, especially the mulitplies and dividing required to create the new pixel from received data. I haven't yet actually added the filtering yet, so we will see if my ideas are really implementable. I suspect that they are. Of course, the amiga really isn't too usable while an image is being received.

>I think a WEFAX decoder is a great homebrew project. The project is complex
>enough to be challenging and yet can be done with fairly modest components and
>equipment. Taggart's book is required reading for this project.

Well, I haven't read his book because I can't seem to find it locally and he doesn't answer my mail. I got all my info from asking questions on the net.

I would really like to get a copy of it, so if anyone knows of a mailorder house that carries the latest version, please let me know. I agree that a wefax decoder is really suited to homebrewing. Once the information is gathered, it is a challenge (but quite doable) to design the hardware and figure out how the software will work to display the image. Not everyone can do it, but it is DEFINATELY not impossible for those that want to.

>Mike Harpe, N4PLE
>University of Louisville

-dave

--
Dave McMahan mcmahan@netcom.uucp
{apple,amdahl,claris}!netcom!mcmahan

561. Re: DSP (and Kok's mistake)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 06:11:51 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <47974@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 4285

Re: my opinion that a digital Hilbert transform is a pain in the
behind,

mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier) writes:

>On the other hand, IMHO, Hilbert transforms are absolutely trivial in DSP.
>Here is a simple approximation to a Hilbert transform:
>
>take three consecutive samples x0,x1,x2
>
>x2-x0 is the filter

This is like saying an analog second order high-pass filter using
a 741 op-amp is a 90 degree phase shifter. It is - for a very
narrow band of frequencies.

So, before we mislead the folks not yet familiar with DSP that DSP
can perform miracles like the above :-), shouldn't we point out that,
for the generation of SSB, the equation you gave is just as useful
as the second order analog filter built with inexpensive Radio
Shack parts?

Just like the 2nd order analog filter, it will not maintain an
accurate enough quadrature over the 10:1 frequency range (say,
300 Hz - 3 kHz) that you would need to give good opposite-sideband
suppression. Hand-wavingly, you have to be within a tenth of a
radian to get the 30 or 40 dB sideband suppression.

And, on top of not having a flat phase-shift, the frequency
response of the thing you described is horrendous. The analog
example I gave was no accident. It has a frequency response
much like your 3-tap (center tap has coefficient 0) FIR :-).

>This will do a hilbert transform quite well in mid band.

In fact, *precisely* as well as the el-cheapo analog filter. :-) :-)

>To have
>one that works over an extended band, one breaks out the old Park's
>McClellan algorithm, punches up Hilbert transform, picks the bands
>you want to transform and tell it to go.

Actually, in the case of Hilbert transforms, life is much simpler
by resorting to first principles instead of using Don Lancast...
oops, I mean the Parks-McClelland cookbook methods.

Simply design a cheap and dirty "halfband" low-pass FIR filter.
Negate the sign of *every other* odd coefficient. The even

coefficients of a halfband filter are already identically zero
(convenient, isn't it?).

Done.

You now have a low-pass approximation to the Hilbert Transform.
Pretty standard trick.

But... I still consider this a royal pain, especially if a way
can be found that does not require a Hilbert transform at all.

Afterall, a "phase-sequence filter" made up of 5% resistors and
5% capacitors, like the one found in the 1990 ARRL Handbook (also
Horowitz and Hill, 2nd ed.) would give as good phase characteristics
as a 49-tap FIR. Much cheaper than a 56000, too :-).

Don't get me wrong. A decade or two ago, I used to practice DSP
for research and for a living and I think it is a wonderful way to
do signal processing. And everyone should have the chance to at
least get a taste of it. Here, I am in FULL agreement with Bob.
It is difficult, for example, to tweak an analog balanced modulator
for good sideband suppression; but it is trivial to do that in the
digital domain - short of bugs and truncation errors, you can almost
not avoid perfection.

However, IMHO, there still are solutions that are both more elegant
and simpler using analog techniques. And, it doesn't hurt to look for
ever *simpler* solutions in the digital domain even if a one already
exists. That is why I mentioned the Weaver method as a substitute
for the more well-known methods of SSB generation (i.e., the filter
method and the phasing method).

[For the curious, the Weaver method was described by a
W1PNB in the September,1957 issue of QST.]

BTW, Bob, do the even coefficients of the Hilbert transform
that popped out of the Parks package come out as zero? If not,
the halfband approximation above will allow your Hilbert transforms
to use only half as many active taps. I.e., half as many multiplications
per data sample.

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

562. CHEMICAL RELEASE SCRUBBED - ARTIFICIAL AURORA POSTPONED

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 06:29:20 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910110232920.25a01158@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 4286

/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\

SPECIAL SOLAR TERRESTRIAL BULLETIN

Artificial Aurora Alert
10 January, 1991

/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\

The Barium chemical release and thus the accompanying aurora which was planned for 01:43 UT had to be SCRUBBED due to bad weather on the east coast of the U.S. and carribean sites, which caused a lack of reliable observing sites.

My apologies for relaying some inaccurate data in the last bulletin. Unlike the last bulletin, the current data in this bulletin (and future bulletins) is obtained directly from the Marshall Space Flight Center and hence should be accurate.

To correct erroneous data presented in the last bulletin, please note the following. Aurora's will be visible between 10 degrees to 50 degrees above the SOUTHERN horizon (depending on your location in the U.S. or Canada). There will be four releases of Barium and three releases of Lithium take place throughout the month.

There are currently TWO releases planned for 13 January, weather permitting. A large Lithium release is scheduled for 07:05 UT on 13 January. A small Barium release is also scheduled for 02:18 UT *OR* 02:58 UT on 13 January. These releases will depend on whether the number of requisite viewing sites with good weather can be achieved.

For direct information regarding the status of these releases, a hotline has been established. The number is: (205) 544-5356.

** End of Bulletin **

563. spreadspectrum info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 07:26:51 UTC
From: stevens@mpx1.lampf.lanl.gov
Message-ID: <11054@lanl.gov>
Source record: 4287

Hello !!

I'm interested in experimenting with spread_sprectrum. Does anyone out have
any info on the following:

1. Can a narrow band FM tranceiver be modified to work spread ?
2. Does anyone make equipment for Ham use either ready made or kit form ?

I would appreciate replies posted so others that may have an interest.

Thanks,
Thad KG5ES

564. Re: Giving out information (was Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 07:48:00 UTC
From: hays@apollo.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4f2303f1.20b6d@apollo.HP.COM>
Source record: 4288

I don't really mind giving the information out once in awhile, but sometimes I'm in a hurry, I just want them to take my money, give me change and a receipt and let me go. [I've already paid to much for the part, but Salt Lake City isn't Silicon Valley -- I make a pilgrimage to Fry's whenever I get to Santa Clara] --- On one occasion I said "My time is more important to me, than your mailing list." (Politely, but I was in a rush) --- The response was "you can shop somewhere else" (half under breath) and a receipt.

In the same store, on another occasion in the same store a middle aged woman took the cleark to task over address info for a charge.

I know in the old days the stores used to get something like 2.5 cents a name and address, so when I worked part-time at one store, I was supposed to go through the phone book during slow periods and fill in names on reciepts where people did not give the information (during slow periods).

Maybe someone should capture this whole thread and mail it to the CEO of Radio Shack?

John KD7UW

565. Equipment servicing..

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 10:28:42 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <11.Jan.91.10
Source record: 4289

>This reminds me....I have heard that if some minor part on the motherboard
>of your average clone computer fails (say a DIODE, which costs about 9 cents)
>that NO ONE who you take your PC to for repair will ever replace the
>diode. They always charge you for a NEW MOTHERBOARD, since a failure on
>the motherboard is regarded as too complex, and they never attempt
>component level troubleshooting on these things anyway.
>
>Is this true?
>
Quite often YES; it is cheaper to replace a whole motherboard (or disk
controller or whatever) then to have a repeat callout for the service
team. Remember in many instances the travel time costs more than the
parts used. Often, disturbing an old board increases the probability of
subsequent failure (disturbing old dry joints is not a good idea).
It is also easier for the repairer to offer a 90-day warranty if they have
fitted a whole assembly straight out of the box.
And then us hams get their hands on the 'dead' boards and replace the diode.......

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

566. Re: DSP for the non-EE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 12:39:28 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4551@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 4290

Bob, your book sounds like just the thing. I'm looking forward to it.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"I smell a scientific fish." -- Chip Salzenberg

567. Re: FCC Rumor -- (But what if it is true?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 12:52:43 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4552@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 4291

In article <1046.278CE42D@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>This code testing is of trivial importance. The issue I, as a taxpaying U.S.
>citizen, am REALLY pisssed about is that West Point no longer requires cadets
>to take classes in horsemanship. How in the hell do they expect Army officers
>to worth anything if they can't ride a horse?

Don't laugh, Jim. The Texas Rangers (yes, they still exist, as a unit of the Texas Department of Public Safety) still require their members to own a horse, and they're well respected as an elite law enforcement unit - with stringent entry requirements, and a long, long waiting list to get in.

Next silly example?
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"I smell a scientific fish." -- Chip Salzenberg

568. Exam Procedure

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 13:16:00 UTC
From: MOSIER@UNCG.BITNET
Message-ID: <D75AEB24D3BF201851@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 4292

I know that the VE organization doesn't presently (before no-code) give Novice exams. But I would assume that if a non-ham goes into a walk-in exam site for his Technician, that he would be given the Novice and Tech written as well as the 5 wpm code. Is this correct? A friend of mine wants to get his Tech license before no-code starts, and there is a local walk-in exam on the first Saturday in February.

tnx es 73 - de W3GRG steve

569. VE tests in the Outer Banks, NC area

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 13:41:46 UTC
From: davet@tsdiag.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1348@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Source record: 4293

Does anyone know of any VE tests in or near Nags Head, NC? My uncle is studying now for his advanced ticket, and hopefully soon we'll need to find a VE! He actually lives in Spot, but anywhere within 75 miles of Nags Head would be fine. Thank you in advance,

--

David E. Tiller davet@tsdiag.ccur.com | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952 Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!davet | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 52" N 73 59' 00" W | N2KAU @ NN2Z

570. Re: ARRL Logo in PostScript

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 13:56:40 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <426@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 4294

In article <41297@nigel.ee.udel.edu>, masters@freezer.it.udel.edu (paul masters) writes:
> I got a memo, published by the ARRL, from a ham radio store here in
> Delaware. I was thinking it might be nice if we could reprint it in
> our university paper to atract members to the Udel ARA. Would this be
> illegal?

If it's a news release, W1AW bulletin or something of that sort, you
can use it. If it's something from QST or another copyrighted ARRL
publication, you need permission (routinely given, but ask). Basically,
if there is a copyright notice anywhere on the page, you need permission,
otherwise not.

If you want to reprint copyrighted ARRL material, seek permission by
writing to:
Mark Wilson
ARRL
225 Main Street
Newington, CT 06111

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

571. Radio Shack Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 13:59:57 UTC
From: RTDIMO%GOR1@LEAV-EMH.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9101111518.AA29048@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4295

I don't shop much at RS because of the problems discussed here. But RS is not the only store that is in the dark ages when it comes to dealing with customers. I was in Sears the other day trying to purchase a pair of pants. When I tried to use my MAJOR credit card I was told they only take Sears credit card, check or cash. I had no cash, my sears credit card was at home, so I wrote a check. For ID the cashier asked for my drivers license and a MAJOR credit card. She then proceeded to write down my credit card number on the check, with my drivers license number. I didnt think about it till later, but they could use my credit card number to commit fraud, even though my check is good. Now I remember why I never shop at Sears, they are still in the dark ages of modern finance. Go to the local grocery store or Walmart and they run your card (just about any card) through a slot, the register prints your receipt, and you are on your way.

572. Civil Air Patrol Newsletter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 14:02:12 UTC
From: aviator@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan11.140212.8554@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 4283
Cross-posted to: rec.aviation,rec.ham-radio,misc.emerg-services

This is a periodical (monthly) posting to announce the availability of CAPITAL, a Civil Air Patrol electronic newsletter published on a more or less weekly basis.

The Civil Air Patrol is an auxiliary of the United States Air Force, that provides emergency services (including search and rescue missions for downed aircraft), aerospace education, and a cadet program. As part of its operations, the Civil Air Patrol operates a radio communications network.

If you are interested in receiving this newsletter, please send your name and InterNet address to aviator@athena.mit.edu. If you are a current CAP member, please include grade, squadron, charter number, and callsign. Submissions will also be accepted at this address.

The most recent issue of CAPITAL is Volume 2, Number 1.

If you have asked to receive CAPITAL previously, but are not receiving it, chances are there is a problem with your path. Please send another request, indicating that it is your second request.

Back issues are available via anonymous ftp (login "anonymous") at rascal.ics.utexas.edu [128.83.183.20] in the following form:

/explore-me/av/capital-folder/capital.NN

where NN is the issue number.

Please feel free to distribute this article further.
--
Joakim Karlsson | aviator@athena.mit.edu
Flying Fanatic in Training |
"Oh, I have slipped the surly bonds of earth
And danced the skies on laughter-silvered wings"

573. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 14:03:39 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <427@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 4296
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

In article <YETSKO.91Jan10083555@interlan.interlan.com>, yetsko@interlan.interlan.com (Mike Yetsko) writes:
>
> With the advent of the point of sale system, control is taken from the
> sales employee, but I bet there is a 'procedure' to say refused, but I'll
> also bet thatnot 1 in 10 employees know how to do it at the terminal.

You know, I've been in RS stores all over the northeast U.S. and have _never_ had a problem with refusing to give my name and address. Maybe it has something to do with the way you refuse? In any case, my experience hasn't changed due to the advent of the point-of-sale terminals. They can skip over the phone-number stuff and go directly to entering the purchase info. (I don't know the details, but I've seen it done numerous times.) And no RS employee ever seemed confused about how to do it, either.

I dunno, maybe it's a regional thing.
--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

574. WEFAX question and comments

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 14:21:00 UTC
From: MEHARP01@ULKYVX.BITNET
Message-ID: <D751D018799FC03E6F@ulkyvx.bitnet>
Source record: 4297

The Fourth Edition of the Weather Satellite Handbook is available from the ARRL as it is an ARRL publication. Cruise your favorite hamfest or order from any ham store that sells ARRL publications.

Mike Harpe, N4PLE
University of Louisville

575. RE:Help with HAMCOM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 14:23:06 UTC
From: Geoffrey_C._Williams.Wbst207V@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <"11-Jan-91..9:23:06.EST".*.Geoffrey_C._Williams.Wbst207V@Xerox.com>
Source record: 4298

I also have had the same exact problems that Marc mentioned in his note yesterday <mlefebvr@ireq.hydro.qc.ca>.

I am using a Sharp laptop which locks up, also cannot get Com 1 or Com 3 to be regognised, as only Com 1 is available I'm anxios to find a solution. The people who have got it run sound enthusiastic about it.

****
* Geoff C. Williams, Bldg 207-02B, Xerox Corp, Webster, NY14580 *
* Telephone : 716-422-7422 Fax : 716-422-3702
*
* Arpa : G4JJO.WBST207V@Xerox.COM
*
****

576. Re: gateway to mcimail

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 14:28:34 UTC
From: LANG@unb.CA
Message-ID: <ID4770.D910111.T102836.LANG@unb.ca>
Source record: 4299

```
> Subject: gateway to mcimail
> To: info-hams@ucsd.edu
>
> Could someone please supply the path to mcimail. I'm not able to
> find the gateway system.

From the Internet, use one of
accountname@mcimail.com
mci_id@mcimail.com
full_user_name@mcimail.com
depending on the MCI Mail service your intended recipient uses.

================================================================================
Richard B. Langley BITnet: LANG@UNB.CA or SE@UNB.CA
Geodetic Research Laboratory Phone: (506) 453-5142
Dept. of Surveying Engineering Telex: 014-46202
University of New Brunswick FAX: (506) 453-4943
Fredericton, N.B., Canada E3B 5A3
================================================================================
```

577. * SpaceNews 14-Jan-91 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 14:51:48 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <398@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 4300
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

```
SB SPACE @ ALLBBS < KD2BD $SPC0114
* SpaceNews 14-Jan-91 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC0114

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY JANUARY 14, 1991

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, United States.
It is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* SALYUT-7 NEWS *
=================
The abandoned Soviet space station Salyut-7 is losing altitude rapidly
and is expected to re-enter the Earth's atmosphere shortly. Salyut-7
was launched on 19-Apr-82 from the USSR, and its orbit has dropped
125 kilometers in altitude in the past year. The following chart
illustrates the rapid decay of Salyut-7:

Date Epoch Mean Motion Decay Rate Mean Altitude (km)

04Oct90 90 275 15.74591875 0.00048781 345.861317
11Oct90 90 283 15.75692165 0.00075804 342.730818
18Oct90 90 290 15.77179921 0.00118039 338.503706
24Oct90 90 296 15.78544938 0.00100890 334.631165
01Nov90 90 304 15.79911872 0.00087634 330.758778
08Nov90 90 310 15.81020057 0.00087992 327.623495
14Nov90 90 318 15.82804120 0.00111688 322.583704
21Nov90 90 324 15.84350908 0.00134970 318.221848
29Nov90 90 330 15.85642314 0.00095251 314.585590
06Dec90 90 338 15.87308204 0.00120043 309.902161
13Dec90 90 346 15.89855946 0.00176075 302.755350
20Dec90 90 352 15.91896486 0.00174533 297.045069
27Dec90 90 361 15.95063508 0.00196572 288.206543

Salyut-7 carries an object number of 13138 and has been heard transmitting
telemetry on a frequency of 19.954 MHz. COSMOS 1686 (object 16095) is
also in a similar orbit and is expected to decay with Salyut-7.

A good approximation for predicting the re-entrance date for Salyut-7 is
given by the formula:

Epoch + (16.666666 - Mean Motion) / (Decay Rate * 10)
```

This places the re-entrance date around 01Feb91.

* CRRES NEWS *
==============
NASA will use the Combined Release and Radiation Effects Satellite (CRRES) this month to study the Earth's ionosphere and magnetosphere. CRRES will release chemicals in space that will produce clouds of artifically injected charged particles, which when illuminated by the sun, will produce brightly colored patches in the night sky. The patches should be about the size of the full moon and be nearly as bright.

The releases should be visible from the entire continental US, most of Canada, Central America, the Caribbean, and much of South America. The clouds may also be visible low in the western skies from western Africa and Europe several hours before dawn.

A total of seven releases are planned, three in which lithium will produce a red glow and four of barium, which will glow green and purple. The release opportunities will occur on the nights of January 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, and 25. Exact times are tentative, but should occur around 8:45 PM EST.

Here is a set of Keplerian data for tracking the CRRES spacecraft:

CRRES
1 20712U 91 1.18045573 .00000791 00000-0 77598-3 0 836
2 20712 18.2613 341.9621 7125628 321.1119 4.7208 2.43677978 3906

* U2MIR NEWS *
==============
Joel Magid, N1HZH, reports that U2MIR QSLs should be addressed to:

Leonid Labutin
Veshiakovskaya St. 11-1 56
111539 Moscow USSR

* TNX QSL! *
============
A special thanks to all those who sent QSLs and letters to SpaceNews:

NY7P : Mona Singleton, Vancouver, Washington, U.S.A.
WA9BZW : Al Hovey, Jr., Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

...and e-mail messages:

LA1KP, KA2QHD, WA2JRV, RW3DZ, N4SDC, KR4V, W4AT

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
=====================
Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the editor (John) via any of the following paths:

INTERNET : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
UUCP : ...uunet!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd

MAIL : John A. Magliacane, KD2BD
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
765 Newman Springs Road
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

578. Re: Cushcraft R5

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 15:06:15 UTC
From: eakin@rcf.rsmas.miami.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan11.100615.11360@rcf.rsmas.miami.edu>
Source record: 4301

In article <7880406@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>
> The advantage of the HF6VX is that it offers multiple quarter wave
> operation on 10/15/20 (slightly more gain). There are no traps - the
> whole antenna radiates on all bands. The disadvantage is that it
> requires radials to perform well.

> If you intend to move the antenna
> a lot, you probably want an R5, and use a horizontal wire loop and
> Transmatch for 40/80/160.
>

For those of us that are less well informed, what sort of wire loop do you recommend?

--
C. Mark Eakin
Internet: Eakin@RCF@RSMAS.miami.edu
Amateur Radio: N4SYK Packet Radio: N4SYK@AB4LU.FL.USA.NA
USnail: Univ. of Miami, RSMAS-BLR, 4600 Rickenbacker Cswy. Miami, FL 33149-1098

579. PACKET PATH FROM INTER-NET??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 15:06:27 UTC
From: macmillan@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <2780.278d8e24@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 4302

I see many addresses containing packet network addresses such as WA8BXN
on this newsgroup. How do I address an E-MAIL to get it to someone
out there. 73 de WA8ZHN / Jim

580. Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 15:12:45 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9101111512.AA22663@tilde>
Source record: 4303

In <popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil (Leonard J. Popyack)> Leonard says:

>I go into their stores. So one time I **HAD** to have my fun...
>
>"Can I help you find something, sir?"
>"Yes, I am looking for a Metal Oxide Semiconductor FET having a transconductance
>of at least 20000 mhos. Where can I find it?"

Want to have some more fun? Walk into a *real* electronics parts house and
hand 'em that line.

73,
Dube N5PDK

"Why waste time learning, when ignorance is instantaneous?" -Hobbes

581. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 15:33:16 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan11.153316.27777@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 4243
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,misc.consumers

Radio Shack was soundly bashed on rec.humor about 2 years ago. Some excerpts:

>>I'm looking for ways to gracefully/creatively avoid giving my name
>>and address to a computer when paying cash at Radio Shack, Service
>>Merchandise and other stores which request it for their junk-mail
>>lists (which they sell to others, so you get a flood of the stuff).
>>They tell you they need the information to protect your warranty,
>>which is a lie.) It's damned annoying, a bad precedent, and I don't
>>care to justify the existence of yuppie staticians...
-***-
>actually, the last time my SO went to radio shack and was asked for
>his address and he declined, the cashier made some big deal about
>"quotas". He still refused to give an address and phone. then, he
>got back to his office still fuming about it, so he called the president
>of radio shack. getting the secretary, he started into a long tirade
>about what had happened and said something like "I'm sure the president
>is too busy to talk to a customer", and when the secretary could finally
>get a word in edge-wise, she said, "the president is available now".
>so, my SO had a talk with the president of radio shack. he said that
>the line the cashier had fed him about "quotas" was not his policy.
-***-
>(unconfirmed): If you tell them you don't have a phone, they won't
>pester you further.
-***-
> James T. Kirk
> 1701 Enterprize Drive
> Alphaville, Arkansas 66666
> (any area code) 328-7448
> ^^^ ^^^^ of course, you know what that spells!
-***-
>"How about lower prices instead of junk mail?"
-***-
>"It's bad enough having to give my name and address for buying guns
>and dynamite. I'll be damned if I'll give it for _this_ sh*t!"
-***-

It's nice to be able to buy a 741 or 555 in almost any third-world county in the U.S. Otherwise, I boycott RS because of their obnoxious database scam.

I suggest that someone who has collected the present ongoing RS-bashing send it to the RS CEO, and tell him how widely this net is read.

--

Frank reids@ucs.indiana.edu

582. Homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 15:33:49 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9101111533.AA24448@tilde>
Source record: 4304

In <alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom)> Al writes:

>In rec.ham-radio, k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller) writes:

>>A Voltmeter measures Volts.

>>A Potentiometer measures potentios.

>>See any hamfest for bargains on potentios.

>>See me when you ;find a use for them.

>I also have a batch of milli's and kilo's to measure.

Sign seen on a piece of equipment: "CAUTION - 1 MILLION OHMS"

73,
Dube N5PDK

"Why waste time learning, when ignorance is instantaneous?" -Hobbes

583. R7000 Remote Control Mod

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 15:35:16 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <1914@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 4305
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

Here are the details of a mod I sent to MT a few years ago:

This will change the function of the MS key on the remote control to
select SELECTED MEMORY SCAN instead of MODE scan. Why they didn't
provide this as a function in the first place seems rather odd.

On the remote control option board inside the R7000, remove the
cathode of D40 from the board and bend the diode up slightly. Attach
a small wire, like #30 wire-wrap or something, to the lifted cathode
and tack solder it to the cathode of D32.

You could do this with cuts on the board but the tack solder method
allows the mod to be backed out easily if needed.

An alternative method is to run the wire from D40 through the hole
where it used to be, and solder to the gray wire (pin 8) of P1.

I figured this out with a scope and the schematic. The switches are
all polled by the CPU through a diode matrix. Lots of combinations
are possible but I didn't fool around too much.

73s, jv

"Cheerio-Magnetics: The tendency of the last few cheerios in a bowl of milk
to cling together for survival."

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

584. Ramsey kits

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 15:50:54 UTC
From: Mike_Beezley.Houston@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <"11-Jan-91..9:50:54.CST".*.Mike_Beezley.Houston@Xerox.com>
Source record: 4306

Walter

Although I haven't finished the Ramsey 40M QRP rig I have read through the instruction book and I would say that Ramsey appears to be trying to emulate the Heathkit approach to kit building. The manual I have has a few hand-written notes in it but that kinda makes me feel better. Someone has taken the time to go over it and check it for accurracy. A review was done of this particular kit in the Dec 89 73. The reviewer mentioned that the instuctions seemed to be written for people with experience in electronics (no resistor color code breakdowns). It appears Ramsey took that to heart, there are now color codes in the instructions.

My only complaint was with the crystal frequency supplied in the kit. It was for 7.040 (the QRP international calling frequency). The problem is I am a Tech and Techs can't work that freq. I called Ramsey and it was explained that to hold down the cost of the kit they ask around to the crystal manufacturers and they buy up quantities of whatever is available. The author of the 73 article complained about the fequency of the crystal in his kit also. The crystal was 7.1mHz (the Novice fequency)! I have since ordered a couple of crystals from JAN ($8.95 a piece shipped). Like a ham friend of mine says...'upgrade and you can use the 7.04'.

I'll let you know how it works out after I get the kit built...and the new crystals.

__mike
N5PWP@WA4EWV.TX

585. Re: Exam Procedure

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 16:00:03 UTC
From: pbhx@midway.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan11.160003.28216@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 4307

In article <D75AEB24D3BF201851@uncg.bitnet> MOSIER@UNCG.BITNET (Steve Mosier) writes:
> I know that the VE organization doesn't presently (before no-code) give Novice
> exams. But I would assume that if a non-ham goes into a walk-in exam site for
> his Technician, that he would be given the Novice and Tech written as well as
> the 5 wpm code. Is this correct? A friend of mine wants to get his Tech
> license before no-code starts, and there is a local walk-in exam on the first
> Saturday in February.

I don't know where you got this information. All VE organizations give Novice exams. Novice exams can also be given by two Generals. However, only VE organizations can give Tech and up.

Peter B. Hayward WX9T
University of Chicago Computing Organizations

586. homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 16:01:29 UTC
From: greg_trice@canrem.uucp
Message-ID: <199111.799.7276@canrem.uucp>
Source record: 4308

Michael. A Covington writes:
-> The main motive for homebrewing a 2-meter rig would be self-training,
-> not saving money. It would have to be inexpensive, however, because
-> people wouldn't want to spend $250 on a self-training project when
-> they could have a full synthesized HT for that price.

But that's not the point. What I'm interested in is DESIGNING and
BUILDING the equipment. That's my hobby. Actually using it is very
secondary. Many of the things I built cost much more in parts than I
could have bought a complete unit for. But I wasn't homebrewing to save
money. I was homebrewing because that is what I was interested in.
On the other hand, a bit of imagination can save a lot of money. The
only cost of my first 2-meter station (receiver and transmitter) was
solder. Everything else was recycled - now there's a very trendy word
:-{) , from discarded TV sets. These are still a wonderful source of
parts for homebrewers.
--
Canada Remote Systems. Toronto, Ontario
NorthAmeriNet Host

587. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 16:04:14 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1949@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 4309

In article <654@chiton.ucsd.edu> rec@chiton (Richard Currier) writes:
>In article <19917.799.7009@canrem.uucp> "greg trice" <greg_trice@canrem.uucp> writes:
>>
>> What I'd really like to see is some licensing incentive to use homebrew
>>equimpent. Perhaps choice frequencies where commercial equipment is
>>banned (but how would you enforce it?) Or a new grade of license to get
>>which you had to show competence in design and construction of a useful
>>piece of ham equipment.
>>
>This is a great idea. Actually, getting into homebrewing is easier today than

This is a bad idea. What the amateur community does *not* need is yet another
class of license. Actually building something from scratch that works should
be a requirement for The Amateur License (singular). It would be a bear to
implement though.

>ever before. There are many good references available today (Demaw,Hayward and
>many others) that are well written introductions to building low cost simple
>HF gear and accessories. There are companies that will sell the PC boards and
>components for some well known designs to get new homebrewer started. Building
>and understanding a few basic designs from available kits is a good start on
>the road to homebrewing your own designs from scratch. In fact, a great place
>to start is the keyer in the November issue of QST. This little unit looks so
>nice I'm going to have to build one for myself.
>
>Now for a note of irony. The best way to learn about building HF transmitters
>is to start with (the outmoded mode) CW gear. Thats why you will hear so much
>activity around the QRP CW frequencies. I deliberately haunt the QRP CW freqs
>as I find the most interesting people there. I am constantly amazed by what
>some OPs have designed and built and put on the air. You won't find that kind
>of activity on the phone bands.

What you say is true on the lower portions of HF where FM is not legal.
But at 10 meters and above, where low power rigs really shine, FM is legal.
You can build competitive FM transmitters as easily as CW transmitters. And
more importantly, you can build FM receivers that can compete with the
commercial rigs without being an electronic engineer. A first class CW/SSB
receiver is a major project. There probably aren't two dozen homebrew
CW/SSB receivers in the country that can compare favorably with commercial
equipment. There are thousands of homebuilt FM receivers that are every
bit as good as their costly commercial competition floating around.

>Now for another even heavier note of irony. If the current attempt to drive CW
>off the air to make room for the expanding digital and phone modes succeeds, it
>will also eliminate the only watering hole for HF experimentation and learning.

>There is a small anti-CW faction doesn't just want to eliminate the CW licence
>requirement for above 30 Mhz which I support,they want to eliminate CW operation
>period as being a useless and archaic mode. Since they don't operate CW they
>are not aware of the large volume of CW activity that is going on and the useful
>place CW occupies in the Amateur Radio Service. If they win, we all lose. But
>thats politics.

I don't think that what you are saying is true. Most people who wish to reduce the role of Morse *testing* in our licensing structure do so because they believe it's unfair to give so much emphasis to one operating mode on the exam while virtually ignoring other more popular modes on the test. This is a *testing* issue not an *operating* issue. Anyone wishing to operate CW will be forced to gain competence in order to do so effectively. Testing is irrelevant.

Some also feel that reserving nearly half of the HF amateur spectrum exclusively for narrow band digital modes at the expense of wide band modes is unfair. CW transmissions are legal on every amateur frequency while SSTV and voice are restricted from using nearly half of the HF spectrum. Narrow band digital modes other than CW are restricted to less than half the HF spectrum and wide band packet is prohibited completely. So CW operators have the run of the entire spectrum while other users are restricted to cramped ghettos. Does that seem fair? I don't think that CW is likely to disappear from the HF spectrum, but I do think that CW operators are likely to have to share the spectrum more fairly in years to come. After all they are the ones who claim that CW can always get through. :-) Canada has recently removed all subband restrictions at HF. I believe that the same will eventually happen here. This shouldn't sound the death knell for CW. CW operators will be able to find many vacant 200 Hz spots in the spectrum to practice their art. It may drive voice users crazy, but that's their problem. Let them build notch filters.

Gary KE4ZV

588. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 16:20:26 UTC
From: albert@endor.uucp
Message-ID: <5295@husc6.harvard.edu>
Source record: 4244
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,misc.consumers

commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu (BACS Data Communications Group) writes:
>>(unconfirmed): If you tell them you don't have a phone, they won't
>>pester you further.

No telephone, nothing! When *I* pay cash, I just tell
them I don't have a *name*! That usually stops the
conversation pretty quickly.

```
-----------------------------------------__-----------------------------
David Albert | / ) /
UUCP: ...!harvard!albert | / / __. , ___o __/
INTERNET: albert@harvard.edu |/__/__(_/|__\/ <___(_/_
```

589. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 16:38:30 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1950@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 4310

In article <~TY^SQ^@rpi.edu> luigi@aix03.aix.rpi.edu (John L Luigi Giasi) writes:
>Let me point out the for weak signal work and inexpensive u-wave gear
>CW is the only way to go. Rarely pointed out are the groups of hams that feel
>anything below 1296 is appliance country, many of them feel that those who

While I share your enthusiasm for SHF, I must point out that wideband FM
is a much less expensive way to get started on the bands than CW. The
stablility and narrow IFs needed to effectively use CW aren't that easy or
cheap to achieve at SHF. Narrow bandwidths and ultra stable rigs are needed
for weak signal work, but weak signal work isn't the end all and be all of
SHF. I guess that, like racing, it improves the breed by pushing the limits
of sensitivity, but not everybody wants to drive an Indy car on the weekends.
I'd rather drive a truckload of data across town. :-)

Gary KE4ZV

590. Re: Passive Reflectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 16:44:01 UTC
From: m21198@mwunix.mitre.org
Message-ID: <m21198.663612241@mwunix.mitre.org>
Source record: 4311

svec@motcid.UUCP (Larry Svec) writes:

>I recently spent a half-day in a hospital emergency room and saw they
>had an inverted 17" antenna hanging from the ceiling...
>this was to help RF get in/out of the ER when paramedics come in with
>their HTs... any comments from anyone who knows for sure are welcome???

I think there is a similar setup in the emergency control center in Raleigh, NC to allow 2m HTs to access the local repeaters from the too-well-shielded basement center. Perhaps someone more familiar with that setup could post?

591. Re: Passive Reflectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 16:53:35 UTC
From: chuck@eng.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan11.165335.19168@eng.umd.edu>
Source record: 4312

In article <5533@feldspar2.UUCP> svec@motcid.UUCP (Larry Svec) writes:
>I recently spent a half-day in a hospital emergency room and saw they
>had an inverted 17" antenna hanging from the ceiling which appeared
>to have a co-ax running to the outside of the hospital hooked to
>another similar antenna. I did not trace the coax to see if there
>were any modules of any sort along the way but it was my thought that
>this was to help RF get in/out of the ER when paramedics come in with
>their HTs... any comments from anyone who knows for sure are welcome???

I was told by one of the nurses at the cardiac center at George Washington Hospital that these antenna units were used to receive the heart monitor telemetry from the portable heart monitors that their patients wear when walking around the halls, or are on crash carts heading for help.

Chuck Harris - WA3UQV
chuck@eng.umd.edu

592. What rig is best for VHF/UHF Work?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 16:59:34 UTC
From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET
Message-ID: <9101111816.AA19175@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4313

In a recent posting, Jeff Zell NK3O asked for
opinions on VHF/UHF rigs.

I have has a FT-736R ever since they first came out
(almost 4 years, I guess). It would be a very fine rig if
Yaesu didn't try to cram everyting possible into it.
Basically, the '736 appears to have been designed with
the following sequence of users in mind:
1. Satellite Ops
2. FM/repeater ops
3. Casual VHF/UHF weak-signal (SSB/CW)
4. Serious weak signal (contests, EME).
If your interests are near the top, the '736 is a great
rig. It can do lots of tricks for satellites, such as automatic
VFO tracking, full duplex w/out desense, etc.
It has a zillion (= 1.0EZ) memories and changing them is not terribly
tricky. However, memories are NOT tunable.
For those of us at
the bottom of the list, all the knobs, memories, and buttons just
get in the way.

I have found that the rig is operationally fine - nice and stable,
decent (but not outstanding) overload-handling on RX, and good-sounding
TX. I have installed the 220 and 50 MHz modules, and they work just
great. I do a lot of VHF contesting, and it's nice to have four bands
in a single box. However, by the time I get preamps and power amps and
relays and footswitches hooked up, there are STILL a lot of cables
draped across the back of the desk.

Major drawbacks, from my point of view:
1. Adding relay-switched outboard preamps is a #1 MAJOR pain;
invest in NEC/GasFETS.
2. Band switching is awkward - to get from 2m to 6m you have
to go through 220 and 432
3. You can't copy SSB while in the CW mode, even w/o the CW filter
4. There is no provision for out-of-band RX.
5. I have been told that it's hard to connect to a TNC, but
ask someone who has tried.
6. Incredibly, there is no provision for A=B with the VFOs.

There you go.

593. Re: new technician class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 17:13:18 UTC
From: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
Message-ID: <132@canada.sbi.com>
Source record: 4314

In article <1991Jan10.215543.2696@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
> jerrys@canada.sbi.com (Jerry Simonowits) writes:
> There is no mention in the rule changes that the test must take place
> on or after Feb 14 1991. What the rules DO SAY is that the privileges
> are in effect for licenses ISSUED on or after Feb 14 1991.
>
> --Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
> <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

Phil,
I know, I know. Everyone agrees that if you get your 2 and 3a done before
2/14 you are entitled to the license. The only question is how do you get it
done, there is NO process in place to do so.

Jerry Simonowits
Salomon Technology Services, Inc.
Internetworking & Support Group
Phone: 201-896-7330
Email: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
(KB2GCG)

594. Re: Passive Reflectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 17:13:49 UTC
From: Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <"11-Jan-91..9:13:49.PST".*.Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 4315

The comments from KD9OF about the use of 17" inverted antennas in buildings is very accurate. These antennas are really PASSIVE REPEATERS for use with handheld radios. Ground plane antennas have been used for years by hams to gain outside access from basements and from inside buildings. I suspect that a ham was part of the installation team for the hospital that was described.

For those familiar with the tunnels on the Harbor Freeway transitioning to the Pasadena Freeway (Los Angeles), you may have observed wires on the ceiling running the full length of the tunnel (wires have been in place there for over 50 years). These wires are passive repeaters for improving signal reception from AM broadcast to 512mhz.

73

Hugh Wells
W6WTU

595. how about muskets

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 17:31:33 UTC
From: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
Message-ID: <133@canada.sbi.com>
Source record: 4316

What really disturbs me as a tax payer is that the cadets don't have to qualify on muskets to graduate, and on cross-bow's to make capt. (smile..)

Jerry

596. Other's view of codefree

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 18:01:01 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1050.278DAC3F@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4317

> From: stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley)
> Date: 11 Jan 91 01:00:10 GMT
> Organization: Not BIFF At All (NBAA)
> Message-ID: <Zm5kV2w163w@phoenix.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
>
> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
> > > So, since the Fido document doesn't show that anyone is attracted,
> > > then it does not demonstrate that any fears are unfounded. It may still
> > > be that only radical outlaw CB'ers will be attracted. The Fido post
> > > didn't
> > > say any Fido people were.
> >
> > "Attracted" = "Their curiosity is aroused".
> >
> > Sheesh!
>
> Nothing in that document showed that anyone (including the author)
> was attracted to ham radio. Or, in terms you want, nothing said that
> anyone had their curiosity aroused.

The mere fact someone was interested enough to write the article and the editor was interested enough to publish it demonstrate my point.

Sorry I brought it up. I forgot that the purpose of Usenet newsgroups is to generate opportunities for little people to demonstrate their intellectual prowess by picking to pieces even the most innocuous comments.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

597. Re: Is a passive reflector ever a "transmitter"?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 18:29:00 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250329@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 4318

Using a passive reflector to allow communications
over non line-of-sight (LOS) paths is really pretty common.
To work best the reflector needs to be located in such a
position that it intercepts a significant portion of the transmitted
signal. This means that keeping it close to one end of the
link and using a directional antenna to focus as much power as
possible onto it is desirable. These conditions make particular
sense in the uhf and microwave regions where very directional
beams are most easily produced.
To get an idea of what you need, calculate what portion of the
transmitted beam is intercepted by the reflector. You need to have
an idea of the beamwidths(gain) to do this. This allows you to calculate
the solid angle over which the transmit power is spread. Then see what
portion of that power the reflector intercepts at its distance.
If the reflector is specular (like a mirror) and positioned to
reflect to the other end you now know the additional loss (beyond that
of the LOS case) which would result.
Put another way, if you have enough LOS S/N margin to exceed the
reflector's "intercept loss" then you will come out ahead.
If you only have a reflector which is dispersive (like a white
sheet of paper instead of a mirror in visible light) then you have
to calculate received S/N as though the transmitter were located
at the reflector's location and running into an omnidirectional
antenna instead of the gain antenna. Effectively you lose the
columnating (sp?) originally produced by the transmitter's antenna.
Columnation still serves to more effectively illuminate the reflector
but is lost after reflection.
In locales with hilly terrain (like some rural areas here in Northern
California) you can spot these "billboards" judiciously placed on
hilltops to allow valley communities to get microwave communications
in and out. If the hilltop isn't so far from the transmitter that the
beam has spread out too much it can intercept enough power to allow
reliable communications and it doesn't have the cost and maintenance
problem that a full microwave relay would.
To calculate using yagis or other antennas as relays do the same thing
as above for a specular reflector but use the antenna's aperture
in place of the billboard's area. You'll discover why higher frequencies
are favored, reaonable antenna size can provide narrower beams.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

598. Re: Afghan Anarchy

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 18:31:39 UTC
From: reisert@ricks.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <3753@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 4319

In article <7500081@hpfcso.HP.COM>, jayk@hpfcso.HP.COM (Jay Kesterson) writes...
>
>I saw a note posted on the local Packet Cluster last night. It stated that
>YA0RR was moving to a new QTH closer to the Russian border and it would take
>1 to 3 days to get back on the air.

From what I've heard, Romeo decided not to move out of Kabul, but was able to get the antennas up higher. They've apparently been workable from the US the past few evenings on the low end of 40 CW.

- Jim AD1C

=-=

"The opinions expressed here in no way represent the views of Digital Equipment Corporation."

James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@ricks.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!ricks.enet!reisert
77 Reed Road
Hudson, MA 01749-2895

599. Re: Passive Reflectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 18:40:58 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250330@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 4320

I don't know for sure but a quick calculation leads me to believe that the loss between an ER HT and the outside antenna might be 40 dB or less. Seems like that might be pretty worthwhile in many buildings which look like waveguide-beyond-cutoff and can have pretty tremendous attenuation to the outside world. (The one I'm in right now doesn't let a 3 KW ERP FM station LOS and 5 miles away in to the middle of the room even though I can see it!) That is probably enough to get to a dispatcher or a repeater located somewhere in the vicinity of the hospital. Perhaps more importantly it lets the paramedics here an incoming radio page.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

600. Where are the DX bulletins?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 19:18:52 UTC
From: mikemr@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <60418@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 4321

What happened to those great DX bulletins we used to see?
I'd sure like to see some more...
Thanks Mike N6MZ

601. Re: Ramsey kits

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 19:23:01 UTC
From: anachem@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan11.192301.1682@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 4322

In article <"11-Jan-91..9:50:54.CST".*.Mike_Beezley.Houston@Xerox.com>
Mike_Beezley.Houston@XEROX.COM writes:
>
>Walter
>
>Although I haven't finished the Ramsey 40M QRP rig I have read through the
>instruction book and I would say that Ramsey appears to be trying to emulate
>the Heathkit approach to kit building.....
>

so....Where can one obtain these Ramsey kits?

602. Re: A New Topic to Beat to Death! (Was Codeless Tech)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 19:26:29 UTC
From: jws@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500083@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 4323

If you ask FCC for a duplicate license to replace a lost/destroyed one,
the duplicate has the same issue/expiration dates as the original, with
a "DUPLICATE" designation on the ticket. (I did this a couple years ago.)

John, NK0R

603. Re: Radio Shack Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 19:32:00 UTC
From: MOSIER@UNCG.BITNET
Message-ID: <D726751A4FDF201E74@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 4324

I just hate making this comment, because this discussion is getting SO OLD! But I just say, "It's unlisted." when asked for my phone number. The store people recognize me now and don't even ask. (My phone is listed, but I feel like the rest of you about giving it out to RS).

73 de W3GRG steve

604. Re: Others' view of codefree

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 19:32:56 UTC
From: jeff@xanadu.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan11.193256.24982@xanadu.com>
Source record: 4325

In article <1042.278B5502@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>The following is part of the text of an article that appearred this week in
>FidoNews <tm>, the weekly newsletter of the amateur computer network called
>Fidonet <tm>. I am reproducing it here to demonstrate that the fears that only
>radical outlaw CB'ers will be attracted by the codefree license are
>unfounded.

[News release deleted]

> [end of news release]
>
> 1) They use protocols similar to those used by the Internet
> (e.g. AX.25 which is a takeoff on the X.25 protocol). Thus,
> folks who get into amateur radio will probably be more at home
> in the UseNet environment than in Fidonet.

The protocols really have no bearing on this. However, after working a little packet BBSs, I must say that the quality of the technology (software) and information content is less desirable than usenet or fidonet. (I would rank usenet 1st then fidonet.) I would really like to see improvement in the BBS software on packet. It is o.k. for message passing, but discussion groups just don't seem to work out. Maybe the solution is a TCP/IP based net running something like news. It seems like a good application for nntp.

Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)
AMIX Corporation 2345 Yale Street Palo Alto, CA 94306
jeff@markets.amix.com, {uunet,sun}!markets!jeff, N6ZFX@N6IIU.#NOCAL.CA.USA

605. Re: Exam Procedure

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 19:33:43 UTC
From: jws@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500084@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 4326

Other VE groups may vary, but at least in the one I'm in, once you pay the test fee you can take any any set of elements you desire -- you get a new license, upgrades, or CSCE's depending on what you manage to pass.

If you pass the right tests for a new license or upgrade, your Form 610 gets sent in to the VEC, along with copies of the CSCEs. If you don't qualify for a new license or upgrade, the Form 610 gets returned to you, and you get any CSCE's for completed elements (again, with copies to the VEC).

(No one has ever asked to take a harder written element after failing an easier one, though.)

606. Re: Expired license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 19:41:10 UTC
From: bobh@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <10510015@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 4227

The FCC database from ~10/89 shows it expiring in July of '97. In recent times even a change of address gives you a 10 year extension, so maybe you renewed and didn't know it!

Bob Headrick WA7OVU
bobh@hpda

607. Re: Homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 19:46:35 UTC
From: bobh@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <10510016@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 4228

>>How about special lanes on the interstates for people who build their
>>own cars?
>
>A fine idea when and if roads are provided by the govt for use only by
>hobbyist drivers for non-transportation driving only.
>

A better analogy might be if the right of way was provided by the gov.
but hobbyists had to provide the road also :-).

Bob Headrick
WA7OVU bobh@hpda.hp.com

608. Re: Homebrewing & CW proficency

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 19:53:20 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan11.195320.1498@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 4229

I am definitely NOT in favor of any idea or proposal to restrict or eliminate the use of the CW/MorseCode emission/code mode on any amateur frequency.

Now that there is (to be) in place a way to get privileges on the amateur spectrum above 30 MHz, some are expecting, or fearing, a move to do the same thing in the spectrum below 30 MHz. I must acknowledge that I know that such a desire on the part of many does exist. However I know of NO ONE who has actually suggested that CW/MorsCode become a restricted or banned emission/code.

I also believe that now is NOT the time to proceed with any efforts to remove code tests from other license classes or to gain any HF privileges w/o passing a code test. Among the reasons are that there are still the international agreements/rules in place that affect this (referenced in the 90-55 FCC Report And Order); the HF band has some serious problems at the present time that could be aggravated but such a change; and we need to get the more experienced hams used to the idea of communicating with someone on the amateur spectrum who has not even tried to learn Morse Code.

To those who consider yourselves on the "winning" side in the 90-55 rule change, I urge you to put your efforts at the present time into helping to make the changes a success by working to attract new people into a hobby and service that has heretofore restricted its membership to those willing to try and able to learn Morse Code. These changes by themselves will NOT do anything for Amateur Radio; they simply give YOU the opportunity to do this.

If we cannot make this succeed, I doubt any other rules changes would have any hope at all.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

609. Re: Giving out information (was Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 20:09:59 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250331@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 4230

I'm amazed at how much trouble people have had with Radio Shack insisting on their address. I always just say "I'm already on your mailing list" and they don't hassle me. This is in every Radio Shack I've ever been in, on both coasts.

AL N1AL

610. Re: Ramsey kits

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 20:17:19 UTC
From: wws@raphael.cray.com
Message-ID: <141156.20668@timbuk.cray.com>
Source record: 4231

In article <"11-Jan-91..9:50:54.CST".*.Mike_Beezley.Houston@Xerox.com>,
Mike_Beezley.Houston@XEROX.COM writes:
>
> Although I haven't finished the Ramsey 40M QRP rig I have read through the
> instruction book and I would say that Ramsey appears to be trying to emulate
> the Heathkit approach to kit building.
^^^^^^^^
This is the approach Heathkit *should* be doing - simple kits which encourage
lots of experamentation. I was really disappointed when I got my first
Heathkit catalog in 15 years, and they didn't have hardly anything to build!
They seemed to hold on to the 'Collins-in-a-kit' philosophy way too long.
(With surface mount parts and wave soldering machines, et. al., home builder's
just can't compete with commercial equipment these days...)

I was also encouraged by the fact that Ramsey is selling their stuff into the
normal distribution channels (i.e., I can go down to my local 'Bandit' and
pick one up for a few dollars.)

>
> My only complaint was with the crystal frequency supplied in the kit. It was
> for 7.040 (the QRP international calling frequency). The problem is I am a
> Tech and Techs can't work that freq.

I noticed this too. A large part of their audience would be new novices and
(coded) techs. Their kits are a good answer to 'how cheaply can I get on the
air?'

> I have since ordered a couple of
> crystals from JAN ($8.95 a piece shipped). Like a ham friend of mine
> says...'upgrade and you can use the 7.04'.

I've had fairly good experience with Jan. I've ordered a bunch of crystals for
my old Drake gear over the last few months (WARC + SWL bands) and only had
problems with one of them. (Took them 3 times to get it right though.)

Walt Spector
(wws@renaissance.cray.com)
Sunnyvale, California
_·_ _·_ _···· _· ·_·

611. HT with tone burst and CTCSS tone

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 20:37:20 UTC
From: svec@motcid.UUCP
Message-ID: <5548@feldspar2.UUCP>
Source record: 4232

Does anyone know if any of the new dual band HTs available in the US have
both 1750Hz tone burst and PL tone capability in the same HT which would
ideally be front-panel programmable or easily jumperable without major
surgery to convert back and forth. I understand in Europe this can be
found rather easily so perhaps the radios DO do both but the one's sold
in USA have that not enabled???
I talked to Yaesu and they said these were solder-in modules, not
easily swappable (on their FT470).
Thanks...
--
Larry Svec - KD9OF
home: 708-526-1256 e-mail: uunet!motcid!svecl VHF: 145.150-
work: 708-632-5259 fax: 708-632-2413, -3741 UHF: 443.575+
"I know everything... even some things that are true!"

612. Re: IC-u2 mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 20:39:21 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <1915@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 4233

In article <LURU.91Jan10183625@stekt.oulu.fi> luru@stekt.oulu.fi (Ari Husa OH8NUP) writes:

More specifically: Is it possible to get BOTH standard 12.5/25 MHz
step and "unlimited coverage RX" simultaneously on an IC-u2?

I have a modified IC-u2ET which steps by 5 kHz only when the band
limits have been removed, and I'd love to get either 12.5 kHz or 25 kHz
step for convenience.

You show me yours and I will show you mine! I have some mods for the
u2 but I haven't performed them yet. What have you done to yours? I
will post mine next week.

Also, does anyone know of a source for the inserts for the batteries?
Especially the tiny pack. I have never seen cells like that before.

Thanks and 73s, jv

"Frisbeetarianism is the belief that when you die, your soul goes up on
the roof and gets stuck." -- button

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

613. Re: 2sat mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 20:40:44 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080051@col.hp.com>
Source record: 4234

The USUAL next step is to tweak the pll slightly. There is normally a test point where the pll (dc) voltage may be measured. Connect a dvm there and notice how the voltage changes as frequency is changed. Record the pll voltage at 162 MHz (or wherever the radio loses lock). Carefully tweak the pll adjustment (refer to the service manual for location) until the pll achieves lock at the higher frequency (in your case 165 MHz). Of course, the downside of this is loss of low frequency range; i.e., as you shift the pll tuning range upward, you lose at the low end. You probably don't need the range 139 to 144 MHz anyway, do you?

614. Re: Visa Merchant agreement???

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 20:55:20 UTC
From: mwilson@digi.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <1500@digi.lonestar.org>
Source record: 4235

I have also been bothered by RS salesmen insisting I give them my
address. My dad figured out a way to call their bluff and I have
since used the method myself many times. Just say,
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, DC
and no junk mail will arrive at your home. That's what they want
the address for after all. I have had some of the guys behind the
counter recognize the joke and smile but have never had one refuse
the sale given the above address. And I don't even know the ZIP!
.........Monty WB5NVM.
mwilson@digi.lonestar.org

615. Re: spreadspectrum info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 21:02:10 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan11.210210.13023@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 4236

stevens@mpx1.lampf.lanl.gov (Stevens, Thaddeus C.) writes:

>Hello !!

Hello.

>I'm interested in experimenting with spread_sprectrum. Does anyone out have
>any info on the following:

>1. Can a narrow band FM tranceiver be modified to work spread ?

Sure. Take out the old guts and put in the new guts.

Seriously part of it probably can be used, such as the final stages and
the power supply. The narrowband parts could be as well but you'd have
to be inserting the spreading and despreading function in between so that
the narrowband IF strip, for instance, sees only the despread signal.

>2. Does anyone make equipment for Ham use either ready made or kit form ?

Buy any cheap cheap brand, toss into air over (emtpy) parking lot...
--> instant kit

Seriously a good approach might well be to just take a radio apart, or
use transverter modules and do some building. You have to operate on
higher frequencies (I THINK 900 MHz and up) to do spread spectrum, and
are limited to 100 watts as well (NBD). But you might want to generate
the spreading function on a lower IF frequency (30 MHz and down) to make
that design aspect easier. If you aren't into building UHF RF circuits,
then buying transverters seems a reasonable way to go (much like using
the DSY 56KB modem). I would not consider that a disqualification from
being called a homebrewer either, as long as some significant part of
the system was built (and even better, DESIGNED) by you, even if that
part is totally in software.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

616. Want EMAIL address for Robert McGwier

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 21:22:06 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan11.212206.16263@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 4237

Sorry for posting this here, but until a working E-mail address is found
I don't have much of a choice. Hopefully this will be resolved soon.
If not I have some tricks in my back pocket that I prefer to hold off
using since they cause a lot of network traffic.

I tried sending some E-mail to Robert McGwier at the address shown in his
posting and it was bounced back as "User unknown". The address used was:

mac@idacrd.UUCP

There was no alternate address in his signature.

Here is the header of one of his postings:

> From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
> Subject: Re: DSP for the non-EE
> Message-ID: <849@idacrd.UUCP>
> Date: 10 Jan 91 21:37:57 GMT
> References: <4520@lib.tmc.edu>
> Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
> Lines: 45

Here is the bounce I received:

> From MAILER-DAEMON@uxc.cso.uiuc.edu Fri Jan 11 14:19:10 1991
> Received: from uxc.cso.uiuc.edu by ux1.cso.uiuc.edu with SMTP id AA05244
> (5.65a/IDA-1.4.2 for phil); Fri, 11 Jan 91 14:19:08 -0600
> Received: by uxc.cso.uiuc.edu id AA10261
> (5.65a/IDA-1.4.2.3 for phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu); Fri, 11 Jan 91 14:16:45 -0600
> Date: Fri, 11 Jan 91 14:16:45 -0600
> From: Mail Delivery Subsystem <MAILER-DAEMON@uxc.cso.uiuc.edu>
> Message-Id: <9101112016.AA10261@uxc.cso.uiuc.edu>
> To: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
> Subject: Returned mail: User unknown
> Status: R
>
> ----- Transcript of session follows -----
> While talking to uunet.UU.NET:
> >>> RCPT To:<uunet!idacrd!mac>
> <<< 550 <uunet!idacrd!mac>... User unknown
> 550 <mac@idacrd.UUCP>... User unknown
>
> ----- Unsent message follows -----
> Received: from ux1.cso.uiuc.edu by uxc.cso.uiuc.edu with SMTP id AA10258
> (5.65a/IDA-1.4.2.3 for uunet!idacrd!mac); Fri, 11 Jan 91 14:16:45 -0600

> Received: by ux1.cso.uiuc.edu id AA05094
> (5.65a/IDA-1.4.2 for mac@idacrd.UUCP); Fri, 11 Jan 91 14:17:28 -0600
> Date: Fri, 11 Jan 91 14:17:28 -0600
> From: Phil Howard KA9WGN <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> Message-Id: <9101112017.AA05094@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> To: mac@idacrd.UUCP
> Subject: Re: DSP for the non-EE
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
> References: <4520@lib.tmc.edu> <849@idacrd.UUCP>
>
> In rec.ham-radio you write:

--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

617. Re: Cushcraft R5

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 21:32:24 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.scd.hp.com
Message-ID: <5490113@hpscdc.scd.hp.com>
Source record: 4238

> I don't have experience with the Butternut vertical, but I do know that
> it's not a 1/2 wave vertical. The advantage of the R-5 is that, being
> a 1/2 antenna, it doesn't require a ground plan to be effective. This
> Bob Cutler
> KE7ZJ
> ----------

The FACT of the matter is that *neither* the Butternut nor the R-5 is anywhere near a free-space half-wave (33 feet) on 20 meters, but the Butternut is actually physically longer than the R5 by a good 5 feet.

As I already pointed out, making it an electrical half wave is a suboptimal mode of operation if you can afford to have radials. If you can't, the R5 is better than a Butternut w/o radials.

Rick N6RK

618. Re: How to find WB8ECC?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 21:35:35 UTC
From: bobh@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <10510017@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 4239

>/ hpcuhb:rec.ham-radio / Bob_Dixon@osu.edu / 10:22 am Jan 10, 1991 /
>I am the QSL manager for the 8E callsigns. I have about 100 cards for
>WB8ECC, and they are still coming in. He has never sent in any envelopes,
>but I would like to ask him to do so. But he has not been listed in
>recent callbooks.
>Is he a pirate?
>Is his license expired and he doesn't know it?
>Are the FCC files fouled up?
>Any help in finding this guy would be most appreciated.
>
> Bob Dixon
> W8ERD

From the 1989 FCC database:
WB8ECC James Grove
Rt 1 Box 154
Bens Run WV 26135

His liceince expired on Dec 31, 1987.

Bob Headrick WA7OVU
bobh@hpda.hp.com or WA7OVU@N4LDL

>----------

619. Re: Radio Shack Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 21:53:48 UTC
From: jws@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500085@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 4240

I don't care about RS having my name and address because I WANT to stay on the mailing list...I think too many folks in this group (and USENET/Internet in general) are overly paranoid about such things. I couldn't care less if they track what parts or other goodies I buy there. (Are you worried that someday the government might track down your unregistered radio???)

John, NK0R

(But I don't give my phone number at gas stations -- if they ask for "a phone" 303 499-7111 is a good one.)

620. Re: What is a good rig for VHF/UHF?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 21:58:25 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9101112158.AA05989@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 4241

Regarding Mike Owen's (W9IP) reply to Jeff NK3O's question:

It seems to me that the OLD Yeasu FT-726R answers a number of Mike's complaints about the '736. I leave the memories set in pairs for scanning the DX sections of a band. A simple push of the scan button then allows me to tune within the scanned range. By having scanning pairs on 6, 2, and 3/4, I can quickly switch between the bands in any order with the memory selection rotary switch.

I used the rig with an old TAPR packet modem for my meteor-burst 6-meter contacts years ago. The FM-FM modulation is certainly not the way to go for weak signal work - but it WAS quick and easy.

I find the '726 doesn't really need a preamp on 6, but does on 2, and REALLY DOES on 3/4. The '726 doesn't have a 220 module. It doesn't tune outside the ham bands. I have the 15-12-10 meter module - just 10 W - anyone want it? Having just 3 internal band-module locations, and no provision for an expansion chassis seems like poor planning in the 726.

Anyhow, a used Yaesu 726 might be a good choice for the money.

MY EMPLOYER WOULD HAVE A FIT IF IT NEW I WAS EVEN HINTING THAT A CERTAIN RIG MIGHT BE A GOOD CHOICE. Hi.

73, Bob W3OTC

PS: I tried various bit combinations on the band-indicator bus, and find that the display will indicate all the bands from 160m through 450 MHz, including 220. Either Yeasu was thinking big about more RF modules, or the display is common to a number of their rigs.
B.

621. Re: Ramsey kits

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 22:05:55 UTC
From: wws@raphael.cray.com
Message-ID: <155413.23505@timbuk.cray.com>
Source record: 4242

In article <1991Jan11.192301.1682@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu>,
anachem@silver.ucs.indiana.edu (|mehcana| (undersampled)) writes:
>
> so....Where can one obtain these Ramsey kits?

I've seen them at:
Quement Electronics
1000 S. Bascom Ave.
San Jose, Cal.
(408) 998-5900

Prices ranged from $25 to $35 + optional case (extra $5 or so). Don't know
who else carries them.

The responses so far show that they have had some value to those who have
built them. Looks like each of the posters who have built one has then
expanded
it in some way and so on. These simple kits appear to be a nice catalyst.
The spirit of homebrewing simple gear does seem to live on!

Walt Spector
(wws@renaissance.cray.com)
Sunnyvale, California
_·_ _·_ _···· _· ·_·

622. Re: Other's view of codefree

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 23:06:45 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <y2TmV4w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 4245

jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:

> Sorry I brought it up. I forgot that the purpose of Usenet newsgroups is to
> generate opportunities for little people to demonstrate their intellectual
> prowess by picking to pieces even the most innocuous comments.

Proofs should not be called "innocuous comments". You wanted to prove
a hypothesis -- and the material you provided in support, didn't. If you
can't handle that, I, too, am sorry. If you can't handle anything but ad-
hominum arguments, again, I am sorry. By all means, feel free to assault
the person when you can't support your position.

> Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET

P.S. Your news software is broken. It is failing to mark replies with
Re: in the subject.

623. Thanks from the rank beginner

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 23:13:14 UTC
From: heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Message-ID: <27824.278df22b@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>
Source record: 4246

Thanks to all who responded to my recent request for help getting started in ham radio. Just reading this group has been educational, but I especially want to thank Dave Heller, Gary Coffman and John Woods for their helpful and encouraging notes.

Now I've got a list of books to search for, some magazine titles, and several good ideas about where to begin, all within a couple of days of my original posting. Isn't the net great?! (I envision the world of ham radio to be much the same...)

+===+============================+
| Doug Heacock, Academic Computing Services | heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu |
| The University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS | heacock@ukanvax.bitnet |
+===+============================+

624. Re: Ramsey kits

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 23:28:47 UTC
From: Mike_Beezley.Houston@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <"11-Jan-91.17:28:47.CST".*.Mike_Beezley.Houston@Xerox.com>
Source record: 4247

For those of you looking for the Ramsey address:

Their address is:

Ramsey Electonics
793 Canning Parkway
Victor,NY 14564
(716) 924-4555

73
__mike N5PWP@WA4EWV.TX

I am not employed by Ramsey nor do I have _any_ connection this is FYI.

---

625. Re: Crystal CW portable

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-11 23:52:45 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <58130014@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 4248

John,
Tried to e-mail you but it bounced. Both Harris and Ten-Tec make channelized HF commercial gear. You might try both of them, although you might not like the price. Ten-Tec's number is in the adds in both QST and CQ. If you can't run down a number for Harris, try ARRL HQ. They used Harris gear in the recent W1AW upgrade and they may be able to give you a pointer.
73's, Jim
holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

626. Re: Is a passive reflector ever a "transmitter"?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 00:38:39 UTC
From: kleing@qualcomm.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan12.003839.2231@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 4249

In article <1250324@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:

>My brothers and I have been wondering about a way for us to communicate

The idea lacks only a way to convey your information rather than whatever
is already modulated on the signal picked up by the antenna.

Consider including a switch to gate the energy picked up by the first
antenna on and off on the way to the transmitting antenna. You could
employ something really exotic, like, maybe Morse code to convey a
message. The receiver then looks for presence or absense of energy
from your location. If the intended receiver can also receive the signal
you are using as an energy source then you could use a correlation receiver
to optimally extract the message.

Good luck with this. Is is legal? Hey, I'm no lawyer.

Klein S. Gilhousen, WT6G
QUALCOMM, Inc.

627. Finding email addresses (Was: Re: Want EMAIL address for Robert McGwier)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 00:46:29 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <48002@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 4250

In article <1991Jan11.212206.16263@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
>
>I tried sending some E-mail to Robert McGwier at the address shown in his
>posting and it was bounced back as "User unknown". The address used was:
>
> mac@idacrd.UUCP
>
>There was no alternate address in his signature.

You could always go backwards on the same path his posting took to get to you. In rn, you can view that path by typing "v" to restart the posting in the verbose mode. Here's the path one of Bob's postings took to get to apple:

apple!sun-barr!cs.utexas.edu!wuarchive!udel!princeton!idacrd!mac

Thus, I can be sure of getting to idacrd if I address email via those same hosts in the reverse order. If you can find a shortcut to princeton, you can eliminate everything before it. (In Phil's case that should be a cinch, because both his host and princeton are on the Internet.)

There's also the "uupath" command from your UNIX shell, of course. When I tried it, I got "uunet.uu.net!idacrd". I don't know why that path didn't work for Phil; maybe uunet hiccupped.

In any event, I would think that a "usa" distribution would have been sufficient to solve the problem. I'm retaining worldwide distribution only because I hope that this followup information may be useful to others.

Subsequent followups should probably go to one of the mail discussion newsgroups.

Patty

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

628. Re: Info-Hams Digest V91 #28

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 00:53:22 UTC
From: WHELCHEL@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU
Message-ID: <9101120052.AA11881@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4251

Here is an item that might be of interest to the list.

---------- Forwarded from steve@avalon.dartmouth.edu (Steve Campbell)----------

Lotus Development Corp. is bringing out a series of CD-ROMs in March that will include personal information on 120,000,000 individual Americsans, including an estimate of each person's income!

If you DON'T want to be in Lotus's "First Edition" I suggest you call this number pronto

800-225-5800

and ask Lotus to send you the necessary cards to remove names of each person in your family. They told me yesterday the cards will take 2 weeks to arrive and that I won't be on the CD-ROMs if I return them. How considerate of them.

For general commenting, you can write them at

Lotus Development Corp.
Attn.: Market Name Referral Service
55 Cambridge Parkway
Cambridge, Mass. 02142
tel. 617-577-8500

629. Re: A New Topic to Beat to Death! (Was Codeless Tech)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 01:19:50 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jan12.011950.25914@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 4252

As quoted from <1991Jan10.224736.12403@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> by phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN):

```
+---------------
| 1. New Tech passing 1(A).
+---------------
```

Addressed, as you noted.

```
+---------------
| 2. Novice upgrading to Tech.
+---------------
```

Addressed: Novices upgrading to Tech after 2/14/91 must retain their Novice licenses indefinitely as proof of passing element 1A.

```
+---------------
| 3. Tech before Feb 14, 1991.
+---------------
```

Addressed: same as 2, retain the pre-2/14/91 Tech license as proof of 1A.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

630. Re: Subj: Re: An Outside Viewpoint

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 01:23:18 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jan12.012318.25997@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 4253

As quoted from <755@ssc.UUCP> by tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook):
+---------------
| This reminds me....I have heard that if some minor part on the motherboard
| of your average clone computer fails (say a DIODE, which costs about 9 cents)
| that NO ONE who you take your PC to for repair will ever replace the
| diode. They always charge you for a NEW MOTHERBOARD, since a failure on
| the motherboard is regarded as too complex, and they never attempt
| component level troubleshooting on these things anyway.
| Is this true?
+---------------

Usually, yes. But consider --- with the cost of labor on component-level repairs, is it cheaper to buy a new motherboard or to pay for 10 hours of labor to find one failed diode out of all the parts on the motherboard? This one makes sense. (It does *not* make sense that they won't replace the diode if you point it out to them... but if you can point it out to them, you can probably repair it yourself and save even more money.)

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

631. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 01:37:18 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9101120137.AA08985@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 4254

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #796 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 90363.26635297 .00000233 00000-0 26894-3 0 3793
2 00424 80.4635 93.7482 0023852 129.3887 230.9365 13.67434785409356
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 91 7.05169201 -.00000075 00000-0 99999-4 0 4897
2 03029 13.4612 19.4726 0016225 221.8149 138.0104 1.00272505 84837
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 91 10.31350651 .00087336 19011-4 44418-3 0 3367
2 04966 51.5173 65.9726 2128378 187.6890 168.5598 11.37251090614916
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 91 7.40173068 .00000023 00000-0 65794-4 0 1848
2 07646 49.8246 72.6924 0206593 145.6299 215.8158 13.82148720804029
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 91 2.91916753 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 1789
2 08820 109.8532 63.5516 0044585 196.0315 163.9114 6.38664339 86697
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 91 10.03621570 -.00000256 00000-0 99999-4 0 5404
2 10061 8.5514 61.1891 0002673 18.2100 341.7526 1.00252987 51085
IUE
1 10637U 78012 A 91 9.17709305 -.00000185 00000-0 99999-4 0 1891
2 10637 32.6340 115.5894 1416984 358.8779 0.7622 1.00243983 8522
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 91 6.86939551 .00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 5886
2 10684 63.8302 83.2491 0124764 198.3333 161.2579 2.00554675 79937
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 91 6.36304638 -.00000023 00000-0 00000 0 0 2961
2 10893 64.2867 324.1197 0169621 23.5447 337.2156 2.00537477 92747
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 91 3.37556378 .00000109 00000-0 99999-4 0 213
2 10953 7.3604 64.4317 0007201 115.7231 243.0752 1.00272596 6927
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 91 9.53487484 .00000881 00000-0 34484-3 0 4460
2 10967 108.0241 26.1826 0003317 253.7344 106.3411 14.36124656656076
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 91 10.11118293 -.00000022 00000-0 00000 0 0 3397
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2 11054 63.8174 320.1837 0060170 118.8493 241.7685 2.00570685 89838
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 91 9.28321454 .00000109 00000-0 12827-3 0 7272
2 11080 99.1800 274.3653 0008416 254.3713 105.6513 13.83489480616533
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 91 8.73135013 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 1051
2 11141 63.8130 83.0663 0061118 312.6144 46.9106 2.00549740 88503
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 91 8.37249405 .00000006 00000-0 00000 0 0 883
2 11690 64.3073 85.3088 0121536 203.0039 156.5076 2.00553299 94355
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 91 8.17588337 -.00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 3250
2 11783 63.6151 319.7600 0150431 58.6960 302.9651 2.00565357 78439
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 91 4.27008966 .00000086 00000-0 99999-4 0 286
2 12472 3.9718 73.2002 0002043 252.5101 107.3059 1.00218672 34240
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 91 10.17428589 .00149731 00000-0 83283-3 0 534
2 12887 97.5951 78.2554 0002064 137.2187 222.8947 15.79052268513576
Salyut 7
1 13138U 82 33 A 91 10.93386805 .00287421 41877-4 48639-3 0 7216
2 13138 51.5945 312.0271 0003245 105.5489 254.5874 16.02110515497635
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 91 3.38352952 .00000101 00000-0 10648-3 0 6801
2 13301 82.9320 154.0571 0027819 332.7723 27.1971 13.67869346425046
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 91 9.20233547 .00000941 00000-0 21857-3 0 6429
2 13367 98.1377 72.3823 0003277 189.6589 170.4548 14.57140003451304
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 91 6.41737364 .00000479 00000-0 35542-3 0 8879
2 13777 99.0131 204.9770 0012548 183.0647 177.0445 13.98868352 75359
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 91 7.59454320 .00000096 00000-0 95684-4 0 7767
2 13916 82.9429 220.9328 0037106 292.3749 67.3473 13.74088526390742
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 91 10.34909672 .00000128 00000-0 99999-4 0 2362
2 13969 4.9752 64.0629 0003689 216.6286 143.4979 1.00275562 1423
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 91 8.29036564 .00000120 00000-0 99999-4 0 3502
2 14050 2.7426 75.6852 0000465 318.6848 41.1551 1.00273257 193
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 91 3.16142974 .00000017 00000-0 00000 0 0 6330
2 14129 25.9096 167.3234 5971064 205.6904 105.3887 2.05880218 28853
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 91 9.60317439 .00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 8852
2 14189 63.4701 81.4006 0144909 223.1040 135.7973 2.00569196 54905
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 91 10.40100055 .00000427 00000-0 99999-4 0 4886
2 14780 98.2578 72.4728 0003255 138.5145 221.6287 14.57089712364895
UoSat 2
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1 14781U 84 21 B 91 8.63895420 .00001618 00000-0 30292-3 0 8995
2 14781 97.9244 59.2388 0012202 320.8673 39.1641 14.66050009366065
GPS-0009
1 15039U 84 59 A 91 6.78386345 .00000003 00000-0 00000 0 0 1493
2 15039 63.2136 80.6148 0026554 225.0870 134.7462 2.00566695 48125
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 91 5.66699539 .00000098 00000-0 99002-4 0 198
2 15055 82.9572 273.0374 0028353 116.6555 243.7513 13.73400648327864
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 91 7.22618757 -.00000022 00000-0 00000 0 0 9915
2 15271 63.1091 319.2457 0111241 330.0189 29.3452 2.00562382 45241
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 91 7.92299272 .00003099 00000-0 41381-3 0 4536
2 15331 82.5362 171.0225 0024194 24.5358 335.6978 14.79110084338343
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 91 9.51183279 .00000296 00000-0 18005-3 0 6892
2 15427 99.1719 19.2186 0015677 146.8002 213.4146 14.12774219313119
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 85 86 A 91 9.87332687 .00245761 31568-4 43208-3 0 8813
2 16095 51.5930 317.7121 0001972 103.3356 256.9417 16.01485803497468
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 91 10.43592296 .00000004 00000-0 00000 0 0 7075
2 16129 63.9935 81.6644 0123998 148.2800 212.5220 2.00564491 38512
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 91 10.02377494 .00022941 00000-0 25878-3 0 1949
2 16609 51.6117 8.6675 0025834 102.8771 257.5051 15.62005330280409
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 91 9.24122278 .00000549 00000-0 27570-3 0 2162
2 16613 98.7138 85.8032 0000777 2.6768 357.4417 14.20040368 93170
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 91 10.22139182 .00003857 00000-0 52156-3 0 2771
2 16881 82.5235 227.6886 0022727 36.4725 323.7995 14.78645685239733
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 91 7.40160490 -.00000025 00000-0 99999-4 0 3335
2 16908 50.0116 348.1856 0011235 359.0907 0.9905 12.44391428200282
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 91 10.52346883 .00000458 00000-0 21630-3 0 5364
2 16969 98.5817 38.6527 0014258 30.7356 329.4655 14.23852969224119
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 91 10.22738603 .00000355 00000-0 28904-3 0 7355
2 17527 99.0889 84.9094 0000475 74.9673 285.1538 13.94895097198121
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 91 6.00746538 -.00000044 00000-0 99999-4 0 7062
2 17561 0.0568 107.8485 0004785 271.2585 340.9165 1.00268967 7608
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 91 9.89584532 .00042064 00000-0 46780-3 0 4399
2 17845 51.6148 9.3088 0026677 99.0671 261.4388 15.62004413215118
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 91 10.43048339 .00000173 00000-0 99999-4 0 8239
2 18123 98.8103 203.2510 0015023 150.1068 210.0987 14.14279938183693
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RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 91 9.97185187 -.00000522 00000-0 -58051-3 0 4875
2 18129 82.9252 175.7496 0010525 265.3179 94.6760 13.72133997177806
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 87 68 A 91 5.72736538 .00000220 00000-0 18868-3 0 5950
2 18312 82.5558 129.7723 0013420 48.4694 311.7609 13.83713670170998
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 91 5.56798786 .00000107 00000-0 90548-4 0 4422
2 18820 82.5430 189.5682 0017369 112.4401 247.8595 13.84407038148181
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 91 10.41362339 .00000576 00000-0 27929-3 0 7667
2 18822 98.6155 249.8502 0007185 38.1423 322.0274 14.21700322152267
Glonass 34
1 19163U 88 43 A 91 10.55878499 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 1329
2 19163 64.9177 152.2011 0007156 181.0568 178.9175 2.13102561 20568
Glonass 36
1 19165U 88 43 C 91 10.14650953 .00000020 00000-0 00000 0 0 1396
2 19165 64.8988 152.2172 0003480 347.5527 12.4151 2.13102780 20555
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 91 9.24523260 -.00000095 00000-0 99999-4 0 2340
2 19216 56.8452 116.5505 7100265 244.5005 29.0596 2.09702068 19729
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 91 9.49386523 .00002573 00000-0 35323-3 0 288
2 19274 82.5177 327.0856 0021954 164.4968 195.6920 14.77888472135383
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 91 5.74211151 .00000033 00000-0 73043-4 0 6977
2 19336 82.5421 134.1331 0016852 163.7108 196.4556 13.16908587117610
Glonass 39
1 19503U 88 85 C 91 9.69699317 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 467
2 19503 65.4106 31.6305 0006347 203.6793 156.3420 2.13103449 18030
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 91 9.34033220 .00000700 00000-0 40408-3 0 4438
2 19531 99.0107 323.1672 0012876 65.4879 294.7632 14.11856370118058
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 91 4.19710955 .00000112 00000-0 99999-4 0 2293
2 19548 0.6172 81.1619 0004250 169.5582 109.2234 1.00266446 6936
Glonass 40
1 19749U 89 1 A 91 9.73806305 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 8315
2 19749 64.8650 151.8956 0005038 272.1844 87.7454 2.13101877 15562
Glonass 41
1 19750U 89 1 B 91 9.79627723 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 8903
2 19750 64.8766 151.9166 0004819 242.6439 117.2887 2.13102180 15561
GPS BII-01
1 19802U 89 13 A 90350.38029847 .00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2281
2 19802 55.0450 190.2251 0052192 161.1231 199.1398 2.00553388 13407
Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 91 10.86027679 .00026301 00000-0 18570-2 0 8929
2 19822 75.0807 136.3309 4122218 88.1623 317.2840 7.20473709 14698
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 91 5.59280806 .00000191 00000-0 16196-3 0 3938
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2 19851 82.5214 67.2066 0014900 151.6982 208.4996 13.84045723 93569
MOP-1
1 19876U 89 20 B 91 2.71666649 .00000027 00000-0 99999-4 0 1762
2 19876 0.1583 10.7386 0002365 272.1359 77.0792 1.00280356 2661
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 90361.84682812 -.00000237 00000-0 99999-4 0 2251
2 19883 0.6333 81.5147 0003240 207.4048 71.0428 1.00262568 76832
GPS BII-02
1 20061U 89 44 A 90343.73124429 -.00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 2311
2 20061 54.8388 8.7128 0089319 181.9510 178.0573 2.00566968 11014
Nadezhda 1
1 20103U 89 50 A 91 5.74473729 .00000115 00000-0 11173-3 0 2936
2 20103 82.9617 135.6994 0036683 192.8466 167.1756 13.73636237 75523
GPS BII-03
1 20185U 89 64 A 90350.05472694 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1726
2 20185 54.9002 191.0630 0021894 161.1624 198.9908 2.00573506 9712
GPS BII-04
1 20302U 89 85 A 90365.54298174 -.00000025 00000-0 99999-4 0 1742
2 20302 54.4927 309.0183 0033447 328.1260 39.5831 2.00555364 8824
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 91 9.19816196 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 3092
2 20305 82.5494 72.7165 0017229 172.0673 188.0812 13.15934425 58041
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 91 9.54297198 .00000115 00000-0 85999-4 0 2407
2 20322 99.0207 22.8721 0009086 151.6227 208.5439 14.02936077 58426
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 91 10.02377833 -.00113067 00000-0 -12808-2 0 5386
2 20335 51.6071 8.6707 0025695 101.6914 258.6977 15.61952367 64067
GPS BII-05
1 20361U 89 97 A 90350.59711931 .00000014 00000-0 99999-4 0 1231
2 20361 55.0071 133.1209 0064560 57.5897 302.9975 2.00584011 7387
SPOT 2
1 20436U 90 5 A 91 9.62894919 .00000321 00000-0 16892-3 0 4581
2 20436 98.7145 86.2579 0000946 105.5290 254.5985 14.20039519 50040
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 91 8.22970154 .00000474 00000-0 20368-3 0 2897
2 20437 98.6797 88.5761 0010696 277.8639 82.1306 14.28841083 50142
UO-15
1 20438U 90 5 C 91 5.63333603 .00000290 00000-0 13154-3 0 1814
2 20438 98.6859 85.9304 0009679 285.4855 74.5260 14.28513056 49766
PACSAT
1 20439U 90 5 D 91 6.66449787 .00000460 00000-0 19828-3 0 1868
2 20439 98.6887 87.2500 0010799 283.0207 76.9772 14.28936081 49920
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 91 9.52388230 .00000507 00000-0 21652-3 0 1852
2 20440 98.6873 90.1247 0010999 273.8142 86.1780 14.29000150 50334
WO-18
1 20441U 90 5 F 91 7.18988411 .00000459 00000-0 19723-3 0 1863
2 20441 98.6888 87.8417 0011578 282.5413 77.4492 14.29073409 50009
LO-19
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1 20442U 90 5 G 91 6.96278114 .00000473 00000-0 20252-3 0 1855
2 20442 98.6862 87.6522 0011547 279.4414 80.5481 14.29146775 49973
GPS BII-06
1 20452U 90 8 A 91 6.92323582 .00000004 00000-0 -20008-5 0 1497
2 20452 54.4574 247.6858 0049262 51.0505 309.4577 2.00552117 6939
MOS-1B
1 20478U 90 13 A 91 10.18791133 .00000090 00000-0 80786-4 0 4861
2 20478 99.1678 84.3091 0000387 140.8322 219.2866 13.94838916 46990
DEBUT
1 20479U 90 13 B 91 8.53895343 .00000036 00000-0 13047-3 0 1790
2 20479 99.0194 21.0719 0540532 303.3564 51.6897 12.83167762 43083
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 91 9.01154340 .00000035 00000-0 12887-3 0 1768
2 20480 99.0162 21.4498 0540692 302.3519 52.6310 12.83164038 43145
MOS-1B R/B
1 20491U 90 13 D 91 10.56502072 .00000427 00000-0 85279-3 0 1884
2 20491 99.0174 32.1919 0469892 265.2145 89.5161 13.02798710 43405
LACE
1 20496U 90 15 A 91 10.70844130 .00007519 00000-0 42329-3 0 3904
2 20496 43.0957 260.3003 0017524 215.8828 144.1010 15.13513819 50012
RME
1 20497U 90 15 B 91 10.11662309 .00014665 00000-0 34325-3 0 4386
2 20497 43.1101 190.8378 0020393 265.8601 93.9906 15.41746056 50713
Nadezhda 2
1 20508U 90 17 A 91 5.12928082 .00000089 00000-0 88158-4 0 2443
2 20508 82.9546 271.0002 0045179 142.5884 217.8440 13.73256563 42723
OKEAN 2
1 20510U 90 18 A 91 9.76391097 .00002082 00000-0 31299-3 0 4025
2 20510 82.5267 267.3688 0018713 329.0600 30.9507 14.73977032 46490
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 91 9.29180056 -.00008459 00000-0 -62128-3 0 4360
2 20523 28.3407 352.4483 0013787 227.1010 132.8407 15.02977279 45481
GPS BII-07
1 20533U 90 25 A 90294.05687607 -.00000033 00000-0 00000 0 0 630
2 20533 55.1450 10.8449 0034235 102.6965 257.7562 2.00556242 4124
PegSat
1 20546U 90 28 A 91 10.39518899 .00014614 00000-0 83807-3 0 3909
2 20546 94.1399 325.5229 0139030 306.5241 52.3247 15.04646247 41196
HST
1 20580U 90 37 B 91 10.35687864 .00004036 00000-0 43660-3 0 3902
2 20580 28.4725 10.2563 0006155 127.5130 232.6014 14.85907493 38805
Glonass 44
1 20619U 90 45 A 91 10.10853071 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 3376
2 20619 65.0096 31.8531 0023958 217.7506 142.1290 2.13102875 5038
Glonass 45
1 20620U 90 45 B 91 10.22640046 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 3434
2 20620 65.0084 31.8537 0006453 19.4691 340.6038 2.13102939 5043
Glonass 46
1 20621U 90 45 C 91 9.34651606 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2923
2 20621 65.0239 31.8919 0014195 209.6297 150.3350 2.13102596 5027
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Kristall
1 20635U 90 48 A 91 9.95976597 .00057084 00000-0 63212-3 0 3370
2 20635 51.6084 8.9982 0025553 102.2009 258.0003 15.62016923 34934
ROSAT
1 20638U 90 49 A 91 10.69879743 .00002694 00000-0 24007-3 0 1613
2 20638 52.9967 208.8535 0012929 234.8802 125.0838 14.99191823 33392
Meteor 2-19
1 20670U 90 57 A 91 5.74319185 .00000182 00000-0 15431-3 0 1438
2 20670 82.5464 127.8910 0017298 78.5615 281.7486 13.83891067 26531
CRRES
1 20712U 91 10.20651449 .00001657 00000-0 14979-2 0 895
2 20712 18.2253 338.1921 7126780 328.1322 3.7846 2.43727709 4120
GPS BII-08
1 20724U 90 68 A 90358.72077540 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 789
2 20724 54.7109 188.6525 0096383 119.8471 241.1780 2.00563791 2860
Feng Yun1-2
1 20788U 90 81 A 91 10.10398014 .00000265 00000-0 20130-3 0 869
2 20788 98.9328 46.9040 0010479 265.4434 94.5533 14.00618405 18072
Meteor 2-20
1 20826U 90 86 A 91 5.61563355 .00000224 00000-0 19497-3 0 936
2 20826 82.5257 67.1904 0013517 342.8583 17.2123 13.83258169 13732
GPS BII-09
1 20830U 90 88 A 91 4.72776045 .00000013 00000-0 99999-4 0 792
2 20830 54.9063 130.4340 0121315 31.1486 329.5406 2.00565966 2171
GPS BII-10
1 20959U 90364.65049323 0.00000016 10000-3 0 169
2 20959 54.9135 190.0008 0041865 213.3227 146.4511 2.00557160 655
DMSP B5D2-5
1 20978U 90105 A 91 10.44046937 .00000961 00000-0 37315-3 0 381
2 20978 98.8575 44.4858 0080235 240.6671 118.6531 14.30481634 5696
Soyuz TM-11
1 20981U 90107 A 91 10.08775917 .00003160 00000-0 37970-4 0 465
2 20981 51.6129 8.3464 0025398 102.9811 257.4362 15.62006861 6066
Glonass 47
1 21006U 90110 A 91 10.32414345 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 405
2 21006 64.8313 151.2950 0062848 184.4856 175.4345 2.13102406 720
Glonass 48
1 21007U 90110 B 91 10.50007972 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 455
2 21007 64.8529 151.3120 0039932 176.9148 183.0864 2.13100411 723
Glonass 49
1 21008U 90110 C 91 8.97509571 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 388
2 21008 64.8406 151.3540 0008247 293.1115 66.7777 2.13100458 692
Raduga 26
1 21016U 90112 A 91 8.22642681 -.00000172 00000-0 99999-4 0 128
2 21016 1.4238 273.7775 0003958 26.8132 333.8792 1.00298254 191
1990 112D
1 21019U 90112 D 91 10.26359290 .00000055 00000-0 99999-4 0 173
2 21019 1.4486 273.8690 0026414 10.3332 350.5563 1.00010860 218
1990 112E
1 21024U 90112 E 91 10.71055742 .00004985 00000-0 27069-2 0 133
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2 21024 47.2165 265.9054 7277307 5.2747 359.4840 2.26785628 510
1990 112F
1 21025U 90112 F 91 8.09837264 .00002241 00000-0 28521-2 0 103
2 21025 47.2744 266.7067 7258297 4.5267 359.5689 2.26292726 450
Cosmos 2113
1 21026U 90113 A 91 10.66293876 .00267432 37780-4 35759-3 0 427
2 21026 64.7601 144.5517 0037421 98.6165 261.8281 16.04829554 3281
Cosmos 2114
1 21028U 90114 A 91 10.63434821 .00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 152
2 21028 82.5760 217.3558 0002999 125.8352 234.3002 12.62466673 2446
Cosmos 2115
1 21029U 90114 B 91 5.63287790 .00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 137
2 21029 82.5670 220.5173 0002287 34.5857 325.5379 12.63239613 1815
Cosmos 2116
1 21030U 90114 C 91 5.62411804 .00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 110
2 21030 82.5733 220.5203 0005775 355.8380 4.2662 12.64014557 1811
Cosmos 2117
1 21031U 90114 D 91 5.61677463 .00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 116
2 21031 82.5739 220.5150 0009458 4.4436 355.6746 12.64666099 1810
Cosmos 2118
1 21032U 90114 E 91 5.61026781 .00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 118
2 21032 82.5651 220.4944 0012241 357.1834 2.9187 12.65242283 1815
Cosmos 2119
1 21033U 90114 F 91 5.60143564 .00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 106
2 21033 82.5713 220.4977 0016202 350.5157 9.5625 12.66025743 1818
1990 114G
1 21034U 90114 G 90365.62137714 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 81
2 21034 82.5648 223.8067 0039683 183.3619 176.7201 12.55424605 1170
Cosmos 2120
1 21035U 90115 A 91 10.62680760 .00112536 37405-5 19680-3 0 342
2 21035 82.5733 272.6255 0075975 28.6862 331.8733 15.96614415 2423
Raduga 1-2
1 21038U 90116 A 91 3.30548588 .00000128 00000-0 99999-4 0 42
2 21038 1.4661 272.5003 0006870 272.2139 88.8005 0.99537474 41
1990 116D
1 21041U 90116 D 91 9.40497267 -.00000091 00000-0 99999-4 0 62
2 21041 1.4614 272.3884 0040110 18.1934 342.7211 0.98740862 141
1990 116E
1 21044U 90116 E 91 2.80782770 -.00000026 00000-0 00000 0 0 112
2 21044 47.3149 270.3273 7311192 1.5742 359.9314 2.22559162 130
1990 116F
1 21045U 90116 F 91 3.26871405 -.00000026 00000-0 00000 0 0 28
2 21045 47.3460 270.1910 7287725 1.7649 0.1052 2.22171411 147
1990 102G
1 21046U 1990-102 91 10.35254698 -.00000042 00000-0 99999-4 0 64
2 21046 1.3634 273.0780 0023168 37.5624 323.5113 0.97868242 235
1990 001A
1 21047U 9101A 91 10.06269320 .00000010 00000-0 99999-4 0 63
2 21047 4.2283 308.1268 0084002 99.1619 262.2359 1.02163211 08
1991 001B
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1 21048U 91 1 B 91 9.94804360 .00001298 00000-0 23462-2 0 56
2 21048 18.4529 300.2806 1190740 35.7401 331.7117 11.84518892 243
1991 001C
1 21049U 91 1 C 91 10.03914540 -.00000038 00000-0 99999-4 0 31
2 21049 25.9306 297.9468 7087939 181.1330 178.3558 2.26483389 44
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
```

632. Re: Ramsey kits

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 02:07:22 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jan12.020722.27680@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 4255

As quoted from <1991Jan10.192608.12783@xanadu.com> by jeff@xanadu.com (Jeff Crilly N6ZFX):
+---------------
| I built the 2 meter receiver that is ne602 based. It works but the
| squelch doesn't (though I made work after looking at the spec in the
| motorola book) and it really needs a preamp. Though for ~$20 what
+---------------

You mean maybe I *didn't* somehow blow up the squelch when I assembled the 220 receiver? Have to get my hands onthat spec sheet and see if I can make it work --- another 220 receiver would be nice.

(No, that's not a sarcastic remark. I checked the bloody thing twice and had someone else check it as well: everything wired correctly, the right parts in the right places, no cold solder joints --- and the squelch didn't work. I sidelined the thing because a battery-operated 220 receiver without a working squelch makes for large battery bills....)

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

633. Re: Ramsey kits

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 02:10:20 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jan12.021020.27767@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 4256

```
As quoted from <1991Jan11.192301.1682@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu> by
anachem@silver.ucs.indiana.edu (|mehcana| (undersampled)):
+---------------
| so....Where can one obtain these Ramsey kits?
+---------------

VHF Communications usually has them in stock. Also, Ramsey sells direct; they
have ads in (most of?) the ham magazines.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY
```

634. Re: Others' view of codefree

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 02:19:47 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jan12.021947.27947@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 4257

As quoted from <1991Jan11.193256.24982@xanadu.com> by jeff@xanadu.com (Jeff Crilly N6ZFX):
+---------------
| like to see improvement in the BBS software on packet. It is o.k.
| for message passing, but discussion groups just don't seem to work
| out. Maybe the solution is a TCP/IP based net running something like
| news. It seems like a good application for nntp.
+---------------

We're going to be trying this locally soon, using the G1EMM and PA0GRI
versions of NOS which support NNTP.

However, TCP/IP is less than optimal (read: sluggish to miserable) over slow
links. I'd like to see some redesign done in that area; I'm considering an
encapsulation of IP in PPP at the moment, but I'll have to look over the
protocols and see what, if anything, might be gained. (Not to mention getting
someone else locally to get a UNIX system to run my software on so I can test
it....)

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

635. Re: Exam Procedure

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 02:29:50 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jan12.022950.28047@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 4258

As quoted from <D75AEB24D3BF201851@uncg.bitnet> by MOSIER@UNCG.BITNET (Steve Mosier):

```
+---------------
| I know that the VE organization doesn't presently (before no-code) give Novice
+---------------
```

The VECs don't *have* to give Novice exams --- but many do. I took my Novice at a VEC exam.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

636. Re: A New Topic to Beat to Death! (Was Codeless Tech)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 02:36:08 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jan12.023608.28169@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 4259

Bloody system won't let me cancel my article, and C news inews doesn't seem to handle control messages (I suppose I could hack relaynews, but...).

As quoted from <1991Jan12.011950.25914@NCoast.ORG> by allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR):

```
+---------------
| +---------------
| | 2. Novice upgrading to Tech.
| +---------------
|
| Addressed: Novices upgrading to Tech after 2/14/91 must retain their Novice
| licenses indefinitely as proof of passing element 1A.
+---------------
```

As noted, the R&O says nothing about this. If nothing else, the FCC should clarify the status of existing Novice and Tech licensees. Sigh...

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

637. New Radio Program

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 02:58:19 UTC
From: bigsteve@dorsai.com
Message-ID: <wVqmV5w163w@dorsai.com>
Source record: 4260

I am "Big Steve" of Radio Newyork International and I'm adding a
new portion to my program called CROSSBAND. This program will feature
reports on Ham and Shortwave, including broadcasts, pirates and utes.
I HEED YOUR HELP! If you would like to provide information for the
program please e-mail or snail me at the address below.
You will be given on air credit, I don't get paid either.

I will be gathering information from the newsgroups and other networks
and I will be airing the Westlink "Newsline" program and providing credit
to the authors.

```
**************************************************************
*Steve Coletti A/K/A "BIGSTEVE" * Radio Newyork International *
*UUCP: bigsteve@dorsai.com * on Shortwave via WWCR *
*PRODIGY: BJJM02A * Sundays @ 9PM, EST on 7520 Khz. *
*GEnie: S.COLETTI2 * Comming soon to R.F.P.I. *
*Mail: P.O. Box 396, NY, NY 10002* - Peace, Love & Understanding - *
**************************************************************
```

638. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 03:51:22 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1954@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 4261

In article <47955@apple.Apple.COM> kchen@Apple.COM (Kok Chen) writes:
>gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>>Or even better, use a pentagrid converter tube with the tube serving
>>rentrantly as AF amp, oscillator, tripler, and final. :-) :-)
>
>
>Reentrant? Where do I find an electron push-down stack?
>I couldn't even find a 6SA7 or 12SA7 anymore around the Silicon
>Gulch, unless you are talking about the *modern* 6BE6 :-) :-)

Tube reuse in this fashion was somewhat popular in the thirties and forties. With the proper circuitry, a tube can be used to simultaneously amplify AF and RF signals. Pentagrid tubes have been used as oscillators and mixers at the same time that they acted as the AF amp. It's fasinating to look at some of the older equipment to see how stage economy was achieved.

Gary KE4ZV

639. Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 03:53:16 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1054.278E3A03@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4269

> From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu (BACS Data Communications Group)
> Date: 11 Jan 91 15:33:16 GMT
> Organization: Indiana University
> Message-ID: <1991Jan11.153316.27777@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,misc.consumers
>
> Radio Shack was soundly bashed on rec.humor about 2 years ago. Some
> excerpts:
>
> >>I'm looking for ways to gracefully/creatively avoid giving my name
> >>and address to a computer when paying cash at Radio Shack, Service
> >>Merchandise and other stores which request it for their junk-mail

I guess you could say you're a retired hit man in the witness relocation program....

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

640. Re: Exam Procedure

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 04:27:02 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <880@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 4270

In article <D75AEB24D3BF201851@uncg.bitnet>, MOSIER@UNCG.BITNET (Steve Mosier) writes:
> I know that the VE organization doesn't presently (before no-code) give Novice
> exams. But I would assume that if a non-ham goes into a walk-in exam site for
> his Technician, that he would be given the Novice and Tech written as well as
> the 5 wpm code. Is this correct? A friend of mine wants to get his Tech
> tnx es 73 - de W3GRG steve

It's true that Novice tests aren't per-se part of the
VE program - but I'd imagine most sessions
will welcome a prospective novice.

We always have let anyone walk in, take whatever
elements he wants, and when/if he passes,
encourage taking more.

K3TX

641. Re: Rigs for beginners? (or: MFJ, Icom, etc.)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 04:28:10 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan12.042810.28007@informix.com>
Source record: 4272

I'm sure this posting has generated considerable debate.

In article <819@wells.UUCP> k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller) writes:
>In article <2992@ux.acs.umn.edu>, spexet@ux.acs.umn.edu (D. Robert Spexet II) writes:
>Of the "Asian riceboxes" (I have other names for them, but some seem
>to take offense)

They take offense because it's a racist remark.

>What's the big problem with used equipment? If it's Drake or Ten-Tek
>you can't go wrong - anything needed to bring to new condition is
>simple. Or do you have your heart set on an import?

The problem is that used Drakes can cost as much as new Icoms. That's
what the problem is. Another problem is you don't know what the
previous owner did to a used rig, and there's no warranty.

>Probably the best possible beginner's setup is either a TR4 or Triton-
>540-544 (all the same thing) plus a decent tuner (NOT MFJ!) + home-brew
>wire antenna + keyer, preferably home brew for about $20 max with a
>Curtis chip. Plusses:

I agree that the TR-4 is a great rig. It can be had for $250-$300 used.

I hear so much MFJ-bashing on the air. I have two MFJ tuners and they
both work great. The workmanship on them is good. Perhaps their
quality has improved lately.

>> About the 725-6-35: performance at the upper end of the *oriental* range
>Ease of use: Poor
>Serviceability: Better than zero, but not much.

I have no trouble using my 735. Unfortunately, if you want to pack that
much into a such a small box, you are going to sacrifice serviceability.

--

=-=
Randall Rhea Informix Software, Inc.
Senior Programmer/Analyst, MIS uunet!pyramid!infmx!randall

642. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 04:35:04 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <881@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 4271
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

> This same sort of thing also applies to establishments that refuse currency
> denominations greater than $20, I believe. The wording on all currency
> states that it is "legal tender for all debts, public and private".

Nothing to do with R//Shack, but:
a year or so ago I was in a branch office of a rather
major concern and saw a sign on the counter:
"We cannot accept $100 bills"
This outfit went by the name U.S.Post 0ffice,
Conshohocken PA and preferred to be known as 19428.
Couldn't get a decent answer from clerk,
and wasn't quite sure I wanted to know why.
But fortunately I was able to complete my purchase
with 50s and 20s so everyone was happy.

K3TX

643. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 05:05:13 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan12.050513.28547@informix.com>
Source record: 4262
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

```
In article <100gV1w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
>
>edw@sequent.UUCP (Ed Wright) writes:
>
>> I would be really interested to know of an RS store that refused your cash.
>
> Radio Shack, 2574 Erie Blvd. East, Syracuse, NY +1 315 446-4990
```

Unfortunately, one of the ways that RS salespeople are evaluated is
by percentage of names and addresses obtained. If you refuse to give
your address, the guy might get mad because it will be a "black mark"
on his numbers.

However, let me reiterate that the official Tandy policy is that your
address is NOT required for ANY transaction. (except maybe for
repairs)

Tandy's good ol' boys in Ft. Worth feel that the mailout flyer helps
keep Radio Shack in business. I wonder if they know how much they
offend people when their employees are rude about getting the name
and address. Radio Shack is the only store I know of that does this.
If the flyers were so important, then everyone would be doing the same
thing. I wish RS would do a study on this aspect of their business.

```
--

=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
Randall Rhea Informix Software, Inc.
Senior Programmer/Analyst, MIS uunet!pyramid!infmx!randall
```

644. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 05:15:56 UTC
From: root@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1986@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 4275

```
From n8emr!KB8NW Fri Jan 11 14:34:24 1991
Return-Path: <n8emr!KB8NW>
Message-Id: <m0iuUOe-0000tHC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Fri, 11 Jan 91 14:33 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:910111/1721z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:409 Z:43232
R:910111/1512z @:W8CQK Columbus, OH #:9905 Z:43229
R:910110/2128 @:WB8BII.OH.USA.NA Cuyahoga Falls, OH #:17724 Z:44223

ZCZC AE08
QST DE W1AW
DX BULLETIN 2 ARLD002
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS NEWINGTON CT
JANUARY 11, 1991
RELAYED BY KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

Thanks to Paul Young, K1XM, and the Southern New England DX
Asociation and Paul, KB1BE, and the Connecticut DX Association,
and IARU Liaison Officer, E. A. David, ON5IA, for the following
DX information.

FROM THE DXCC DESK. Documentation for 7O8AA has been received and
accepted. The 7O8AA, as well as the 7O1AA cards for the new Yemen
Republic, will be accepted on or after March 1, 1991. On this date,
4W and the old 7O, North and South Yemen countries, will become
deleted on the DXCC Country List.

BELGIUM, ON now OT. For the 60th anniversary of the King of
Belgium, the Belgian RTT has agreed to use the OT calls, replacing
the ON calls, until July 21, 1991.

CAYMAN ISLAND, ZF2. Bruce Frahm, K0BJ, will be active as ZF2NJ from
January 19 to February 2. Mostly active on 10 thru 20 meter CW.
Some SSB is planned. QSL to PO Box DX, Colby KS, 67701, USA.

SAN FELIX, XQ0. John, XQ0X, has been active on his own, and with
Mickey, CE3ESS as a helper. Often found on 14236 KHz around 0200
UTC operating either split or on his own. Listen around 14230 to
14240 KHz on his frequency with a list operation. Also try 28493
KHz around 1400 to 1800 UTC. QSL to CE3ESS, after January 15th.

MARION ISLAND, ZS8M. ZS8MI, Gerard, has been active on 21246 KHz at
1630 UTC. Also, 14260 KHz at 1300 UTC and 7047 KHz at 1900 UTC for
Europe. Look around 14025 KHz from 0100 to 0300 UTC too.
```

CANTON ISLAND, T31. Kiyoko, will sign T31KY for the next 2 to 4 weeks. She is found on 10 to 20 meter SSB.

ETHOPIA, ET. An Italian operation from Ethopia is expected on or about January 15. Be on the lookout.

AFGHANISTAN, YA. YA0RR, Romeo, has been on 40 meter CW at 7005 KHz around 0030 UTC, listening up. Valery, YL1WW is also active from YA0RR on 80 thru 10 meters. They are working the eastern USA from 2300 to 0300 UTC on 7003 KHz. Also working the USA on 28495 at 1300 UTC and 14019 KHz at 0400 UTC.

PITCAIRN, ISLAND, VR6. VR6BX has been reported on 28453 KHz around 2130 UTC.

MALAGASY REPUBLIC, 5R8. 5R8JD has been on 28510 at 1700 UTC several days this past week.

MALAWI, 7Q7. 7Q7LA AND 7Q7EC are found around 28510 to 28515 at 1700 to 1900 UTC. 7Q7EC is also on 40 meter CW. QSL manager for 7Q7LA is G0IAS.

OMAM, A41. A41JZ is active on Wednesday UTC from 0200 to 0300 on 3502 and 7002 KHz.

ALBANIA. HA0NNN reports that the HA group will try to pursue this one after things settle down in the Middle East. They are also investigating operations from ET and 9U.

WARC BANDS. A61AD is active most days from 1100 to 1400. QSL via WB2DND. Also reported on the WARC bands are AP2JZB, 7X2VRK and A22AA.

GOOD LUCK ON DX DE KB8NW/OBS

645. Re: Ramsey kits

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 05:24:26 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan12.052426.29007@informix.com>
Source record: 4276

In article <142708.22800@timbuk.cray.com> wws@raphael.cray.com (Walter Spector) writes:
>> They make a variety of UHF/VHF kits, including transverters. I have
>
>Speaking of kits, when I was at the 'Q'* the other day they had some neat
>little kits made by Ramsey Electronics for $25-$35 each. Has anyone tried
>building these things?

Yeah, I bought the 2 meter HT amplifier for $20.00. I thought that it would be such a deal ... 2 watts in and 25 watts out. Ah, but there's a catch. You also needed the RF-Operated T/R switch, which of course the "Q" was out of stock on. I didn't find out about that until after I bought it an opened the package. I also wonder what I'm going to do for a heat sink ...

I thought that the FM stereo transmitter was pretty intriguing, but I wonder what else I need for that kit.

>
>* = Quement Electronics (i.e., the Bascom Bandit) in San Jose.

--

=-=
Randall Rhea Informix Software, Inc.
Senior Programmer/Analyst, MIS uunet!pyramid!infmx!randall

646. Plain English

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 05:34:17 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan12.053417.29254@informix.com>
Source record: 4177

```
In article <868@wells.UUCP> k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller) writes:
>
>
>
>This question is rather silly.
>
>Can't you understaind plain english?
>
>A Voltmeter measures Volts.
>
>A Potentiometer measures potentios.

And a tachometer measures tachs. I wish I had one the other night.
I stepped on a tach, and now I have a nasty foot infection.

[ A smiley face :-) as required.]

--

=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
Randall Rhea Informix Software, Inc.
Senior Programmer/Analyst, MIS uunet!pyramid!infmx!randall
```

647. Re: Comments needed on a YEASU FT-757 GX II

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 05:37:10 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan12.053710.29312@informix.com>
Source record: 4179

In article <1991Jan9.125658.2629@lonex.radc.af.mil> popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil (Leonard J. Popyack) writes:
>
>Watch out for those cheap ICOM rigs. When a friend of mine was looking for
>an inexpensive rig, we looked at the Kenwood TS-140, YAESU and ICOM. The
>most striking feature of the ICOM is it had no IF Shift! We immediatly
>dismissed the ICOM as one of the rigs to buy. He ended up with the Kenwood
>and likes it a lot. 73 WF2V Len

True for the 725, not for the 735. My 735 is nice and shifty, thank you.

--

=-=
Randall Rhea Informix Software, Inc.
Senior Programmer/Analyst, MIS uunet!pyramid!infmx!randall

648. Re: Radio Shack Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 05:54:29 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan12.055429.29664@informix.com>
Source record: 4178

In article <27080050@col.hp.com> bobw@col.hp.com (Bob Witte) writes:
>
> Re: Radio Shack bashing
>
> Is it too late to add rec.radio.shack so y'all have a nice quiet
> place to complain about RS? Seems like this comes up every few months.

Sorry for starting such a fuss.

But hey, I like the Radio Shack postings a lot better than all this
code/no-code stuff.

--

=-=
Randall Rhea Informix Software, Inc.
Senior Programmer/Analyst, MIS KK6MY uunet!pyramid!infmx!randall

649. "Fast CW snobs" : was: Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 06:14:57 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan12.061457.5468@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 4263

You are right.

When I said "fast CW snobs" I did *not* mean that fast CW operators
are snobs. Apologies to anyone who took it that way.

I mean that there are some hams (predominantly _not_ actually using CW)
who are immensely proud of having passed a 20 wpm exam, because
they know virtually nothing about radio except Morse code!

And _these_ are the people who will brag about how they "earned" their
license by working hard to learn the code, and everybody else must "earn"
it that same way, for ever and ever, amen.

In short, I'm talking about people who seriously misunderstand the
purpose and nature of Amateur Radio. And there are a fair many out there
(particularly on Fidonet, which attracts a less academically oriented
clientele than Usenet). 'Nuff said. That was my original point.

650. Re: Ramsey kits

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 06:18:55 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan12.061855.5555@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 4264

> kit to turn AM radio into shortwave receiver

Presumably your problem is that AM stations are 10 kHz apart, but shortwave broadcasters are 5 kHz apart, so you miss half of them with a digital radio.

You could use 2 crystals and switch back and forth between them (e.g., 9.000 and 9.005 MHz). Custom-made crystals cost less than $10 each from a company such as JAN.

I thought about this when designing the "High-Performance Shortwave Converter" that was in Popular Electronics -- essentially the same widget. (Your LO _is_ crystal controlled, isn't it? Does the PC board say SPC on the bottom? If so, you may be using my invention!)

651. Re: IC-u2 mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 07:46:01 UTC
From: luru@stekt.oulu.fi
Message-ID: <LURU.91Jan12084601@stekt.oulu.fi>
Source record: 4273

In article <1915@atlas.tegra.COM> vail@tegra.COM (Johnathan Vail) writes:

> u2 but I haven't performed them yet. What have you done to yours? I
> will post mine next week.

Unfortunately, I haven't done the mods myself. I bought the unit used
from a fellow ham.

Anyway, the RX coverage is controlled by the initialization diode
matrix - and the schematics show some configurations.

I asked the guy who performed the act with them tiny chip diodes.. he
said that he had some modification instructions - but they did not
work. He ended up trying a few combinations.. and found one that
worked.

This leads me thinking that maybe he didn't found the perfect one yet.

The TX supposedly needs some other work as well.

I shall be left waiting for your version..

Luru
--
///
o-o Ham Radio Operators Do It In Higher Frequency
o

652. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 07:46:10 UTC
From: bandy@catnip.berkeley.ca.us
Message-ID: <1057@catnip.berkeley.ca.us>
Source record: 4274

rec@chiton.ucsd.edu (Richard Currier) writes:
>Building
>and understanding a few basic designs from available kits is a good start on
>the road to homebrewing your own designs from scratch. In fact, a great place
>to start is the keyer in the November issue of QST. This little unit looks so
>nice I'm going to have to build one for myself.

You're talking about the "CMOS Superkeyer II", no? I recently was looking
through the Nov '89 issue of QST, which had a construction article for
the "CMOS Superkeyer". One of its deficiencies noted in the article was
how it, when powered-on, would sometimes come up generating dits [I believe],
due to the fact that the logic would come up in a random state upon power-up.

I thought to myself and ask you guys: "Haven't you ever heard of a power-on
reset? A power-on reset has been a standard feature [um, one part of a
chip, one capacitor and one resistor, if I remember correctly - cheap] in
homebrew computer circuits since the mid 1970s.

--
real address: bandy@catnip.berkeley.ca.us
last choice: lll-winken!catnip.berkeley.ca.us!bandy

653. Question for Volunteer Examineers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 08:46:09 UTC
From: JKOSS00@RICEVM1.BITNET
Message-ID: <1796JKOSS00@RICEVM1>
Source record: 4265

This is NOT another question about the procedure for obtaining a code-free Technician license. Rather, it is regarding expiration of CSCEs. I received my tech ticket back in June and passed the General theory as well, so I have a CSCE for Element 3B.

Now, suppose I go to a VE session next month and try for my Advanced ticket and pass Element 4A (theory) but fail 1B (13 WPM). Obviously, I remain a Technician class licensee and receive a certificate for 4A. What happens if I do not pass either the 13 wpm nor the 20 wpm code tests before June? Does my credit for 3B vanish, meaning I'll have to retake that element as well as 1B to get an Advanced license or is my credit for 3B extended until the expiration date on my CSCE for Element 4A? Or something else entirely? I am asking because it is a very real possibility that I'll pass 4A and fail 1B, as I find it difficult to force myself to study the code regularly during the semester, whereas memorizing the band plan is going to be the toughest part of 4A (I'm an EE student in the control & communications systems area - and yes, I've seen the previous question pool - no problem.)

Thanks and best wishes. (Or should that be TNX ES 73 ;-)

----

jkoss00@ricevm1.rice.edu | Jordan Kossack | n5qvi | +1 713 799 2950

654. Re: Radio Shack Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 10:32:55 UTC
From: gkd@wpi.WPI.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Jan12.103255.22813@wpi.WPI.EDU>
Source record: 4180

btw, a friend who used to work for Radio Shack mentioned something about a junk mail generator computer that compares your street address and zip code to verify the address (and also to obtain a 9 digit zip). Thus, if you like to give them fake addresses so they can waste money sending out flyers to non-existant people (as I do), be sure to pick a real street and use the proper zip code for that street, or the junk mail may never get mailed.

Of course, this makes one wonder if junk mail could be avoided simply by giving a bad zip code. Somehow, I bet not.

Greg

655. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 13:42:48 UTC
From: nick@kralizec.fido.oz.au
Message-ID: <7707@kralizec.fido.oz.au>
Source record: 4266
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

onder@ISI.EDU (Bruce Onder) writes:

>I assume this is for their flyer mailing list? Make something up.
>Usually, it's easier to work around a problem than bash your head
>against it.

>The Ultimate is to give them a name and/or address with a
>double-entendre or reads something else backwards, but they don't
>catch on till your out the door. :)

In Australia, Tandy (the local name for Radio Shack) also indulges in this rude mailing-list behaviour. Or they did last time I bought something from them, which was some time ago :-)

Tandy-bashing is one of my favourite pastimes. I fondly remember the day several years ago a friend and I went into a Tandy store and paused briefly to look at the Trs-80 Model 1 on display. Suddenly the picture disappeared and the power LED on the computer faded. It took a few moments for us to realise that a salesman had actually _sneaked_ from behind the counter around the desk where the computer was sitting, and _pulled the plug_ on a couple of unsuspecting potential customers! I guess that takes the "arrogance" prize.

Another cute trick is to walk straight into a store holding one of their "battery a month club" cards, and ask right out for a battery. Often they'll prevaricate by saying "out of stock, they'll arrive next Friday". Then have a friend go into the store and ask the salesman some 'dumb customer' question before asking for the battery. The response will be very different!

Onto the question of skill, I found in general that Dick Smith (the 'other' popular electronics store in Oz) employed electronic enthusiasts, who may not be experts in the field but at least knew the difference between cathode and anode. Tandy on the other hand tended to employ marketing types whose knowledge of electronics was doubtful at best. One can always say that Tandy's thrust has always been towards "consumer electronics" such as stereos rather than components, but I think that K-mart salesmen could have done as badly. The TRS-80 was a very popular beast in its day. Surprisingly so when I recall that in the early days (e.g. '78 - '83), Tandy salesmen knew _nothing_ about the computer systems they sold.

Anyway onto their policy of requiring name & address ... I have never been refused a cash sale, in fact it never occurred to me that anybody could be so foolish as to refuse. But I have had my share of fun - I once told a dolt, poker-faced, that my name was Jehovah. The dolt then

asked for my address, so I wrote it directly on the pad: "No Fixed Address - Late Of Heaven". Of course he didn't catch on, but I had difficulty leaving the store before exploding.

So if you get tired of people with their head up their ass, poke some fun!
Nick.
--
+------------------+
"This is the crummiest .signature I could fit inside 2 minutes"
<nick@kralizec.fido.oz.au> <nick@ultima.csd.uts.edu.au>
<nick@ultima.socs.uts.edu.au> Nick (713/602), and Nick of many other places

656. Re: Ramsey kits

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 16:48:28 UTC
From: qseclrb@prism.gatech.EDU
Message-ID: <19570@hydra.gatech.EDU>
Source record: 4181

> > so....Where can one obtain these Ramsey kits?

How about direct from Ramsey? The address is:

Ramsey Electronics, Inc.
793 Canning Parkway
Victor, NY 14564
716-924-4560

Call them up and get one of their catalogs. I have seen them at bunches of
Hamfests, too. I've built some of their stuff and it's a lot of fun!

Bob Baggerman

--
Bob Baggerman ! rwb@csdvax.gatech.edu
Communications Systems Division ! qseclrb@hydra.gatech.edu
Georgia Tech Research Institute ! bbaggerm@gtri01.gatech.edu
Atlanta, GA 30332 ! 404-894-3525

657. Others' view of codefree

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 17:28:06 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1057.278F0230@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4182

From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com in Message-ID: <9101101945.AA20490@tilde>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> From <jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)> I read:
>
> Subject: Others' view of codefree
>
>
> >The following is part of the text of an article that appearred this week in
> >FidoNews <tm>, the weekly newsletter of the amateur computer network called
> >Fidonet <tm>. I am reproducing it here to demonstrate that the fears that
> only
> >radical outlaw CB'ers will be attracted by the codefree license are
> unfounded.
>
> (selected passages of FIDONET IN 1991 text deleted)
>
>
> I read the entire thing twice, and I found nothing whatever to suggest
> that
> "fears that only outlaw CB'ers will be attracted by the codefree license
> are unfounded".
>
> What I did infer was that there are a lot of technically-inclined
> computer
> hobbyists who don't seem to be interested in Amateur Radio.
>
> Also, here is an interesting comment that seems to bear out my
> previously-
> voiced contention that many computer enthusiasts have found Amateur
> Radio
> to be just another peripheral, a substitute for land-line connections so
> to speak, and thereby avoid long-distance phone charges.

Initially, that might be true. The point is the writer expressed an intelligent and thoughtful curiosity based on his self-admitted ignorance. He sees ham radio now with the only frame of reference he has - landline computer networking. As he learns more, his understanding of the differences will improve.

> and the article goes on to point out that *radio* hobbyists seem only to
> want to talk about their hobby:

You overlook his statement that this is similar to many in Fidonet.

> > hams seem to want to talk only about amateur radio, and nothing
> > else! We have those types in Fidonet, too, of course - the

> > communications-oriented conferences. But in Fidonet, there are
> > conferences on a fairly wide range of other subjects as well.
> > I'm not sure if amateur radio has this diversity now, but if it
> > doesn't it probably will.

I'm sure he's right. When the Phantasmogorical Packet Machine has been built, it'll have to be used for something just to keep up interest in it. If the only topic of coversation is the machine itself, eventually it will wither away from sheer boredom. If Phil's ideas of the eventual capabilities of it come to pass, there will be more than ample bandwidth.

> Radio hobbyists will probably still talk mostly about *radio*. Computer
> hobbyists using Amateur Radio as a connecting medium will probably
> continue
> to discuss their own areas of major interest.

I see nothing sinister in that. We can learn from each other.

> > But now that the psychological barrier of the code has been removed,
> > (some deleted for effect)
> > This cross-pollination of the two technologies could ultimately
> > affect us in ways we don't yet realize.
>
> This profound statement may still be ringing in our ears years from now.
> IMHO, there is going to have to be some compromise on both sides for it
> to
> occur. Both the OF's and the NF's need to realize that this is the
> joining
> of two hobbies: computers and radio; and each *should* be willing to
> become
> knowledgeable (at least marginally) in the other "technology". Which
> means
> that each should be willing to abide by the other's rules without all
> this
> finger-pointing and name-calling.

Agreed. And I'm sure the author of the FidoNews article would enthusiastically endorse it, too.

> This is going to be important in order for Amateur Radio *not* to become
> CB-ized (not the same as Jim's allusion to fears of outlaw CB'ers
> coming into the hobby); and for Amateur Radio not to cease to exist as a
> hobby medium for *radio* hobbyists.

Again, my central intent in the opriginal posting was to refute the notion held be some OF's that the ONLY result of no-code would be an unwashed horde of bandits seeking to transplant into the ham bands their present brand of good buddy smokey patrols and research into which truck stop has the juiciest broads.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

658. Re: Radio Shack

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 18:02:18 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <JmaoV2w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 4184

jkaidor@synoptics.COM (Jerome Kaidor) writes:
> It seems to me, that the "last four digits" they're asking for
> are just a hash code. They're not going to use them to call you up,
> because they're lacking three digits.

No, they store the entire number (they asked for it, anyway) and
use the last 4 to look you up. There is no hashing to it. Searching
the last 4 digits is faster than searching all 7.

> But why bother? At least it saves
> them from having to scribble down your name and address every time you
> buy something, given that they're committed to getting that
> information. And they HAVE been committed to getting that information
> ever since they became a national chain. This "last four numbers"
> business is just a streamlining of the old procedure.

If you are not in the database, they MAKE you give them the info to
PUT you in the database. Now that you are IN the database, they can
track what you purchase, send you flyers until you turn blue in the face
and your recycling bin is full, and SELL your name to other people (like
LOTUS?) without your permission.

The hassle is NOT just giving them the 4 digits of your number, but
the implications of being in their database at all. And those of us
who object to being in their database objected all along.

659. Re: Rigs for beginners? (or: MFJ, Icom, etc.)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 19:11:35 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <48015@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 4183

randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:

>I'm sure this posting has generated considerable debate.
>
>In article <819@wells.UUCP> k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller) writes:
>>
>>Of the "Asian riceboxes" (I have other names for them, but some seem
>>to take offense)
>>
>They take offense because it's a racist remark.

Before you lump everyone into the "they" column, some of "us"
have a sense of humour too, you know. :-) I, for example, interpret
that as a remark on the *products* and not the *people.*

Heck, I have been calling my Omni-V a "Confederate breadbox." I
certainly hope it does not offend friends in Tennessee (guess what
the "Ten" in "Ten-Tec" stands for). And, yes, after using Ten-Tec,
the Pacific Rim would have have to come up with something very much
better before I will switch.

MFJ? Very good bargains, but construction and manufacturing
quality not up to 1980 or 1990 standards, IMHO. Be prepared to
tighten screws and SO-239s, retouch solder joints (or, should I
say blobs?) and sandpaper metal interfaces (I could swear that no
one at MFJ has ever heard of the term Faraday cage :-). Even an
MFJ coaxial switch came with a loose connector, sigh.

By the way, I noticed that much of the manufacturing for MFJ
products is done offshore. But, there is still no excuse for
them not doing a critical QC pass.

I used to be super-critical of MFJ. I no longer am; after
adjusting my expectations and preparing myself each time to do
my own QC pass after bringing a unit home from the store.

Just don't expect MFJ equipment to be as bullet-proof as an
HP Spectrum Analyser. Afterall, if you flame too much about
MFJ and get your blood pressure up too high, you might end up
SK like that chap in Benin.

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

660. Re: HT with tone burst and CTCSS tone

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 20:58:14 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jan12.205814.25032@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 4187

```
As quoted from <5548@feldspar2.UUCP> by svec@motcid.UUCP (Larry Svec):
+---------------
| Does anyone know if any of the new dual band HTs available in the US have
| both 1750Hz tone burst and PL tone capability in the same HT which would
+---------------

Well, my TH-75A (Kenwood) has a "PL" setting which actually activates the tone
burst instead. No real reprogramming, it's exactly like setting up a PL.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY
```

661. Power Connectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 21:04:24 UTC
From: dale@sequent.uucp
Message-ID: <50428@sequent.UUCP>
Source record: 4188

I'd like to interrupt the code/nocode/group rename/radio shack discussion for something that I hope will be useful to some hams.

When I became a ham not too long ago, I needed to make power connectors for a couple battery packs, power in my car, my Astron power supply, etc. Well, it was obvious that what I needed was some "universal" connector that would work for 12 volts and allow me to connect any cable to any power supply. I looked around and the only thing I could come up with was the Radio Shack "pigtails" using the red/black wire and molded plugs. They were cheap and I figured available everywhere so I used those. But not ideal, as they have one exposed lead, and you have to splice them into your cables.

At a ham club meeting a member displayed some absolutely fantastic connectors, and as I understand things there is some effort to get the ham community to standardize on these. The benefit of course is that we can easily swap power supplies. You won't find these at Radio Shack, but a local electronics store with more stuff does have them, as does a local ham/short wave radio store. So with a little luck you can find them too.

These things are red or black plastic enclosures accepting a metal tab that snaps in. They are designed such that they only mate red/red and black/black. Each connector has a small dove-tail on two sides and a mating notch on the other two. This allows you to fasten any number together so not only can you lock two together for a standard two pair cable, you can use 4 together for something like a heavy power supply cable for your HF rig (my Kenwood uses 4 conductors for the 12 V power cable.)

These are from Anderson Power Products, part numbers: Black 1330G4, Red 1330, contact only 1331. Specifications for these are: Current 30 amps, voltage 600, contact resistance 600 Microhms. They come in other sizes for 75, 120, and 180 amps. There are also accessories available, such as panel mounts, which I have in my car dash. Cost is about $0.30 per connector so mating both ends of a two conductor cable is $1.20.

Well sounds like I'm selling these, but I'm not, and don't even make any money on the sales. But I might benefit if I'm ever mobile and need to borrow your power supply!

Note: When you wire these, facing back (wire side), put red on the RIGHT and metal contact DOWN. I put a drop of glue in the slot on side of connector and slide together.

Sorry for the length of this, but it is information I would have
liked when I was first in the hobby.

662. Re: Is a passive reflector ever a "transmitter"?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 22:02:14 UTC
From: wa1lbp@n3dmc.svr.md.us
Message-ID: <1991Jan12.220214.3135@n3dmc.svr.md.us>
Source record: 4185

Well in the sense of the reflector adding intelligence that wasn't
in the original signal? There was a problem a few years ago
when the US embassy in Moscow was regularly bathed in microwaves.
Rumor has it that the Soviets build a resonant cavity into the walls
of the building that would reflect microwaves of a certain frequency
(I think these are used for testing at airfields). The resonant cavity
has a diaphragm which vibrated changing the resonant frequency of the
cavity. People talking in the building would make the reflected signal
shift in frequency -- frequency modulation.
This passive bug required no power source so it couldn't be found by
conventional methods. The Soviets could compare the input to the reflected
signal and extract the intelligence from the signal.
Supposedly the Soviets found the design for this device at the US Patent
Office among the hundreds of thousands of patents which flow through there..
So here is a case where a reflector was a true transmitter.

David Cowhig 6317 Alexandria VA 22310

663. J-Pole confusion

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 23:16:08 UTC
From: jimkirk@OUTLAW.UWYO.EDU
Message-ID: <910112161608.20200a98@UWYO.BITNET>
Source record: 4186

Plans for twin-lead J-pole antennae have been posted several times, but I'm confused by a significant difference in some of the plans. In Jim Grubs' plans (see recent posting as well as 5-Nov-90), the twin lead is shorted just above the gap. However, in Andrew Kinsman's posting of 2-May-90 this point is not shorted; this is also the case in the April 1982 QST article (page 43).

So, should or should not one short the twin lead above the gap? Does it really even matter? (please note, I am NOT talking about the short at the bottom of the antenna).

Jim Kirkpatrick, WB7BUP

"I used to work on mainframes, but then we got VAXes instead."

664. RTTY DX Notes 1/11/91

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 23:25:19 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1987@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 4190

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
============================================================

SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX0111A
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 1/11/91

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 11th January 1991
BID: $RTDX0111A
Part 1 of 3.

One wonders at times if the risks taken by some DXpeditions are really
worth the effort. After all, is a new country worth the injury or
life of the expeditioner? Too many times have we seen the lives of
the participants at risk so that some people can have another country
to their credit. I think that it is time that we stood back and said,
how much is a life worth? But of course there will always be the
person who will pay anything to beat the chap next door, even someone
else's life. Think about it.

Our thanks this week go to DJ3IW and the Saar-Pfalz Packet Cluster,
I5FLN, I5ICY, I5IGIGQ, JA1BLV, OD5NG, TG9VT, UT5RP, VK2EG, W2JGR and
the Tri-State Packet Cluster DX Network. Thank you all for your
assistance and information. Incidentally, next week will be my last
notes for a few weeks. I have been given leave, so please direct your
information to I5FLN at OD5NG or at TG9VT. Again thank you all.

Bandpass:

Friday 4:
RI1OA 21090 at 0900Z
V51P 21084 at 1304Z
4Z80TA 28088 at 1442Z
UB5MW 28086 at 1450Z
3B9FR 14087 at 1922Z
4K2OIL 14089 at 2329Z

Saturday 5:
VP2EE 21081 at 0028Z
KV4JC 14074 at 0106Z ARQ
RI1OA 21086 at 0816Z
BY1PK 21096 at 0826Z
5Z4BI 21085 at 1405Z
YS/WD4IFN 21071 at 2207Z QSL/ARQ
HL9RY 21091 at 2234Z
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Continued in part 2.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX0111B
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 1/11/91

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 11th January 1991
BID: $RTDX0111B
Part 2 of 3.

Sunday 6:
5Z4BI 21083 at 0027Z
J39BG 7093 at 0236Z
9L1US 14086 at 0257Z
VP2EE 14084 at 0319Z
V73BN 14088 at 0459Z QSL
BV4VB 21082 at 0736Z
RA2FB 14091 at 1222Z
TA2DE 14089 at 1332Z
YS/WD4IFN 21083 at 1517Z
KE0YG/TF 28116 at 1619Z
YA0RR 7089 at 2212Z QSL/Note

Monday 7:
UV1AT 14084 at 1259Z QSL
TU2BB 21074 at 1307Z ARQ
V85EB 14087 at 1347Z
YS7OB 28084 at 1435Z
3B9FR 14088 at 1636Z
XX9LF 14086 at 1737Z

Tuesday 8:
9X5LJ 14073 at 0450Z ARQ
UC2OF 14087 at 0643Z
V51P 21084 at 1715Z
ZD9BV 21083 at 1759Z
F6BJY/TN8 14092 at 1828Z Note
5R1RPN 21083 at 2133Z
V85GA 14076 at 2255Z ARQ
UW0FZ 21091 at 2346Z QSL

Wednesday 9:
9X5LJ 14078 at 0010Z ARQ
J73EN 14084 at 0054Z
A92FG 14074 at 0554Z ARQ
VP2E/N2FBR 14083 at 1315Z
UL7LR 14085 at 1505Z QSL
3B9FR 14088 at 1540Z
ZD9BV 21084 at 1755Z
UW0FZ 21091 at 2344Z

Thursday 10:
VR6WH 14084 at 0126Z
UW0LZ 14091 at 0234Z

9X5LJ 14071 at 0238Z ARQ
UI8FM 14089 at 0257Z
NP2N 14086 at 0357Z

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX0111C
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 1/11/91

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 11th January 1991
BID: $RTDX0111C
Part 3 of 3.

QSL Information:

YS/WD4IFN, Herman, says that the QSLS go to Herman H. Franke, U.S. Embassy, APO Miami, FL 34023 USA.

V73BN says to QSL to his old call of KX6DC.

YA0RR will QSL for RTTY contacts to UT5RP Box 300, Odessa 270000, Ukraine, USSR. Make sure that you hide the return postage.

UV1AT goes to Box 200, Leningrad, 198328 USSR.

UW0FZ collects his cards from Box 140 Uzhno-Sahkalinsk City, 693000 USSR.

UL7LR QSLS via Box 97, Dzhetygara 459430, Kazakh, USSR.

Notes of Interest:

The correctness of the 7 MHz contact with YA0RR cannot be verified at this time, but Romeo has stated that they will be on RTTY as of this Friday 11th, and hope to have a new aerial as well. They are still in Kabul where they hope to stay. They hope to operate RTTY at regular intervals.

F6BJY/TN8 called CQ and then dissapeared on his first effort, but later came up and said that he did not have a legitimate license, but had applied for one, so the usual applies. WFWL.

This bulletin is edited for packet from notes written by VK2SG, and relayed by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA.
/EX
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS (1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP=L5) 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

665. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 23:28:30 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <768@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 4199

In article <1991Jan8.154536.29053@midway.uchicago.edu>, pbhx@midway.uchicago.edu (Peter B. Hayward) writes:
> In article <19917.799.7009@canrem.uucp> greg_trice@canrem.uucp (greg
> trice) writes:
> > What I'd really like to see is some licensing incentive to use homebrew
> > equimpent. Perhaps choice frequencies where commercial equipment is
> > banned (but how would you enforce it?) Or a new grade of license to get
> > which you had to show competence in design and construction of a useful
> > piece of ham equipment.
> >
> > Anybody else have any suggestions?
>
> How about special lanes on the interstates for people who build their
> own cars?
>

So you see ham radio from merely a utilitarian viewpoint, as in commuting to work, or say, the land mobile radio service?

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

666. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-12 23:42:24 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <769@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 4267

In article <1991Jan8.195506.20166@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu>, commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu (BACS Data Communications Group) writes:
> >A technical discussion overheard on two meters...
> >--How do I find out how a resistor ;is good or bad?
> >
> >-- Check ;it with an ohmmeter.
> >
> >--- "What's an ohmmeter?"
> >
> >The asker held a General license!
>
> CB'er in (non-RS) radio store: "This coax I bought here is supposed
> to be 50 ohms but I tested it with my ohmmeter and it's an open
> circuit. Take it back and gimme some good cable!"
>

In the early 70s I worked at Amateur Radio Supply in Seattle. About
once a month someone came into the store to return one of those
W2AU type baluns that are used for the center of a dipole, complaining
that an ohmeter test of the feedpoint showed that it was "shorted."

(hint: the DC resistance across the winding will always be very
low. At HF it is something else)

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

667. Re: APLINK question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-13 00:13:12 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <770@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 4268

In article <58130010@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>, holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com (Jim Hollenback) writes:
> I copied some frequencies for APLINK bulletin boards last night off a
> packet board. I have heard them before, but the question is, how
> does one log on to these boards and use them?
> Tnx es 73's
> Jim, WA6SDM
> jholly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

Get on the mailbox freq, and send the selcal for the mailbox. Then it will prompt you to login (don't use +? command, because it does all this for you).

Then type:

LOGIN WA6SDM

Again, don't put +? at the end of this. It will change the link direction for you when it sees a command followed by a carriage return.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

668. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-13 00:30:01 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <771@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 4092

In article <1991Jan10.155826.8069@athena.cs.uga.edu>, mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:
>
> What I meant by "fast CW snobbery" was the attitude -- very widely
> expressed in the no-code debate -- that "I can receive 20 wpm and that
> makes me a superior person and knowing how a radio works has nothing
> to do with it!!!" And there *are* plenty of people with that attitude,
> who think they "earn" ham privileges merely through fast code speed.
> You do not appear to be one of them, but they do exist.

HUH??!? I have been a ham now for over 25 years, and have NEVER run
into an individual who has expressed this attitude!

Where did you meet them? I doubt if it was on CW!

If it was on USENET, how about naming names?

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

669. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-13 00:45:51 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <773@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 4097

In article <1991Jan10.232243.8753@NCoast.ORG>, allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR) writes:
> As quoted from <657@chiton.ucsd.edu> by rec@chiton.ucsd.edu (Richard Currier):
>
> +---------------
> | the mode a break. CW OPs are the least elitest, most open minded group of hams
> | you will find. Don't take my word for it. Break out your key and give it a try.
> +---------------
>
> ...except for the fact that they stick to their cliques down in the bottom
> 25kHz of the bands instead of circulating about the bands and maybe
> encouraging a few hams to, say, try homebrewing.

Huh? What planet are you on? :) I work CW, and plenty of other modes.
Who are the folks in the cliques? Have you worked them on CW?

>
> When's the last time you did RTTY? Mine was last night. I can, by analogy to
> your argument, claim that you are an anti-RTTY elitist snob because I haven't
> heard you in the RTTY sub-bands. But I don't do so, because I don't think
> it's true. Unlike some people.
>

I work RTTY all the time. And CW. Seems to me you are making all this
up.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

670. Next HAM-Fest in NC, SC, VA area??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-13 01:13:22 UTC
From: jumper@hobbes.ncsu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan13.011322.21995@ncsuvx.ncsu.edu>
Source record: 4189

I do not subscribe to this news group so please e-mail all responses to this request for information.

I am looking for the dates and locations of any and all HAM-Fests in the North and South Carolina areas and also within the Virginia area. Specifically I am looking for Fests that have strong turn-outs of computer hardware vendors.

Thank you for your help!

--
He who will not reason, is a bigot; he who cannot is a fool;
and he who dares not is a slave. --- Sir William Drummond

Michael Lanham mjlanham@eos.ncsu.edu & jumper@.catt.ncsu.edu

671. Re: Piccolo

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-13 02:26:51 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.scd.hp.com
Message-ID: <5490114@hpscdc.scd.hp.com>
Source record: 4191

Can anyone refer me to articles about the PICCOLO system?

Rick N6RK rkarlqu@hpscdc.scd.hp.com

672. Re: Subj: Re: An Outside Viewpoint

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-13 02:35:55 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <774@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 4096

In article <1991Jan12.012318.25997@NCoast.ORG>, allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR) writes:
> As quoted from <755@ssc.UUCP> by tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook):
> +---------------
> | This reminds me....I have heard that if some minor part on the motherboard
> | of your average clone computer fails (say a DIODE, which costs about 9 cents)
> | that NO ONE who you take your PC to for repair will ever replace the
> | diode. They always charge you for a NEW MOTHERBOARD, since a failure on
> | the motherboard is regarded as too complex, and they never attempt
> | component level troubleshooting on these things anyway.
> | Is this true?
> +---------------
>
> Usually, yes. But consider --- with the cost of labor on component-level
> repairs, is it cheaper to buy a new motherboard or to pay for 10 hours of
> labor to find one failed diode out of all the parts on the motherboard?

Yeah, I just figured that a competent tech could do it in 15 minutes. But maybe it takes that long just to open the machine and button it back up.

But I guess most of the folks at the clone shops are just into swapping sub-assemblies.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

673. Broadcast Engineering Boards

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-13 11:37:04 UTC
From: rpf@cuphub.cup.edu
Message-ID: <13847@cuphub.cup.edu>
Source record: 4203

Does anyone know of a gateway to the Broadcast Engineering Boards (BBS)?

Richard Filchock, K3LTY
rpf@cuphub.cup.edu

674. Re: HT with tone burst and CTCSS tone

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-13 14:01:59 UTC
From: hks@nic.funet.fi
Message-ID: <1991Jan13.140159.1011@nic.funet.fi>
Source record: 4192

I'm not sure about the easiness of finding CTCSS as standard in most European HT's but at least my new Alinco DJ-560 Twin Band HT has as standard features CTCSS encoding and decoding (for tone squelch), 1750Hz repeater tone, dmtf encoding & decoding (code squelch & pager), different channel steps (didn't you use 20Khz instead of the 25Khz we do?), fully programmamble offsets, dual receivers (nice with stereo headphones) and many others. I suppose the same unit is sold in US too, since it seems that it's just matter of different default settings in software. Maybe I'll come someday over the pond to test the US compatibility... At least I think DJ-560 is worth looking for even if it doesn't have alarm clock, CAT interface, battery level indicator or SSB (which I haven't seen in any HT yet). At least it's available here now and gives good value for your money especially if you look for twin bands and global usability...

Harri

--
Harri K Salminen - Finnish University & Research Network project
hks@funet.fi, LK-HS at FINHUTC, tut!hks, OPMVAX::hks, OH2LGE@OH2RBI
FUNET c/o VTKK/TLP, PL 40, 02101 Espoo, Finland - +358-0-4572288
"Virtually, I don't work, I just netWORK :-)"

675. Re: Rigs for beginners? (Was Re: Comments needed...)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-13 17:31:08 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1955@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 4193

In article <7880412@hpfcdc.HP.COM> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>>>I myself am interested in any comments that you people may have on Icom's
>>>725, 726, and 735 models. How is the performance on these beasts? How easy
>>>are they to use? Things like that.
>>>
>>>I'd love to hear anything that you all may have to say on this.
>>
>>I've posted extensively on this before so I'll try to keep this short. :-)
>>
>>[stuff deleted]
>>
>>Gary KE4ZV
>
>
>By casually looking at the HRO spec sheet, the FT-757 appears to have more
>features than the IC-735. I must be missing something that the spec sheet
>doesn't divulge.
>
>I'm looking for an exceptional receiver, including passband tuning (some
>call it IF Shift),and a built-in CW keyer. The 757 has this, but the
>735 does not. Is the 735 better because it has a better receiver, which
>is a highly-weighted criterion ?
>
>Perry / KF0CA

The 735 has PBT, and an IF notch filter, and a built-in keyer is an option. Icom offers several filter triplet options for this rig. All the Icom filters have excellent shape factors. The widest filter is for FM and is not replaceable. It is always in circuit. There are three choices for high IF and low IF filters available. You can only have two of these pairs in the radio at once. One pair for SSB and the other for CW/digital. I'm using the extra sharp SSB pair and the 500 Hz CW pair. The 200 Hz CW pair is too narrow for my RTTY and Packet work. They'd be fine for a dedicated CW operator. The receiver *is* better and the construction is *much* better. The heatsink design for the transmitter is superb. It really takes some doing to get this radio hot. And the blower is very quiet when it does kick on.

The hardest thing to describe, but the best feature of the radio, is how the control system operates. You really have to sit down and *use* this radio for a while to appreciate how well thought out it is. I've used this radio for six months now and it is the first rig that hasn't tempted me to go back and fire up the Drake R4C to pull the weak ones out of the crud. I've owned Collins, Drake, TenTec, Kenwood, Yaseu, and Icom radios over the years and they all have their strong points, but this little radio has truly impressed me. The IC765, the IC781, and the TS950 may each edge the

IC735 out in one category or another, but overall the 735 wins for porta-
blility, and cost/performance, while not sacrificing much in any other
area.

It's a rugged *little* beast with a marvelous receiver and a truly bullet
proof transmitter as well as the finest control system that I've ever used.
I totally disassembled the radio the day after I got it. It's very nicely
modularized and I have every confidence that I can repair it if it ever needs
to be fixed. It's compact, but every part is accessible to someone equipped
to do modern pc board repair. The quality of the circuit boards and connectors
surpasses much of the broadcast equipment that I work on every day. The modules
hinge out in such a way that you can get a scope probe on any circuit point
without disabling the radio.

I tend to trade radios *a lot* and the fact that I'm still singing the
praises of this rig after six months is strong testimony that I think
this is a real winner.

Gary KE4ZV

676. If you hate their flyers, then WHY do you shop there?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-13 18:02:40 UTC
From: bandy@catnip.berkeley.ca.us
Message-ID: <1071@catnip.berkeley.ca.us>
Source record: 4197
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

```
One has to wonder why....
--
real address: bandy@catnip.berkeley.ca.us
last choice: lll-winken!catnip.berkeley.ca.us!bandy
```

677. MODS for Kenwood TM-941

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-13 18:06:46 UTC
From: fatha@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan13.120646.46646@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 4206

I am looking for MOD information on the Kenwood TM-941 Tri-band radio.
Supposedly there are mods for out of band operation and also for
cross band repeat. I have not been able to track them down so far.
If anyone has information as to how I can find them I would appreciate
hearing from you.

Thanks;

Paul Israelsen - KB7LJC
.

678. Re: Radio Shack Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-13 18:09:51 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1957@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 4194

In article <9101111518.AA29048@ucsd.edu> RTDIMO%GOR1@LEAV-EMH.ARMY.MIL (Larry Carr) writes:
>I don't shop much at RS because of the problems discussed here. But RS is
>not the only store that is in the dark ages when it comes to dealing with
>customers. I was in Sears the other day trying to purchase a pair of pants.
>When I tried to use my MAJOR credit card I was told they only take Sears
>credit card, check or cash. I had no cash, my sears credit card was at home,
>so I wrote a check. For ID the cashier asked for my drivers license and a
>MAJOR credit card. She then proceeded to write down my credit card number
>on the check, with my drivers license number. I didnt think about it till
>later, but they could use my credit card number to commit fraud, even though
>my check is good. Now I remember why I never shop at Sears, they are still
>in the dark ages of modern finance. Go to the local grocery store or
>Walmart and they run your card (just about any card) through a slot,
>the register prints your receipt, and you are on your way.

Boy, your Sears clerk is the one in the dark ages. Sears has been accepting just about any major credit card, except American Express, for a couple of years now. *My* local Sears store will take about anything that reeks of money with a smile. They also have point of sale scanners and will debit your Instant Teller card if you like. They're serious about stopping the decline in sales that they've suffered. Contact your store's manager and ask why the clerks aren't aware of Sears' two year old policy of taking anything that makes the register go ka-ching.

Gary KE4ZV

679. VIDEO LINE SELECTOR

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-13 18:26:00 UTC
From: RAFI@BGUVMS.BITNET
Message-ID: <9101131841.AA11617@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4195

Would appreciate the assistance of fellow hams in trying to locate
a source for a few LM 1881 video line selector IC's. The name and
fax number of a firm that stocks them would be a great contribution
to the advancement of microwave video technology in the middle east.

Thanks in advance and 73

Earl 4Z4TJ
please reply to Bitnet%"Rafi@BGUVMS"

680. Re: Homebrewing.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-13 20:13:32 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <776@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 4196

In article <1991Jan12.015801.27509@NCoast.ORG>, allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR) writes:
>
> Must be nice to be able to use AM on 160... voice isn't allowed on it in the
> USA. (What's the FCC's rationale behind this, BTW?)

WHAT? When did the FCC ban voice modes on 160?

Boy, wreck.ham-raydio is a GREAT source of information....

:)

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

681. AMSAT NEWS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-13 20:31:02 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1988@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 4211
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,fido.ham-radio

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This file available from N8EMR's Ham BBS,

614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5

============================================================

Posted: Sun, Jan 13, 1991 7:42 AM GMT Msg: BGJB-4545-5156
From: CDUNCAN
To: is
CC: w1aw, bpasternak, ans
Subj: ANS$012

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-012.01
ANS & KEPS NOW FOUND ON PACSATS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 012.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JANUARY 12, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT News Service (ANS) Bulletins & Keplerians Available On PACSATs

With the commencement of full-time BBS operations on AO-16 and UO-14, radio
amateurs now have a highly reliable way to receive the ANS bulletins and
orbital elements as quickly as they are available. Each weekend when Courtney
Duncan (N5BF) the AMSAT News Service Managing Editor completes his review of
the bulletins and orbital elements for the upcoming week, he will upload them
to the AO-16 on the next available pass and set both items for a three day
broadcast. ANS has been carried on UO-14 BBS's in this fashion for several
weeks. Those who are able to monitor PACSATs will then be able to capture
the bulletins and keps easily without having to depend on a tenuous HF packet
link or worry about busy signals from a VHF packet or landline BBS. Because
of the orbit of the PACSATs, global coverage of the world makes it possible
to see a PACSAT pass at lest six times/day from most locations. Join the many
new PACSAT users who have found that the fastest way to move traffic and
receive the latest news about what is happening in amateur radio is through
the PACSATs.

For more information about how to receive the ANS bulletins and keps via the
PACSATs, contact N5BF on PACSAT-12, aka AO-16 or @ WB6YMH. PACSAT user
software is available from the AMSAT Software Exchange at (301) 589-6062, or
can be downloaded from the DRIG at (214) 784-3748, or from CompuServe's HAMNET.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-012.02
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AMSAT PRESENTATION TO FCC

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 012.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JANUARY 12, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT Presentation for FCC Staff Well Received

The U. S. Federal Communications Commission Private Radio Bureau hosted a presentation on the Radio Amateur Satellite Service, given by several AMSAT-NA leaders on Friday, January 11, 1991 in Washington, D. C. About 45 FCC staff members and interested amateur radio operators were present.

The presentation, led by AMSAT-NA President Doug Loughmiller (KO5I) and Vice President for Engineering Jan King (W3GEY) featured details on current AMSAT projects and goals, amateur satellite history, the current state of the Radio Amateur Satellite Service, and the role of the Service in such areas as public service, scientific research, education, disaster and emergency preparedness, and technology development.

An excellent video tape edited by Steve Smith (N8DEZ) with assistance from Eric Rosenberg (WD3Q) and Dick Daniels (W4PUJ) was included as was a slide presentation prepared by Greg Hine (WT0M) and AMSAT-NA Vice President for Field Operations Jeff Wallach (N5ITU). AMSAT-NA Treasurer Art Feller (KB4ZJ), AMSAT Past President Perry Klein (W3PK), and other local amateurs were also involved in preparations for this landmark presentation which was well received by FCC staff.

Unfortunatly, the electromagnetic noise level in the building was too high to allow succesful direct reception of the DOVE Microsat which was transmitting a message of greetings to the FCC staff that had been uploaded specifically for this event.

This is one of many activities being conducted by AMSAT-NA and the American Radio Relay League designed to increase the awareness of the FCC about the many positive and forward looking aspects of amateur radio as the 1992 World Administrative Radio Conference approaches.

[ANS thanks KO5I for the information in this bulletin.]

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-012.03
AO-16 EXPERIMENTER'S DAY

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 012.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JANUARY 12, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-16 S-Band & Raised Cosine Transmitters Experimentation To Begin

In the continuing tradition of AMSAT'S Wednesday Experimenter's Day, AMSAT and the PACSAT command team are pleased to announce the routine operation of AO-16's S-Band (2401.143 MHz) and Raised Cosine (437.050 MHz) PSK transmitters starting January 16, 1991.

Since the operation of these transmitters is currently under ground control, the start and stop of their operation will not occur exactly on Wednesday UTC but will vary a few hours either way. The schedule for the remainder of January is as follows:

DATE START TIME END TIME
16-JAN-1991 23:35 UTC 15-JAN-91 22:36 UTC 16-JAN-1991
23-JAN-1991 04:36 UTC 23-JAN-91 04:10 UTC 24-JAN-1991
30-JAN-1991 01:26 UTC 30-JAN-91 02:32 UTC 31-JAN-1991

While operation of the S-Band and Raised Cosine PSK transmitters is scheduled to be conducted weekly, users are cautioned that these operations may be shortened or cancelled to allow uploading of improved spacecraft software. Watch for bulletins in the BBS and the telemetry text frame of AO-16 for changes to the schedule.

Users are requested to send reception reports and comments for the January operations to WB9ANG: @ PACSAT-12, @ W8BI.OH.USA.NA, or via CompuServe to 74017,2454.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-012.04
WO-18 STATUS: PART I

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 012.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JANUARY 12, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

WEBERSAT-OSCAR-18 (WO-18) Status Report: January 8, 1991, Part 1

Chris Williams (WA3PSD) reports that while many radio amateurs spent this past Christmas season either opening up the boxes of brand new VHF/UHF rigs for OSCAR operations or dreaming of opening presents that would enhance their ham shack, Weber State University (WSU) engineers were busily experimenting with the CCD camera iris settings on WO-18. This tedious work is a continuation of the this ardous task started last summer to find the right combination of iris settings for a particular sun-light level. Another difficult task undertaken by the engineering students at WSU at that time was to find a way to tell when to the CCD camera was earth pointing. Thinking about it logically, the students realized that all they had to do to get spectacular pictures of the earth was to just program the on-board computer to look for the following conditions from the solar arrays: -Y solar array brightly illuminated, +Z and -Z solar array currents almost "zilch," and then snap a picture. If one takes a moment to imagine the structure of WO-18, what could be simpler -- POINT AND SHOOT. But as usual, Murphy wins again! Ask any ham. Also, another celestial "monkey wrench" was thrown into what is a very complicated spacecraft attitude motion problem when WSU engineers noticed that something very strange was happening to WO-18: it's Z-axis spin rate was slowing down -- contrary to what was happening on the other MICROSATs.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-012.05
WO-18 STATUS: PART II

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 012.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JANUARY 12, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

WEBERSAT-OSCAR-18 (WO-18) Status Report: January 8, 1991, Part 2

This unexplained phenomenon has caused the WSU engineers to scratch their heads for many hours of contemplation. They feel they have found the answer in a rather ancient NASA document on spacecraft electrostatic charging. However, the engineers are still wondering what all those pages of equations really mean.

Yet despite all these problems, small sucesses are possible in performing the very difficult task of imaging from outer-space using WO-18. By narrowing the iris and developing more sophisticated algorithms to tell the on-board computer when it should take a picture, some very good earth-space horizon pictures have been taken. By experimenting with WEBERWARE 1.0 (WW 1.0), what initially looked liked streaking bright curves across the CRT screen were changed into good images of the earth-space horizon. By manually increasing the "brightness" value and decreasing the contrast with WW 1.0, it was possible to produce some very good earth-horizon shots.

The WSU engineers are still not convinced that they are taking the best pictures possible from WO-18. They remain optimistic that they will find a the right combination of camera iris settings to get consistently good pictures from space. So far there is no evidence to indicate any sort of a CCD camera hardware failure. Also, there is a tremendous flexibility possible for engineers to vary other parameters which can be set in the spacecraft on-onboard computer. WA3PSD likens it to having the capability to being able to twiddle a lot of "knobs" on a TV set in order to get a good picture. There are many more setting which need to be investigated which can affect picture taking.

If you would like to try your hand at "twiddling the knobs" on WO-18, WW 1.0 is a good place to start. Perhaps you can find the right combination of parameters in WW 1.0 to turn those "washed out," overly bright images into something beautiful -- others have. To quote a famous AMSAT'er: "It's only software."

[For more information about how you can obtain WEBERWARE 1.0, contact the AMSAT Software Exchange at (301) 589-6062.]

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-012.06
NEW AMSAT SWX MANAGER

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 012.06 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JANUARY 12, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

W0SL Appointed AMSAT-NA Software Exchange Manager

AMSAT-NA VP for Operations Courtney Duncan (N5BF) announces the appointment of Roy Welch (W0SL) AMSAT-NA Software Exchange Manager, effective on January

14, 1991. Roy has been an active amateur satellite user for many years, is an AMSAT Area Coordinator, and is author of one of the first satellite tracking programs for IBM-PC and compatible systems "Orbits."

Roy's appointment comes at an exciting time in the world of amateur radio satellites. Several different types of software including satellite tracking programs, telemetry analysis programs, scientific and educational programs of various sorts, and now pacsat ground station software are handled by AMSAT-NA in support of several different types of personal computer systems. With the assistance of other volunteers specializing in various systems or software types, Roy will be overseeing the AMSAT software process from authors to final production and distribution.

If you have questions about software that AMSAT has available or would like to volunteer to write programs or participate in some other way in the process contact:

Roy Welch, W0SL
908 Dutch Mill Drive
Manchester, Mo 63011

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-012.07
RS-12/13 TO FLY BEFORE RS-14!

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 012.07 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JANUARY 12, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

RS-12/13 To Fly Before RS-14/RUDAK-2 According To AMSAT-DL Officials

In what is considered a major suprise to AMSAT-DL officials, RS-12/13 will be launched before RS-14/RUDAK-2. According to the latest information coming to AMSAT-DL officials from the USSR, RS-12/13 will be launched on January 20, 1991. Then about one week later RS-14/RUDAK-2 will be launched! RS-12/13 has been in storage for over a year awaiting an opportunity to be placed into orbit. RS-14/RUDAK-2 has also been delayed over a year. AMSAT-DL officials can only explain these delays from the standpoint of economic pressures and efforts to minimize launch costs. All radio amateurs are requested to stay tuned to the AMSAT News Service (ANS) bulletins for any further information about these OSCARs.

[The AMSAT News Service would like to thank DB2OS for the information which went into this bulletin.]

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-012.08
OPERATIONS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 012.08 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JANUARY 12, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA Operations Net Schedule

AMSAT Operations Nets are planned for the following times.Mode B nets are conducted on an AO-13 downlink frequency of 145.950. Mode J/L nets are conducted on an AO-13 downlink frequency of 435.970.

Date Phs mode UTC NCS Alt. U.S. day

19 Jan 91 210 B 1445 WB9ANQ KA5SMA Saturday
26 Jan 91 211 B 1830 WA5ZIB WD0E Saturday

03 Feb 91 0500 B 0107 N5BF WB6LLO Saturday
09 Feb 91 1430 B 0212 KA5SMA WB9ANQ Saturday
17 Feb 91 0400 J/L 0175 WD0E WA5ZIB Saturday
24 Feb 91 0500 B 0115 WB6LLO N5BF Saturday

Roy Welch (W0SL) will discuss his new job as AMSAT Software Exchange Manager and what this means in terms of improved software user support during the 26 January 91 session.

It is the intention of the Operations Net management to have guest speakers approximately every other week to provide up-to-the-minute information on topics of interest (such as Microsat ground station software, AMSAT Software Exchange, and WARC 92). As guest speakers and topics are confirmed they will be published in ANS.

WA3NAN, the Goddard Space Flight Center radio club has begun to retransmit the Mode J/L (Mode B nets will not be retransmitted at this time) AMSAT Operations Nets on 147.450 fm for the Washington DC area amateur community. Questions from listeners can be patched from the club repeater (146.835 -) to AO-13 for the net.

For information on the amateur satellite program and how you can participate, contact AMSAT-NA Headquarters at P.O. Box 27, Washington, DC 20044, phone (301) 589-6062, or contact your local AMSAT Area Coordinator.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-012.09
NEW AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 012.09 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JANUARY 12, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

The new winter transponder schedule for AO-13 is as follows:

Mode-B : MA 0 to MA 165 | <= If eclipses over-drain battery in
Mode-JL: MA 165 to Ma 190 | Jan 10 - Feb 06, B-OFF MA 20-65
Mode-LS: MA 190 to MA 195 |
Mode-S : MA 195 to MA 200 | <= Mode B is OFF; no swishing!
Mode-BS: MA 200 to MA 205 | <= QRP on BS please. High power
Mode-B : MA 205 to MA 256 | wipes out mode S experimenters.
Omnis : MA 240 to MA 30 |

This schedule is expected to continue through 25 March 91

The command team requests that you make a specific effort to use QRP on Mode B between MA 200 to 205. This is specifically to help those people who are experimenting with Mode S.

During the Winter, the worst Sun angle (11 March 91) will be -27 deg, resulting in 89% illumination. AO-13 will experience eclipses by the Earth from 11 January 91 to 6 February 91, the longest being 82 minutes (MA 32-53). If battery drain is excessive during this period of time, it may result in Mode B being turned off from MA 20-65 until 6 February 91. AO-13 will experience Lunar eclipses on 16 March 91 (50%) and 14 April 91 (23%).

Magnetorquing operations are complete and the resulting spacecraft attitude of AO-13 is:

BLON = 209.5 and BLAT = 0.7 for 31 December 90

AMSAT-OSCAR-10 appears to be receiving sufficient solar panel illumination to support Mode-B transponder operations. The transponder may be used, carefully, at all points of the orbit except MA 254 - 006 when eclipses occur. If beacon or transponder signals show signs of FMing, users should cease all transponder use immediately. An APPROXIMATION of the spacecraft attitude for AO-10 is :

BLON = 0.0 and BLAT = 2.0 for 19 January 91

/EX

Command?

682. AMSAT NEWS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-13 20:32:16 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1989@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 4212
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,fido.ham-radio

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This file available from N8EMR's Ham BBS,

614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5

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Posted: Sat, Jan 12, 1991 6:15 AM GMT Msg: KGJB-4545-1469
From: DCAMPBELL
To: is
Subj: ORBS$012

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-012.O
Orbital Elements 012.OSCAR

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR OSCAR SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX JANUARY 12, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: AO-10
Catalog number: 14129
Epoch time: 91003.16142974
Element set: 633
Inclination: 25.9096 deg
RA of node: 167.3234 deg
Eccentricity: 0.5971064
Arg of perigee: 205.6904 deg
Mean anomaly: 105.3887 deg
Mean motion: 2.05880218 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.70e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2885

Satellite: UO-11
Catalog number: 14781
Epoch time: 91008.63895420
Element set: 899
Inclination: 97.9244 deg
RA of node: 59.2388 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012202
Arg of perigee: 320.8673 deg
Mean anomaly: 39.1641 deg
Mean motion: 14.66050009 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.618e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 36606
```

Satellite: RS-10/11
Catalog number: 18129
Epoch time: 91009.97185187
Element set: 487
Inclination: 82.9252 deg
RA of node: 175.7496 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010525
Arg of perigee: 265.3179 deg
Mean anomaly: 94.6760 deg
Mean motion: 13.72133997 rev/day
Decay rate: -5.22e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 17780

Satellite: AO-13
Catalog number: 19216
Epoch time: 91009.24523260
Element set: 234
Inclination: 56.8452 deg
RA of node: 116.5505 deg
Eccentricity: 0.7100265
Arg of perigee: 244.5005 deg
Mean anomaly: 29.0596 deg
Mean motion: 2.09702068 rev/day
Decay rate: -9.50e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1972

Satellite: FO-20
Catalog number: 20480
Epoch time: 91008.53895343
Element set: 179
Inclination: 99.0194 deg
RA of node: 21.0719 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0540532
Arg of perigee: 303.3564 deg
Mean anomaly: 51.6897 deg
Mean motion: 12.83167762 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.60e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4308

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-012.D
Orbital Elements 012.MICROS

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR THE MICROSATS
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX JANUARY 12, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: UO-14
Catalog number: 20437
Epoch time: 91008.22970154
Element set: 289
Inclination: 98.6797 deg
RA of node: 88.5761 deg

Eccentricity: 0.0010696
Arg of perigee: 277.8639 deg
Mean anomaly: 82.1306 deg
Mean motion: 14.28841083 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.74e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 5014

Satellite: AO-16
Catalog number: 20439
Epoch time: 91006.66449787
Element set: 186
Inclination: 98.6887 deg
RA of node: 87.2500 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010799
Arg of perigee: 283.0207 deg
Mean anomaly: 76.9772 deg
Mean motion: 14.28936081 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.60e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4992

Satellite: DO-17
Catalog number: 20440
Epoch time: 91009.52388230
Element set: 185
Inclination: 98.6873 deg
RA of node: 90.1247 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010999
Arg of perigee: 273.8142 deg
Mean anomaly: 86.1780 deg
Mean motion: 14.29000150 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.07e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 5033

Satellite: WO-18
Catalog number: 20441
Epoch time: 91007.18988411
Element set: 186
Inclination: 98.6888 deg
RA of node: 87.8417 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011578
Arg of perigee: 282.5413 deg
Mean anomaly: 77.4492 deg
Mean motion: 14.29073409 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.59e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 5000

Satellite: LO-19
Catalog number: 20442
Epoch time: 91006.96278114
Element set: 185
Inclination: 98.6862 deg

RA of node: 87.6522 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011547
Arg of perigee: 279.4414 deg
Mean anomaly: 80.5481 deg
Mean motion: 14.29146775 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.73e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4997

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-012.M
Orbital Elements 012.MISC

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR MANNED AND MISCELLANEOUS SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX JANUARY 12, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: SALYUT 7
Catalog number: 13138
Epoch time: 91010.93386805
Element set: 721
Inclination: 51.5945 deg
RA of node: 312.0271 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0003245
Arg of perigee: 105.5489 deg
Mean anomaly: 254.5874 deg
Mean motion: 16.02110515 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.8742e-03 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 49763

Satellite: MIR
Catalog number: 16609
Epoch time: 91010.02377494
Element set: 194
Inclination: 51.6117 deg
RA of node: 8.6675 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0025834
Arg of perigee: 102.8771 deg
Mean anomaly: 257.5051 deg
Mean motion: 15.62005330 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.2941e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 28040

Satellite: HUBBLE
Catalog number: 20580
Epoch time: 91010.35687864
Element set: 390
Inclination: 28.4725 deg
RA of node: 10.2563 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0006155
Arg of perigee: 127.5130 deg
Mean anomaly: 232.6014 deg
Mean motion: 14.85907493 rev/day

Decay rate: 4.036e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3880

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ORBS-012.W
Orbital Elements 012.WEATHER

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR WEATHER SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX JANUARY 12, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: NOAA-9
Catalog number: 15427
Epoch time: 91009.51183279
Element set: 689
Inclination: 99.1719 deg
RA of node: 19.2186 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015677
Arg of perigee: 146.8002 deg
Mean anomaly: 213.4146 deg
Mean motion: 14.12774219 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.96e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 31311

Satellite: NOAA-10
Catalog number: 16969
Epoch time: 91010.52346883
Element set: 536
Inclination: 98.5817 deg
RA of node: 38.6527 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014258
Arg of perigee: 30.7356 deg
Mean anomaly: 329.4655 deg
Mean motion: 14.23852969 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.58e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 22411

Satellite: MET-2/17
Catalog number: 18820
Epoch time: 91005.56798786
Element set: 442
Inclination: 82.5430 deg
RA of node: 189.5682 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0017369
Arg of perigee: 112.4401 deg
Mean anomaly: 247.8595 deg
Mean motion: 13.84407038 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.07e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 14818

Satellite: MET-3/2
Catalog number: 19336

Epoch time: 91005.74211151
Element set: 697
Inclination: 82.5421 deg
RA of node: 134.1331 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0016852
Arg of perigee: 163.7108 deg
Mean anomaly: 196.4556 deg
Mean motion: 13.16908587 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.30e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 11761

Satellite: NOAA-11
Catalog number: 19531
Epoch time: 91009.34033220
Element set: 443
Inclination: 99.0107 deg
RA of node: 323.1672 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012876
Arg of perigee: 65.4879 deg
Mean anomaly: 294.7632 deg
Mean motion: 14.11856370 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.00e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 11805

Satellite: MET-2/18
Catalog number: 19851
Epoch time: 91005.59280806
Element set: 393
Inclination: 82.5214 deg
RA of node: 67.2066 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014900
Arg of perigee: 151.6982 deg
Mean anomaly: 208.4996 deg
Mean motion: 13.84045723 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.91e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 9356

Satellite: MET-3/3
Catalog number: 20305
Epoch time: 91009.19816196
Element set: 309
Inclination: 82.5494 deg
RA of node: 72.7165 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0017229
Arg of perigee: 172.0673 deg
Mean anomaly: 188.0812 deg
Mean motion: 13.15934425 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.30e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 5804

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Satellite: MET-2/19
Catalog number: 20670
Epoch time: 91005.74319185
Element set: 143
Inclination: 82.5464 deg
RA of node: 127.8910 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0017298
Arg of perigee: 78.5615 deg
Mean anomaly: 281.7486 deg
Mean motion: 13.83891067 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.82e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2653

Satellite: FY-1/2
Catalog number: 20788
Epoch time: 91010.10398014
Element set: 86
Inclination: 98.9328 deg
RA of node: 46.9040 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010479
Arg of perigee: 265.4434 deg
Mean anomaly: 94.5533 deg
Mean motion: 14.00618405 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.65e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1807

Satellite: MET-2/20
Catalog number: 20826
Epoch time: 91005.61563355
Element set: 93
Inclination: 82.5257 deg
RA of node: 67.1904 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013517
Arg of perigee: 342.8583 deg
Mean anomaly: 17.2123 deg
Mean motion: 13.83258169 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.24e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1373

/EX

Command?
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683. Standard 12V DC Connectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-13 21:36:16 UTC
From: Bob_Dixon@osu.edu
Message-ID: <CMM.0.88.663802576.rdixon@magnus.ircc.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 4198

Our local ARES group standardized on 2-pin Cinch-Jones connectors for 12 VDC power about 20 years ago. These are available at Radio Shack, ham fests etc and are quite common. This was also publicized in QST several years ago. The small pin is the hot one, and of course the female connector is used for the power supply side. Everyone here cuts off whatever DC cable is provided by the rig manufacturer, and then splices it back together with a pair of these connectors. That means that all supplies and equipment are interconnectable.

Bob Dixon W8ERD

684. yes, I goofed re: 160m

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-13 22:46:22 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jan13.224622.24753@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 4210

Since it probably won't cancel before everyone reads it: I posted an article questioning AM/SSB on 160m... looks like I'm having more trouble than I thought distinguishing colors on this chart. (Yes, I've scheduled an eye exam. This worries me a bit....)

++Brandon, mea culpa
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

685. Re: Standard 12V DC Connectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-13 23:07:43 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan13.230743.2733@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 4200

>Our local ARES group standardized on 2-pin Cinch-Jones connectors for
>12 VDC power about 20 years ago. These are available at Radio Shack, ham
>fests etc and are quite common. This was also publicized in QST several
>years ago. The small pin is the hot one, and of course the female connector
>is used for the power supply side... That means that all supplies and
>equipment are interconnectable.
>--
>Bob Dixon W8ERD

Rescue squads in the DC and Virginia area use the same standard. They
have also standardized upon Larsen-type mobile antenna mounts.

Two-pin Jones plugs are nonideal because they fall apart easily unless
tied or taped. The ones from Radio S*** are made of thermoplastic,
and may melt from too much current.

The ultimate adapter is wire cutters and tape.

--

Frank W9MKV reid@ucs.indiana.edu

686. NRD-525 Control program needed.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 01:00:13 UTC
From: lee@tosspot
Message-ID: <3moqV2w163w@tosspot>
Source record: 4204
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

Hi all.

(I think my earlier posting was lost (OS upgrade here) so, hopefully,
this is not a repeat.)

I am looking for comments and recommendations for control programs for
the NRD-525 receiver (to run umder MSDOS).

I have a couple that I am experimenting with. One is called NRDGUI and
looks to be a very nicely thought out job indeed. The thins is, I can't
get it to work. I downloaded it from HAMNET on CI$, but it had no docs
and it has since vanished completely from CI$' libraries so I can't
track down the author. Anyone know anything about this one?

DATACOM - anyone using that?
What's it like?

All suggestions welcome,
thanks,
Lee.

687. Re: Transverter sources (Microwave Modules?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 01:36:11 UTC
From: km@dsl.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan14.013611.21504@dsl.pitt.edu>
Source record: 4201

>This info is a bit out of date, I'm afraid. I believe that Hans has shut
>down this operation (which was a one-man shop). However, a company called
>Sinclabs (associated with Sinclair Radio, a manufacturer of commercial
>antennas, duplexers, etc) is now marketing a line of transverters based on
>Hans' design. So far they only have 28/144 and 28/220 models, with a 70 cm
>unit coming soon. I don't have the address handy right now, but they've had
>ads in most of the recent ham mags.
>
>Barry VE3JF
>

Yes. I recently bought one of their 28/220 models. It appears nearly
identical to the Microwave Modules model. Their address is:.

Sinclabs Inc.
Specialty Products Division
85 Mary Street
Aurora, Ontario,
Canada
L4G 3G9

Ken Mitchum KY3B
km@cs.pitt.edu

688. Rigs For Beginners? (was Re: Comments Needed...)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 02:14:32 UTC
From: Sanwei.Wung@p19.f13.n720.z6.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <34930.279117BD@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4202

>I myself am interested in any comments that you people may have on Icom's
>725, 726, and 735 models. How is the performance on these beasts? How easy
>are they to use? Things like that.

Hi, I use the IC-725. I found it is very good for a beginner.
Since it has not very special functions and easy to use. And it can transmite
form 30KHz to 33MHz if you change the diode of control part. If you want to
use FM mode, you must buy a optional for it. IC-725 is enough to beginners and
you maybe change rig in the futher, it will be you best choice. The one of
all reasons is not expansive. Hope the information is useful to you.

73

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!6!720!13.19!Sanwei.Wung
Internet: Sanwei.Wung@p19.f13.n720.z6.fidonet.org

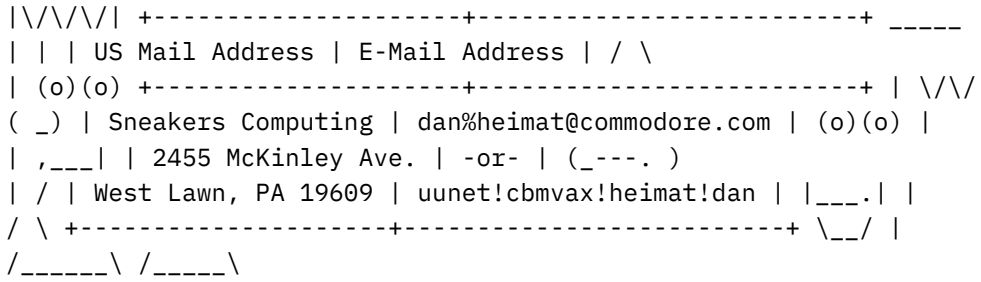
689. Re: RF and the outer limits...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 02:21:32 UTC
From: dan@heimat.UUCP
Message-ID: <245@heimat.UUCP>
Source record: 4213

```
In article <649@chiton.ucsd.edu> rec@chiton (Richard Currier) writes:
>In article <241@heimat.UUCP> dan@heimat.UUCP (Dan 'Sneakers' Schein) writes:
>>
>> Bill your reply was close to my thoughts. Except I figure they (ET's) don't
>> want anything to do with a world so undeveloped they still use and fight
>> over the need for CW.
>
>Dan, haven't you noticed that the more advanced a civilization gets, the more
>restrictive is regulations become. Any highly evolved extra-terrestrial hams
>out there are going to have CCNR's, power restrictions, and band limitations
>that make ours look like freedom. The only mode they may be able to get out
>with is CW. So if you really want a chance for some ET QSO's you had better
>get that new Bencher key you have been drooling over! B--)
>
Ive noticed this trend on our planet, but I have hope that ours is the
the only screwed up one and that others may not be as confused as ours.
--
|\/\/\/| +---------------------+-------------------------+ _____
| | | US Mail Address | E-Mail Address | / \
| (o)(o) +---------------------+-------------------------+ | \/\/
( _) | Sneakers Computing | dan%heimat@commodore.com | (o)(o) |
| ,___| | 2455 McKinley Ave. | -or- | (_---. )
| / | West Lawn, PA 19609 | uunet!cbmvax!heimat!dan | |___.| |
/ \ +---------------------+-------------------------+ \__/ |
/______\ /_____\
```

690. Re: WEFAX question and comments

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 02:23:36 UTC
From: dan@heimat.UUCP
Message-ID: <246@heimat.UUCP>
Source record: 4214

In article <20574@netcom.UUCP> mcmahan@netcom.UUCP (Dave Mc Mahan) writes:
>
>suspect that they are. Of course, the amiga really isn't too usable while
>an image is being received.
>
I beg to differ ;-)
--


691. Club Meetings/Nets in Oklahoma City

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 02:56:10 UTC
From: 1843eie@HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9101140256.AA13216@uunet.UU.NET>
Source record: 4205

I N T E R O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

Date: 13-Jan-1991 16:47 HST
From: 1843rd EI Group
1843EIE
Dept: 1843 EIG/EIE
Tel No: DSN 315-456-1158

TO: Remote Addressee (_INFO-HAMS%UCSD.EDU@UUNET.UU.NET)

Subject: Club Meetings/Nets in Oklahoma City

Greetings all,

Just arrived in Oklahoma City this evening (all right, 0000Z 14 Jan) with HT and Repeater Directory in hand hoping to make some new friends...alas, it came to pass that the trusty ol' TH-215A forgot to put itself on the charger before I left :-), so it's dead as a doornail. So...while it's on its 14hr revival kick, could some kind soul(s) tell me if there are any club meetings or scheduled 2m nets in the OKC area this week (now until 20 Jan, inclusive)? Thanks much...e-mail replies please, I feel bad enuff putting this on the list.

73,
Jeff Miller WD6CQV/KH6 (uh, temporarily /5)
1843eie"at"HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL

692. CHEMICAL RELEASE SUMMARY - NEXT SCHEDULED RELEASE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 03:26:11 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910113202611.272002b5@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 4208

/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\

SPECIAL SOLAR TERRESTRIAL BULLETIN

Artificial Aurora Alert
14 January, 1991

/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\

Successful chemical releases were accomplished on 13 January. The first release was a Barium payload that was released at 02:17 UT. The second release occurred later that evening at 07:05 UT. This second release was a large Lithium payload.

The first release was widely viewed throughout the continental U.S., Mexico, Central America, South America, Carribean, and Canada. The color was greenish, became moderately bright and attained a size near the size of the full moon. It then began to fade somewhat and formed a small curtain-type auroral pattern. It remained visible for between 5 and 10 minutes.

The second release was not as easily seen as the first apparition. Lithium produces a red colored aurora that does not remain visible as long as the Barium. Although this event was visible at the same locations as the Barium release, the intrinsic color, different location and shorter duration of the Lithium release prevented many people from viewing this latter event. For those who missed the Lithium release and would like another chance to view one, there will be two more releases of Lithium over the next 10 days or so. Bulletins will be posted when the times of the releases are known.

The next chemical release will occur on 15 January at 04:12 UT. This release will be a Barium release. It may be useful to note that these releases become visible at the times stated. You need a dark observing site to see them best (particularly the Lithium releases). Be careful when converting these times to local time. This next event occurring at 04:12 UT on 15 January does NOT occur on Tuesday evening. It occurs on the evening of 14 January over North and South America since the end of one UT day and the start of another occurs in the late afternoon/early evening hours. So, to be clear, this Barium release will occur at 12:12 am (12 minutes after midnight) AST, 11:12 pm EST, 10:12 pm CST, 9:12 pm MST, and 8:12 pm PST.

Again, for direct information regarding the status of these releases, call the number: (205) 544-5356.

** End of Bulletin **

693. Re: Standard 12V DC Connectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 04:13:30 UTC
From: larry@kitty.UUCP
Message-ID: <4324@kitty.UUCP>
Source record: 4209

In article <1991Jan13.230743.2733@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu>, commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu (BACS Data Communications Group) writes:
> >Our local ARES group standardized on 2-pin Cinch-Jones connectors for
> >12 VDC power about 20 years ago. These are available at Radio Shack, ham
> >fests etc and are quite common. This was also publicized in QST several
> >years ago. The small pin is the hot one, and of course the female connector
> >is used for the power supply side... That means that all supplies and
> >equipment are interconnectable.
>
> Two-pin Jones plugs are nonideal because they fall apart easily unless
> tied or taped. The ones from Radio S*** are made of thermoplastic,
> and may melt from too much current.

I have used (and recommended to others) midget Hubbell Twist-Lock
2-pin connectors which are rated at 15 amperes. This connector is robust,
is clearly polarized, will *not* accidentally come apart, has no chance of
accidentally being connected to 120 VAC, and is relatively inexpensive.
This connector comes in several styles: cord male, cord female, panel-mount
male, and panel-mount female. In addition, there are rubber boots available
for cord connectors to assure raintight integrity. There are furthermore
rubber end caps for use with the rubber boots so as to protect stored cables
from water and dirt.

While one cannot find such connectors at a Radio Shack, they are
readily available at any industrial or wholesale electrical distributor.
Please bear in mind that I am referring to the "midget" Twick-Lock series,
whose connector bodies are somewhat less than one inch in diameter.

> The ultimate adapter is wire cutters and tape.

To solve the most common "adapter problem", I have Twist-Lock
adpaters to both male and female cigar lighter "connectors".

Larry Lippman @ Recognition Research Corp. "Have you hugged your cat today?"
VOICE: 716/688-1231 {boulder, rutgers, watmath}!ub!kitty!larry
FAX: 716/741-9635 {utzoo, uunet}!/ \aerion!larry

694. SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 06:29:33 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910113232933.272002df@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 4207

--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
January 13 to January 22, 1991

Report Based In-Part from Data Obtained from the
Space Environment Services Center
Boulder Colorado

SOLAR TERRESTRIAL REVIEW FOR 06 JANUARY TO 12 JANUARY.

Solar activity over the past week ranged from low to moderate. The early part of the week proved to be the most energetic, with Regions 6444 and 6447 providing the majority of M-class flare events. These regions have decreased in flare output over the past several days, yet remain capable of spawning M-class flares. Region 6444 is the largest region on the disk at the present time. Its size is a respectable 4,740 million square kilometers. It encompasses a moderately complex magnetic region classed as a beta-gamma configuration. There are presently 69 sunspots associated with this region, which has remained relatively stable this week. This region could become capable of spawning major energetic flares. It has the size, the sunspot complexity and the magnetic capabilities, but the low levels of flare activity which have been observed since it's appearance on the east limb would seem to indicate that its present inactive state will continue. The penumbral extent of this region is impressive when viewed in white light. This region will be observed closely for signs of increased flare production.

Region 6447 is the next-largest region on the disk, but is dwarfed by Region 6444 by 3,870 million square kilometers. However, it has produced some frequent C-class flaring and has now become the most prolific flare producer currently on the solar disk. It consists of 29 sunspots arranged in a Beta magnetic configuration. This region has changed very little over the past several days. No significant growth or decay has been noted.

The intense stratospheric warming continues over Europe. The warming is associated with a strong anticyclone. The warming is now spreading from Europe towards the east. The stratospheric warming could begin to weaken this week. The stratospheric warming alert should continue, however, for the next 4 to 7 days.

Geomagnetic activity became more active this week in what is thought to be a response to an equatorial solar coronal hole which passed the central meridian earlier this week. Brief periods of low-intensity minor storming were observed over high latitudes on 12 and 13 January. Some middle latitude locations also experienced brief periods of minor storming.

The increased solar corpuscular emissions spawned auroral activity that was visible over high and northerly middle latitudes on 12 and 13 January. Activity was moderate over high latitudes, and became mostly low with occassional periods of moderate activity over northerly middle latitudes. Also of special note were the two chemical releases which produced small artificial auroras on 13 January at 02:17 UT and 07:05 UT. The next chemical release will be a Barium release and is scheduled to occur at 04:12 UT on 15 January.

HF radio propagation conditions have been very good this past week. Enhanced ionizing solar radiation over the past week has enhanced MUF's by as much as 20% higher than expected. However, the early to mid part of the week contained occassional disruptions due to solar flare activity on the sunlit side of the earth. High latitudes experienced degraded conditions due to the increased auroral and geomagnetic activity on 12 and 13 January, but conditions have quickly returned to normal.

VHF propagation conditions this week were normal. No significant periods of enhanced or degraded conditions occurred this week. Some 6 meter openings may have been possible over some locations this week due to the enhanced MUF's.

SHORT TERM SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST

Solar activity is expected to remain low to moderate over the next week. Regions 6444 and 6447 will continue to produce C-class and isolated M-class flares. Region 6444 could also produce a major flare if it begins to develope or decay over the next week. These two regions are the only two regions capable of producing any significant activity. They will be observed closely for signs of developement. The solar indices should begin to fall this week, having peaked at the predicted level of 220 on 10 January.

Geomagnetic activity should return to quiet levels by 14 or 15 January over most latitudes. Activity should remain predominantly quiet with occassional unsettled periods throughout the coming week. No storm periods are anticipated, barring any significant solar activity.

Auroral activity will likewise return to dormant levels over the coming week. No significant activity is expected over low, middle or high latitudes this week (again, barring any significant solar activity).

HF radio propagation conditions will be very good early in the period, with excellent potential for DX. This potential and the quality of DX will decay, however, as the week progresses due to the expected decline of ionizing solar radiation. The chemical releases will have no effect on the quality of HF propagation conditions. However, any curious anomalies should be reported to std_oler@hg.uleth.ca.

VHF propagation conditions will be normal this week. No significant opportunities for DX are expected this week. SID enhancements may be noticed over sunlit areas, particularly during periods of M-class flaring. SID enhancements will be short-lived, and of minor intensity unless major flaring develops. No auroral backscatter communications will be possible this week.

SUMMARY OF ALL ACTIVE REGIONS VISIBLE ON THE SOLAR DISK AS OF 13 JANUARY

Region # Location LO Area Class LL Spots Magnetic Type
-------- -------- --- ---- ----- -- ----- -------------
6437 S16W75 096 0000 AXX 00 001 ALPHA
6444 N15E02 019 4740 FKO 22 069 BETA-GAMMA
6446 N08W29 050 0030 BXO 04 004 BETA
6447 S07E35 346 0870 EAO 15 029 BETA
6448 S34W44 065 0120 CSO 06 006 BETA
6450 N13W19 040 0000 AXX 02 004 ALPHA
6451 N14W25 046 0120 CSO 07 008 BETA
6452 S20E41 340 0180 CAO 05 008 BETA
6453 S13E31 350 0000 AXX 01 002 ALPHA

NOTES: Area is in million square kilometers. Angular extent (LL) and solar longitude (LO) are in degree's. For more information regarding the terminology used above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from: "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

H-ALPHA PLAGES WITHOUT SPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AS OF 24:00 UT ON 13 JANUARY.

REGION LOCATION LO COMMENTS (IF ANY)
------ -------- --- ------------------------------
6438 S11W55 076 NONE
6449 S23W26 047

ACTIVE REGIONS DUE TO RETURN BETWEEN 14 AND 16 JANUARY

Region Latitude Longitude (Helio.)
------ -------- ---------
6420 S26 251
6423 S21 260
6424 S10 254

NOTES:
For definitions regarding the above, request the "Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms" from "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF RECENT PLANETARY (GLOBAL) GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY

Cumulative Geomagnetic Activity History
Peak Planetary Geomagnetic Activity during the past 96 hours

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | VERY HIGH! |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | LOW - MOD. |
| MINOR STORM | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | * | NONE |
| ACTIVE | * | ** | * | ** * | NONE |
| UNSETTLED | ** ***|* ******| *******|********| NONE |
| QUIET |********|********|********|********| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |********|********|********|********| NONE |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------|
```

```
| Geomagnetic Field | Thu. | Fri. | Sat. | Sun. | Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 3-hour intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________|
```

NOTES:
The data above represents planetary geomagnetic activity. Data from many magnetic observatories around the world are used in constructing the above chart. The first graph line for each day represents geomagnetic activity which occurred between 00 UT and 03 UT. The second graph line represents activity which occurred between 03 UT and 06 UT, etc. For information regarding the interpretation and/or use of these charts, send a request for the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: std_oler@hg.uleth.ca.

PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (13 JANUARY - 22 JANUARY)

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | | VERY HIGH! |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | | LOW - MOD. |
| MINOR STORM | | | | | | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | | | | | | | | NONE |
| ACTIVE | | | | | | | | | | NONE |
| UNSETTLED |***| * | | | **| * | | | *|***| NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
```

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF SOLAR ACTIVITY OVER THE PAST 60 DAYS

Cumulative Graphical Analysis of
Solar Activity

```
_____________________________________________________________
249| | MOD.
242| F = Major Flare(s) | MOD.
235| *FFF | MOD.
229| **FFF | MOD.
222| * ****FFF | MOD.
215| * *****FFF* ** | MOD.
208|*** *****FFF* * **** | MOD.
201|**** F*****FFF** * ****** | MOD.
195|***** F*****FFF*** *** * ** *******| MOD.
```

```
188|****** *F*****FFF******* * FF*F**** *******| LOW
181|******** **F*****FFF*********FFF*F******* ********| LOW
174|********* ***F*****FFF*********FFF*F******* *********| LOW
167|*********** * ****F*****FFF*********FFF*F******************| LOW
161|*********** ******F*****FFF*********FFF*F******************| LOW
154|***********F*******F*****FFF*********FFF*F******************| LOW
-------------------------------------------------------------
Cumulative 60 day Solar Activity Record
Start Date: November 15, 1990

NOTES:
Left-hand column digits represent the 10.7 cm solar radio flux obtained
from Ottawa. The right-hand column describes the relative solar activity for
that period based on the average number of major and minor flares that can be
expected for related solar flux values. Plot lines labeled with the letter "F"
represent days where at least one major flare occurred (ie. class M5 or greater
flare).

GRAPHICAL 20-DAY SOLAR ACTIVITY PREDICTION

Solar Activity

_____________________________________________________________________
| 229 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 223 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 216 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 209 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 202 | | |**|**|**| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 195 |**|**| | | |**| | | | | | | | | | | | |**|**|
| 188 | | | | | | |**| | | | | | | | | |**| | |
| 181 | | | | | | | |**| | | | | | | |**| | | |
| 174 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**| | | | |
| 168 | | | | | | | | |**| | | | | | | | | |
| 161 | | | | | | | | | |**| | | | |**| | | | | |
| 154 | | | | | | | | | | |**| | |**| | | | | | |
| 147 | | | | | | | | | | | |**|**| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|Solar|13|14|15|16|17|18|19|20|21|22|23|24|25|26|27|28|29|30|31|01|
|Flux | January | |
-----------------------------------------------------------------------

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (13 JANUARY - 22 JANUARY)

High Latitude Paths

_____________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| FAIR | *| **| **| *| *| **|***|***|* *| *|
| POOR |** |* |* |** |** |* | | | * |** |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
```

```
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------

Middle Latitude Paths

_______________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |***|***|***|***|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|
| GOOD | | | | * | * | * | * | * |** |
| FAIR | | | | | | | | | |
| POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------

Low Latitude Paths

_______________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |***|***|***|***|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|
| GOOD | | | | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| FAIR | | | | | | | | | |
| POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------

NOTES:
High latitudes >= 55 degree's north latitude
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 degree's north latitude
Low latitudes < 40 degree's north latitude

POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (13 JANUARY - 22 JANUARY)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

_____________________________________________________ ____________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%| | |*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%| | | | | | | | | |
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |------------------|
```

```
| 100% | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | | | | | | | | | | 40%| | | | | | | | | |
| 20% |* *|* *| * | * | * | * | * | * |***|***| 20%|*|*| | | | | |*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------+---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

MIDDLE LATITUDES

```
_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | | | | | | | | | | 40%| | | | | | | | | |
| 20% | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 20%| | | | | | | | | |
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------+---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

LOW LATITUDES

```
_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | | | | | | | | | | 40%| | | | | | | | | |
| 20% | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 20%| | | | | | | | | |
```

```
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------+---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 50 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (13 JANUARY - 22 JANUARY)

High Latitude Locations

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
| LOW | * | * | | | * | * | | | * | * |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Locations

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
| LOW | | | | | | | | * | * |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Locations

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
| MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
| LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
```

| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |

NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the
document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: std_oler@hg.uleth.ca.

** End of Report **

695. Novice loses privileges

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 11:57:54 UTC
From: Pete_Simpson@DGC.ceo.dg.com
Message-ID: <9101141157.AB00018@rtp40.dg.com>
Source record: 4217

What is all this? A Novice who upgrades to Tech becomes a Technician class licensee. Proof of passing the 5 wpm test is the person's old Novice license.

696. Lithuania active on 21330,6

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 12:25:05 UTC
From: Kauto.Huopio@lut.fi
Message-ID: <9101141225.AA02527@lut.fi>
Source record: 4218

Just monitoring traffic between the parliament building at Lituathuania and USA on 21330,6. Please support the net as much as you can, they need our support..

--Kaurouto OH5LFM

697. Re: Lithuania active on 21330,6

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 12:34:42 UTC
From: brewer@ace.dec.com
Message-ID: <18928@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 4080

In article <9101141225.AA02527@lut.fi>, Kauto.Huopio@lut.fi (Kauto Huopio OH5LFM) writes...
>Just monitoring traffic between the parliament building at Lituathuania and
>USA on 21330,6. Please support the net as much as you can, they need our
>support..
>
>--Kaurouto OH5LFM

Also note 14.260 and 14.155. Saturdays night local times' loggings
were astounding on these freqs. LY1WW had a great signal from
the parliment building, and was relaying info thru hams in the
States, to sthe State Department.

73/john wb5oau

698. RE: Header Suppression

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 12:38:23 UTC
From: ean@gvlv3.gvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan14.123823.2743@news.gvl.unisys.com>
Source record: 4219

This is being posted for a SYSOP at N3LA who does not have access to the Net.

==========

Hi Roy,

Rather than chop out some headers entirely, I would favor recoding to make a typical header read as: (fake example)

R:910110/1839 21308@KB3PU.PA.USA.NA
vs
R:910110/1839 21308@KB3PU.PA.USA.NA [ZANY ARC - Norristown, PA] Z:12345 N:NODE

Allow the minimum needed by hierarchical forwarding and a bit of auditing and bag the rest (hard coded!) for a 50% saving.

I am told MBL software handles a message sent as "SP XXXXXX@W1AW.CT.USA.NA" with no problem, but chokes on one sent "SB XXXXXX@W1AW.CT.USA.NA" until the sysop creates a flood file for W1AW. PRMBS handles ANYTHING. I dunno what yours, RLI or CBBS do, but doesn't the concept of hierarchical forwarding dictate there should be no problem from either preceding example?

On this same general idea, why do some coders parse the H-address from left to right and others right to left? A message from CA to a bbs in Michelin provence, France (a fabricated example) gets to Maine and gets bounced back to Michigan cuz some software is more interested in the .MI. part than in getting it to France (.FRC.), or better yet just to ".EU" to begin with. Let those French stations worry where .MI. is after it gets to France!

My point? A little more "common sense" in the code and some better docs so the sysops will set up forwarding routes better and we could cut down on circuitous forwarding and increase reliability. With that we need less auditing and maybe can bag all R: headers except the one from the originating BBS. Til then we need something to help locate the systems with serious mail delay problems and maybe to trace a full return route for stuff that can't deal well with H_addressing.

Definitely DON'T keep "last 'N' headers plus original; if you must, keep first 'N' so as to have 'N-1' chances to get a return msg to a BBS which maybe "knows" the originator. The idea of needing a full return path in this era of H_addressing is bad, but when the original route begins in Maine, goes to Canada, down to Florida and arrives in Maryland ten hops later. . . Why should it return THAT way? Sheesh!

Let's also do something with explicit expiration dates on bulletins. Let the poster of a Kepplerian bulletin (as just one example) that will be stale in two weeks flag it to expire in 10 days to 2 weeks. If it is still plying

the ALLBBS route at that time, it dies automatically. Why deliver stale mail @ALLBBS or @AMSAT or ANY flood route? Of course a message to a particular ham would not expire before delivery.

Thanks for the opportunity for input. I am grateful to all you hard-working programmers! Thanks!

73 de Jim, KB3PU @N3LA.PA.USA.NA

====
Ed Naratil (All standard disclaimers apply)
Amateur Packet: W3BNR@N3LA.#epa.PA.USA.NA ean@gvlv3.gvl.unisys.com
This space intentionally left blank.

699. Re: Exam Procedure

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 12:49:57 UTC
From: popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil
Message-ID: <1991Jan14.124957.14978@lonex.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 4077

In article <D75AEB24D3BF201851@uncg.bitnet> MOSIER@UNCG.BITNET (Steve Mosier) writes:
>I know that the VE organization doesn't presently (before no-code) give Novice
>exams. But I would assume that if a non-ham goes into a walk-in exam site for
>his Technician, that he would be given the Novice and Tech written as well as
>the 5 wpm code. Is this correct? A friend of mine wants to get his Tech
>license before no-code starts, and there is a local walk-in exam on the first
>Saturday in February.
>
>tnx es 73 - de W3GRG steve
We sure do offer NOVICE Exams at a VE session. I am contact VE for the
Madison Oneida ARC VE session and we have allowed Novice exams at every session
for the past two years!

BTW we run W5YI exams every month (the third FRIDAY) at 7PM. Always walk-in.
Place: Madison-Oneida BOCES, Verona, NY (Exit 33 off I 90)
Talk-In: 145.370

Len
WF2V

700. Standard 12V DC Connectors.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 12:58:57 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <14.Jan.91.13
Source record: 4221

I use 8-way Cinch-type connectors with all the 'vertical' pins for the + side
and the horizontal pins for the - side. This way, there is plenty of metallic
contact area (so i have no worries about putting 20 amps through them...) they
do not melt, and reversibility is not a risk. Small nylon ty-wraps can
be used to keep them mated in semi permanent setups.

```
! ! +ve
! ! +ve
- - -ve
- - -ve
```

These connectors seem reasonably robust (if you get the metal-shelled ones
they survive being stamped on!). Some tape (or, better still, heatshrink
tube) round the cord-grip clamp improves the life of the cables.
Remember to use the socket on the 'live' end, or you may be treated to an
unexpected fireworks display when the live pins of the plug contact
earthed metal.

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

701. Re: spreadspectrum info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 13:04:51 UTC
From: popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil
Message-ID: <1991Jan14.130451.15678@lonex.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 4078

Someone was looking to use a HT with spread spectrum, look at QST last year or so. There was an article about using SS on 70cm. I hope to build this sometime. Maybe it was in 1989??? Anyone know the issue?

Len WF2V

702. Re: Is a passive reflector ever a "transmitter"?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 13:17:41 UTC
From: ken@swbatl.sbc.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan14.131741.4112@swbatl.sbc.com>
Source record: 4220

I have an 11 element 2-meter beam that I usually disconnect from my HT
when not in use. I know a lot of the locals follow this practice, mainly
for lightning protection. However, it has been brought to my attention
that all of the RF energy from about 140 to 155 MHz that enters the antenna
is being reflected at the unterminated cable end, back up the coax and out
the beam. Is this legal? Do I need to connect a dummy load when the antanna
is not in use?

703. Re: Exam Procedure

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 13:24:27 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <40310@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 4215

In article <1991Jan11.160003.28216@midway.uchicago.edu> pbhx@midway.uchicago.edu (Peter B. Hayward) writes:
>In article <D75AEB24D3BF201851@uncg.bitnet> MOSIER@UNCG.BITNET (Steve
>Mosier) writes:
>> I know that the VE organization doesn't presently (before no-code) give
>Novice
>> exams. But I would assume that if a non-ham goes into a walk-in exam
>I don't know where you got this information. All VE organizations give
>Novice exams. Novice exams can also be given by two Generals. However,
>only VE organizations can give Tech and up.

I agree with Peter. All the VE organizations I've been to DO give Novice tests, as well as all other upgrades. However, it is explicitly forbidden in the FCC Rules that VE's cannot CHARGE for Novice tests. With higher upgrades, there is a fixed "cost" to allow the VEC's to help pay for the cost of giving tests (printing and copy costs, etc.). I do not disagree with with "cost", I think it's quite reasonable ($4.95 for as many tests as you can take and pass).

However, VEs cannot charge anything for the Novice 1A and 2 tests. And most don't. (Unfortunately, I've seen a couple of cases where the Novice did get charged....but I don't think it was intentional). If the non-ham takes and passes the Novice tests, THEN wants to continue taking tests, at that time, he must dole out the $4.95, for the upgrades.

Hope this helps clarify this issue.

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

704. Re: Ramsey kits

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 13:32:04 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.91Jan14083204@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 4224

Yeah, I bought the 2 meter HT amplifier for $20.00. I thought that it would be such a deal ... 2 watts in and 25 watts out. Ah, but there's a catch. You also needed the RF-Operated T/R switch, which of course the "Q" was out of stock on. I didn't find out about that until after I bought it an opened the package. I also wonder what I'm going to do for a heat sink ...

I'd just build the RF switch, is it that hard?

Actually, I was shown a trick once, and used that in a 2M amp. Get 2 1/4 ELICTRICAL lengths of RG-174, and put two diodes, back to back, to ground at the junction. Then take the free ends and hook one to the amp output, one to the amp input. On receive, the diodes are high impedance and the cable appears as a bypass to the amp. On transmit, the diodes are driven to conduct, and the cable appears as a stub through 1/4 wave length, hence as a high impedance at both ends of the amp.

Not the best performer, but it worked until I could get the right relay.

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ

705. WB8ECC is Found

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 13:41:56 UTC
From: Bob_Dixon@osu.edu
Message-ID: <CMM.0.88.663860516.rdixon@magnus.ircc.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 4225

Please recall that I asked for help in finding WB8ECC, since I am his
qsl card letter manager, and he is not listed in recent callbooks.
A number of helpful folks out there in netland answered my request and gave
me his current address, using the callsign servers. I had assumed that the
servers had only what was published in the current callbook, but in fact they
have much more than that. Thanks to those who run the callsign servers!

The address was sufficient to get his phone number from Information, so I
called him. It turns out that he had let the WB8ECC license lapse, and then
applied for renewal. Because he was outside the grace period, he could not
get his previous callsign back, and was issued a new one, KF8ED. In
an amazing coincidence, this is also an "8E" callsign for which I handle the
qsl cards, and I also have cards on hand for his new call!

He was very glad to hear from me about the cards, and said that he had never
understood about how the qsl bureaus work, or how to find out. Now he will
be sending in envelopes, I'll send him all the bureau info, he will get
all his cards from both calls, and the disorder of the universe will have
been decreased.

A good example of the value of our widespread computer networks. The
collective knowledge and resources of the people on the networks is
a tremendous asset.

Bob Dixon W8ERD

706. Ham Flyer for local Radio Shack stores

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 13:43:22 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <40312@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 4216

With all the bashing of Radio Shack, I almost hesitate not to post this.....
but I will anyway. On this weekend's ARES net, it was brought up that there
are many potential hams coming into Radio Shack, asking questions, but the
employees don't know much about it, so can't give much assistance. Therefore,
we decided to create a flyer to give to local Radio Shack stores, to put
up "somewhere" or just to give to customers who ask questions. I've
enclosed the ham flyer that we're gonna give to Radio Shack. Any comments
from other hams? Have others done something like this before? If so, what
kind of response did you get? If not, why not? Just curious!

Diana

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A HAM?

* Do you like to build things?
* Would you like to talk to someone on the other side of the world?
* Would you like to help with communications in a parade or
walkathon?
* Do you like to experiment with computers?
* Are you a "stay-at-homer" but want to talk to someone far away?
* Would you like company on the drive to work?
* Did you know there is now an amateur radio license that does not
require knowing Morse code?

All of these things are possible with Amateur Radio. Age is no
object, anyone who can pass the tests are welcom. And we will help
you pass the tests, with classes and Elmering. There are many
handicapped persons who find great enjoyment in Ham Radio.

Interested?
MONTACHUSETT AMATEUR RADIO ASSOCIATION (MARA) would like to invite
you to join them in the great world of Amateur Radio. Monthly
meetings are held at the Knights of Columbus on Route 117 in
Leominster on the second Wednesday of each month at 7:30PM. JOIN US!

For more information:
MARA
PO Box 95
Leominster, MA 01453

Bob Elder, N1ABF, 537-1032
Diana Syriac, KC1SP, 840-1337

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

707. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 13:55:40 UTC
From: agodwin@acorn.co.uk
Message-ID: <4696@acorn.co.uk>
Source record: 4102
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,misc.consumers

In article <1991Jan11.153316.27777@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu> commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu (BACS Data Communications Group) writes:
>Radio Shack was soundly bashed on rec.humor about 2 years ago. Some
>excerpts:
>
>>>I'm looking for ways to gracefully/creatively avoid giving my name
>>>and address to a computer when paying cash at Radio Shack, Service
>>>Merchandise and other stores which request it for their junk-mail
>>>lists (which they sell to others, so you get a flood of the stuff).
>>>They tell you they need the information to protect your warranty,
>>>which is a lie.) It's damned annoying, a bad precedent, and I don't

Tandy / RS in the UK seems less aggressive than the US stores - I've certainly never heard of them refusing cash !
However, they do tell the lie about warranties. Victims should note that the _store_staff_ are liable for prosecution under the Data Protection Act if they misrepresent the uses to which personal information will be put.

-adrian

--

Adrian Godwin (agodwin@acorn.co.uk)

708. Standard 12V DC Connectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 14:08:54 UTC
From: Bob_Dixon@osu.edu
Message-ID: <CMM.0.88.663862134.rdixon@magnus.ircc.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 4226

With respect to the possibility of Cinch-Jones connectors coming apart under stress, I would agree that the typical 300-series connectors will do that if they are heavily used (ie - inserted and removed many many times), and are subject to some force or vibration. But in most ham applications this is not really a problem.
In any case, it can be avoided by using the 200-series conectors. These have the same "innards", and are mechanically and electrically interchangeable and interconnectable with the 300-series connectors, but they have a threaded metal shell which will not come apart accidentally. I have used these in many applications. They are available in all configurations, both sexes for cable and chassis mount.
The 300-series is also available with an external locking clamp, which solves the same problem.
For larger currents, the 400-series is available, but they are not interconnectable with the 300-series. Our convention for very heavy loads is to use whatever size 400-series is required, and then connect the even-numbered pins in parallel, and similarly the odd-numbered pins, so that arbitrary currents may be carried.

Bob Dixon W8ERD

709. Resistance

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 14:13:24 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9101141413.AA25125@tilde>
Source record: 4087

Old joke: (probably first heard by Hiram Maxim himself): Why do you call your honey "Megohms"? She offers lots of resistance!

73,
Dube N5PDK

710. Re: ATV freqs vs Cable TV Channels

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 14:37:40 UTC
From: davet@tsdiag.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1360@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Source record: 4081

In article <1983@raybed2.msd.ray.com> ewb@raybed2.msd.ray.com (EUGENE BALINSKI) writes:
-
- Could the person who posted the list of ATV freqs vs. Cable TV channels
-please do so again. Thank You
- Gene WA1UXA

60 = 439.25
59 = 433.25*
58 = 427.25
57 = 421.25

* = not available in current bandplan.
--
David E. Tiller davet@tsdiag.ccur.com | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952 Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!davet | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 52" N 73 59' 00" W | N2KAU @ NN2Z

711. Re: How to find WB8ECC?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 14:49:25 UTC
From: davet@tsdiag.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1361@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Source record: 4082

In article <CMM.0.88.663531738.rdixon@magnus.ircc.ohio-state.edu> Bob_Dixon@osu.edu writes:
-I am the QSL manager for the 8E callsigns. I have about 100 cards for
-WB8ECC, and they are still coming in. He has never sent in any envelopes,
-but I would like to ask him to do so. But he has not been listed in
-recent callbooks.
-Is he a pirate?
-Is his license expired and he doesn't know it?
-Are the FCC files fouled up?
-Other possibilities?
-How can I find out if this call was ever issued, and to whom?
-From looking at the comments on the cards, I know his name is Jim,
-and he lives in St Mary's, W Va. He works 15 and 20 ssb and cw, and
-apparently ragchews, based on some of the lengthy notes written on the
-cards.
-Any help in finding this guy would be most appreciated.
-
- Bob Dixon
- W8ERD

How's this:

telnet marvin.cs.buffalo.edu 2000
Trying...
Connected to marvin.cs.buffalo.edu.
Escape character is '^]'.
Callbook v1.1 Bug reports to bowen@cs.buffalo.edu Type 'help' for help
>> call wb8ecc
Call-Sign: WB8ECC Class: ADVANCED
Real Name: JAMES O GROVE Birthday: JUL 1, 1948
Mailing Address: RT 1 BOX 154, BENS RUN, WV 26135
Station Address: ON COUNTY RD 7/2 2 MI E ARVILLA INT, BENS RUN, WV
Valid From: DEC 31, 1982 To: DEC 31, 1987
Records Last Processed: JAN 7, 1983
>> quit
Connection closed by foreign host.
--
David E. Tiller davet@tsdiag.ccur.com | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952 Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!davet | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 52" N 73 59' 00" W | N2KAU @ NN2Z

712. Re: Standard 12V DC Connectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 15:20:40 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <18933@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 4084

I've been trying to settle on a standard connector for my own use lately. At one time I used 2-pin Molex connectors (similar to the 3-pin ones that are standard for PC disk power connection). The main problem with those is that they are meant for internal equipment wiring and therefore have no strain relief at all.

Next I copied my father (PAoJKG) who uses 2-pin DIN plugs, which are used in Europe for speaker plugs. These are similar to the Cinch plugs but not interchangeable. The problem there (with the Cinch ones as well) is that you often end up with +12 exposed on the pins. The connectors are also fairly large for portable gear.

At this point I'm settling on the "coaxial" type plugs, as used in most portable consumer gear ("battery eliminators" etc.) with the + in the center. Those plugs are small, sturdy, and the +12 is almost completely shrouded by the plug. One minor hassle is that there are a number of different size plugs, but the 2.1mm center conductor size seems most common and works well.

paul, ni1d

713. Re: Is a passive reflector a "transmitter?"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 15:43:08 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9101141543.AA29624@tilde>
Source record: 4091

Consider: Your automobile becomes a passive radiator when illuminated by police radar. Certain parts that are of the proper dimensions may radiate (re-radiate?) better than others. Is anyone working on a "stealth" car?

:)

73,
Dube N5PDK

714. Re: How to find WB8ECC?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 16:06:46 UTC
From: kline@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan14.160646.11943@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 4088

davet@tsdiag.ccur.com (Dave Tiller N2KAU) writes:
>Callbook v1.1 Bug reports to bowen@cs.buffalo.edu Type 'help' for help
>Call-Sign: WB8ECC Class: ADVANCED
>Real Name: JAMES O GROVE Birthday: JUL 1, 1948
>Mailing Address: RT 1 BOX 154, BENS RUN, WV 26135

But the database in marvin hasn't been updated yet. In the 1991
callsign project tape (thanks Rusty!), there is no entry for a WB8ECC,
so I would guess he is either no longer a ham or is a Silent Key. I
suppose the address in the previous database would be as good a place
as any to start, though.

Charley Kline, KB9FFK, PP-ASEL c-kline@uiuc.edu
University of Illinois Computing Services Packet: kb9ffk@w9yh
1304 W. Springfield Ave, Urbana IL 61801 (217) 333-3339

715. Re: DSP (and Kok's mistake)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 16:20:06 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <857@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 4105

From article <47974@apple.Apple.COM>, by kchen@Apple.COM (Kok Chen):
>
> Re: my opinion that a digital Hilbert transform is a pain in the
> behind,
>
> mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier) writes:
>
>>On the other hand, IMHO, Hilbert transforms are absolutely trivial in DSP.
>>Here is a simple approximation to a Hilbert transform:
>>
>>take three consecutive samples x0,x1,x2
>>
>>x2-x0 is the filter
>
>
> This is like saying an analog second order high-pass filter using
> a 741 op-amp is a 90 degree phase shifter. It is - for a very
> narrow band of frequencies.
>
> So, before we mislead the folks not yet familiar with DSP that DSP
> can perform miracles like the above :-), shouldn't we point out that,
> for the generation of SSB, the equation you gave is just as useful
> as the second order analog filter built with inexpensive Radio
> Shack parts?
>
>
>>This will do a hilbert transform quite well in mid band.
>
>
> In fact, *precisely* as well as the el-cheapo analog filter. :-) :-)
>
> BTW, Bob, do the even coefficients of the Hilbert transform
> that popped out of the Parks package come out as zero? If not,
> the halfband approximation above will allow your Hilbert transforms
> to use only half as many active taps. I.e., half as many multiplications
> per data sample.

Now, that is more like it. I agree with everything you said with the
single exception of the analog circuitry doing the Hilbert transform.
Indeed, you are of course, absolutely correct about the narrowness of
the frequency region where a 90 degree phase shift will occur with
my simple example. I guess it is all a matter of opinion as to which
is the easier, better approach. I find with analog circuitry that
repeatability is always a problem that is mostly lacking in DSP designs.

No, the Parks McClellan does not generate a filter with every other tap
zero if you ask it to do a Hilbert transform. You obviously have the
Loncast algorithm down pat in that you use low pass filters, which it
does a great job of designing, and then rotate them up and down to
the appropriate positive and negative frequency to get a real filter.
I also follow this approach. The filters are better.

The real point of my submission, is that with graphical interfaces,
and the like on filter design programs, generating working code,
very little has to be understood about the actual workings in order
to do some DSP design. This leaves an unsatisfactory feeling of course,
but it is a way hams have done design work in many areas for many years.
In addition, I felt you were a little too harsh on DSP. Hams have very
little room for truly innovative experimentation in radio anymore OUTSIDE
of software. With integration producing FM, SSB receivers and transmitters,
I believe that DSP will give back to amateur radio a way to innovate in
signals work again. Hams are absolutely incredibly ingenious, and on
that I am sure we can agree.

Bob

--

____
My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.
----

716. Re: EQ for Microsats, DSP, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 16:27:24 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <858@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 4106

From article <416@newt.sbi.com>, by jl@newt.sbi.com (Jean-Louis Ecochard):
> In article <851@idacrd.UUCP> mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier) writes:
>>What do you mean? I was specifically referring to birds in the amateur
>>satellite service. If you mean television satellite and using an R7000
>
> The birds I am talking about are amateur satellite service and weather,
> not the TVRO. R7000 and discone for 136-145 is it possible ? Do I have
> to get a turnstile or helix antenna ?
>
>

I know of several folks who use omni antennas with the Microsats. Indeed,
N5BF, held an AO-16 session the other day and commented that he managed
to do everything he wanted to do on the bird (he is a command station)
including loading bulletins, downloading messages, getting directories,
but that he thought it was a little slower than usual. He then noticed,
after the pass, that he was on his J-Pole. I will give this caveat,
if you have 20 guys, all running 25 watts into directional (10 dB gain)
antennas, trying to access the satellite, you are going to lose. If
everyone would use omni's, all people would be able to get in, if they
do the job correctly in installing the omni antennas. Jan King and
I are both regularly using Discones to copy the birds. It appears to
be a good antenna for this kind of reception. Jan reports he is able
to get a copiable signal from the AO-13 beacon with it as well. I
copy weather satellites with both omni and directional. While the
signal to noise ratio improves with directional (less `snow' in the
image) the omni DOES work. I encourage you to try. If you have
an r7000 and discone, what can it hurt to try?

Bob

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.
---

717. Callbook

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 16:30:14 UTC
From: wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <wb9omc.663870614@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 4094

Wonder if anybody would be willing to look up some addresses and
e-mail them to me? My callbook is an '89 - and my online callbook
server gives no help on these.

KG7IU, KB7LPR, KB7MEB, NL7TB, KB5KTY, AA5PP, KB7IYO, KC4NBC, KC4PBQ,
N5PZP.

Also have two canadians I can't find, VE1REC and VE5BF.

Sure would appreciate the help on these. Some of them may not be good
until the '91 callbooks, BTW.

73
Duane
WB9OMC

718. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 16:33:15 UTC
From: poorting@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan14.163315.4131@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 4095
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

Something that has not been mentioned to date is the fact that purchase data is very valuable to marketers. If they know that Joe Blow purchased a stereo at Radio Shack, RS can sell this info to record clubs, etc. This scenario is very common today and can be a significant source of income.

There was a very chilling episode of Nova a month or two back about the (ab)use of marketing databases. Some of the more sobering details involved the use of POS terminals with scanners linked with credit card data to generate purchasing history data about individuals. Makes you think a little bit the next time you start to whip out that plastic.

Bob Poortinga
(poorting@silver.ucs.indiana.edu)

719. Re: Radio Shack Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 16:41:34 UTC
From: wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <wb9omc.663871294@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 4098

alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>One I have used in the past is:
> Hiram Maxim
> 225 Main St.
> Newington, CT 06111
>AL N1AL

Oh, I *love* it! Got to remember that one!

Duane
WB9OMC

720. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 16:44:50 UTC
From: wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <wb9omc.663871490@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 4099
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

yetsko@interlan.interlan.com (Mike Yetsko) writes:
>I spent 9 years with Tandy in various positions of lowlife, manager,
>regional offices, even in R&D. I can't tell you what CURRENT policy is
>but I can tell you what it has been in the past.
>Radio Shack policy is not to force individuals to give name and address.
>It is to be POLITELY REQUESTED, and if the customer refused, the sales
>person was SUPPOSED to write refused on the ticket. This obviously
Geez, half the time at the RS here in West Lafayette, they don't
even ASK. I don't mind, and I notice that I haven't gotten a RS sales
flyer in a couple of years. Do they even bother with them anymore?

Duane
WB9OMC

721. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 17:15:21 UTC
From: root@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1991@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 4222

```
From n8emr!KB8NW Mon Jan 14 00:34:51 1991
Return-Path: <n8emr!KB8NW>
Message-Id: <m0ivMht-0000mbC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Mon, 14 Jan 91 00:28 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:910114/0452z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:528 Z:43232
R:910114/0354z @:W8CQK Columbus, OH #:10172 Z:43229
R:910113/1822 @:WB8BII.OH.USA.NA Cuyahoga Falls, OH #:18103 Z:44223

ZCZC AG68
QST DE W1AW
ARRL BULLETIN 3 ARLB003
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS NEWINGTON CT
RELAYED BY KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
JANUARY 13, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

Attention 12 and 10 meter phone operators licensed by the FCC. A
number of US amateurs have been monitored operating SSB outside the
subbands designated for phone in these bands, in violation of FCC
rules. Remember that the lower limit of the phone band on 10 meters
is 28.300 MHz, and the lower limit on 12 meters is 24.930 MHz.
```

722. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 17:15:33 UTC
From: root@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1992@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 4223

```
Return-Path: <n8emr!KB8NW>
Message-Id: <m0ivQTk-0000q0C@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Mon, 14 Jan 91 04:30 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:910114/0839z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:543 Z:43232
R:910114/0723z @:W8CQK Columbus, OH #:10187 Z:43229
R:910114/0027 @:WB8BII.OH.USA.NA Cuyahoga Falls, OH #:18144 Z:44223
R:910114/0013 @:WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA Kirtland, OH #:29265 Z:44026

ZCZC AX23
QST DE W1AW
SPECIAL BULLETIN 1 ARLX001
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS NEWINGTON CT
JANUARY 14, 1991
RELAYED BY KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

Ed Tilton, W1HDQ, author of the W1AW propagation bulletins, is in
the hospital for surgery and is expected to be there for about one
week. He promises a good long bulletin once he gets out. In the
meantime, his many friends may want to drop him a card or a note to
Edward Tilton, HCA Oak Hill Hospital, 11375 Cortez Blvd, Spring
Hill, FL 34606 or to his home address, PO Box 5529, Spring Hill, FL
34606.
```

723. RE: Ramsey Kits

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 17:19:00 UTC
From: Mike_Beezley.Houston@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <"14-Jan-91.11:19:00.CST".*.Mike_Beezley.Houston@Xerox.com>
Source record: 4104

Walter
Well, I got the 40M QP rig built this last weekend. Eveything went smoothly. Instructions were clear although I might have taken a different approach to putting the kit together if I just had a pile of parts and a schematic to wok from. They tried to set up landmarks on the PCB to aid in the location of the smaller components. This made it sometimes a bit of a squeeze to get small resisitors into some tiny areas. But all in all things went well. When it came time to fire it up is where I hit my first snag. I have a little Micronta PS at home that I run my HT with. I disconnected the barrel connector from my HT and plugged it into the power connecter on the transmitter. What I forgot to check was the polarity of the plug. The transmitter has a + tip,my plug had a - tip! Well the first component to complain was the electrolytic. It hissed and then spewed. Luckily I had a replacement in the junk box and I rewired my plug to satisfy the rig. I had no key so I used a screwdriver blade across the key connecter and ,oh joy, a tone sounded from the rx.

I guess what this all boils down to is double check _everything_!! Now all I have to do is wait for my novice band crystals to get in and I'll be burning up the airwaves with my 1 watt transmitter!

I have been very pleased with both my purchases from Ramsey. Earlier I had picked up their 2M amp at the Houston HamCom last fall. I have been very happy with it. One thing though, if you live in a metropolitan area or any area that is RF active you definitely need to pull the preamp transistor. It was overdriving my Yaesu FT727 something terrible. I followed the instructions in Ramsy's instruction sheet and it works like a champ. So as far I am concened they are batting 1000.

>> simple kits which encourage lots of experamentation. <<

Yeah this is something I would like to see more of too. But I guess this whets your appetite then you can go from building a kit to building projects from magazines to experimenting on your own.

>> I've had fairly good experience with Jan. <<

This is my first order with them and I must say I was surprised when she told me that it would be 2-3 weeks before I would get my order. I was under the impression they had bins of crystals made up already and it was merely a matter of taking one from bin A and one from bin B. Anyway, I am anxious to get them and get on the air. That ham friend of mine made his first CW contact this last weekend with a fellow from California ... running 100W! I'd love to show him what QRP can do with a couple of watts. But I'll probably need a beam before I make any contacts like that.

73 __mike
N5PWP@WA4EWV.TX

724. Re: What rig is best for VHF/UHF Work?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 17:24:47 UTC
From: jpd@pc.usl.edu
Message-ID: <22638@rouge.usl.edu>
Source record: 4103

In article <9101111816.AA19175@ucsd.edu> MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET (Michael Owen W9IP/2) writes:

>Major drawbacks, from my point of view [of the FT736R]:
> 1. Adding relay-switched outboard preamps is a #1 MAJOR pain;
> invest in NEC/GasFETS.

Or, get one switched by DC on the coax (Icom and Ampire make them, or add a choke in the preamp to pass the DC and block RF). But I read recently that in satelite mode, while transmitting, don't move the sat. mode knob or you risk a spike which could take out the GaSFET.

> 2. Band switching is awkward - to get from 2m to 6m you have
> to go through 220 and 432

Yes, this is true. You must press the band button up to three times instead of once.

> 3. You can't copy SSB while in the CW mode, even w/o the CW filter

Yes also. At least they did provide a narrow filter option as std. eq.

> 4. There is no provision for out-of-band RX.

I have seen a MARS mod, but I would expect poor out-of-band rx performance. This radio is not nearly as susceptible to intermod as the wide-band rigs, and I'm glad they made this trade-off.

> 5. I have been told that it's hard to connect to a TNC, but
> ask someone who has tried.

Not true; it's easily done through the 'data' jack on the rear. Just don't believe the ads that claim this permits direct FSK! However, G3RUH has posted how to do direct FSK and tap into the discriminator for rcv. I just made the mods this weekend in preparation for running a G3RUH 9600 baud FSK modem.

> 6. Incredibly, there is no provision for A=B with the VFOs.
Yes, I really miss this.

You can easily determine xmit PL tones by clicking through the choices while listening for audio with pl-decode enabled. Also, the 1.2GHz module has built-in provisions for ATV.

73,
--
-- James Dugal, N5KNX Internet: jpd@usl.edu
Associate Director Ham packet: n5knx@k5arh

Computing Center US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504
University of Southwestern LA. Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.

725. Re: Callbook

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 17:50:26 UTC
From: masters@freezer.it.udel.edu
Message-ID: <41666@nigel.ee.udel.edu>
Source record: 4114

Could some one out there give me the some call server names? I found
one, but it was only good through 1989. I have some QSLs to send out.

Paul

--
I will not waste chalk..I will not skateboard down the halls..I will not
burp in class..I will not instigate revolution..I will not draw naked ladies
.....I will not program brahms.udel.edu to murder itself....
Paul Masters N3IRU (The ham license arived 12/04/90)

726. Re: Ramsey kits

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 18:20:31 UTC
From: jal@valha1.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <574@valha1.ATT.COM>
Source record: 4079

From article <1991Jan12.020722.27680@NCoast.ORG>, by allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR):
> As quoted from <1991Jan10.192608.12783@xanadu.com> by jeff@xanadu.com (Jeff Crilly N6ZFX):
> +---------------
> | I built the 2 meter receiver that is ne602 based. It works but the
> | squelch doesn't (though I made work after looking at the spec in the
> | motorola book) and it really needs a preamp. Though for ~$20 what
> +---------------
>
I too had the same problem with the squelch, it is possible to
get a copy of the modification needed to get it to function properly?

I also tried (without success) to troubleshoot the squelch circuit. My
receiver also has been put aside because of this.

Joe Leggio WB2HOL
att!valha1!jal

727. Re: What is a good rig for VHF/UHF?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 18:32:47 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <3092@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 4123

In article <9101112158.AA05989@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:
>73, Bob W3OTC
>
>PS: I tried various bit combinations on the band-indicator bus, and find that
>the display will indicate all the bands from 160m through 450 MHz, including
>220. Either Yeasu was thinking big about more RF modules, or the display is
>common to a number of their rigs.
>B.

Bob,

Go look at the front panel of the FT767 HF rig...this ought to confirm your suspicions ;-) In fact, the 767 can accomidate two external modules just as the 736 can...oddly they only advertise it working with the 2m and 440 modules.

Steve KA6S

728. Greensboro, NC and Piedmont Triad

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 18:45:00 UTC
From: MOSIER@UNCG.BITNET
Message-ID: <D4D175F29DBF203202@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 4120

We have an information net, THE 76 NET, which meets at 9pm Sundays on 146.76 (down 6) in Greensboro, NC. We're trying to be the "Ham Welcome Wagon" for the area as well as to focus on ham events and activities of interest. If anyone wants some ham news publicized in the Greensboro area, such as a hamfest within striking distance of Greensboro drivers, send me the news and I'll put it on the net.

73 de W3GRG - steve

729. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 18:47:42 UTC
From: onder@ISI.EDU
Message-ID: <16376@venera.isi.edu>
Source record: 4126
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

In article <881@wells.UUCP> k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller) writes:
>
>> This same sort of thing also applies to establishments that refuse currency
>> denominations greater than $20, I believe. The wording on all currency
>> states that it is "legal tender for all debts, public and private".
>
>Nothing to do with R//Shack, but:
>a year or so ago I was in a branch office of a rather
>major concern and saw a sign on the counter:
>"We cannot accept $100 bills"
>This outfit went by the name U.S.Post 0ffice,
>Conshohocken PA and preferred to be known as 19428.
>Couldn't get a decent answer from clerk,
>and wasn't quite sure I wanted to know why.
>But fortunately I was able to complete my purchase
>with 50s and 20s so everyone was happy.

Usually, they will still conduct the transaction. Signs tend to be
little more than deterrent theory in action.

The reason is fairly obvious: The more $100 bills a business has to
take in, the less change they are likely to have on hand for customers
who pay with $20s and $10s.

Brewster
--
Bruce W. Onder onder@isi.edu

"Welcome to hell -- here's your accordion."

730. Re: Is a passive reflector ever a "transmitter"?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 18:54:53 UTC
From: markz@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <780@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 4083

In article <1991Jan12.220214.3135@n3dmc.svr.md.us>, wa1lbp@n3dmc.svr.md.us (David Cowhig) writes:

> Rumor has it that the Soviets build a resonant cavity into the walls
> of the building that would reflect microwaves of a certain frequency
> (I think these are used for testing at airfields). The resonant cavity
> has a diaphragm which vibrated changing the resonant frequency of the
> cavity. People talking in the building would make the reflected signal
> shift in frequency -- frequency modulation.
> This passive bug required no power source so it couldn't be found by
> conventional methods. The Soviets could compare the input to the reflected
> signal and extract the intelligence from the signal.
> Supposedly the Soviets found the design for this device at the US Patent
> Office among the hundreds of thousands of patents which flow through there..
> So here is a case where a reflector was a true transmitter.

In "Spycatcher", a book about the career of an electronics expert
for British counterintelligence, Wright claimed this was the design
by a german captured by the soviets.

markz@ssc.uucp

731. Whatever happened to BADR-1?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 18:55:34 UTC
From: zain@itsictp.BITNET
Message-ID: <9101141855.AA00401@ictpsun5.ictp.trieste.it>
Source record: 4118

I was wondering what was the fate of BADR-1, the amateur satellite launched by P
akistan in July of last year? Maybe someone can come up with a refresher on
this satellite.

Zain, 9M2DX/N3FLX

732. Cheap kit sources

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 19:03:31 UTC
From: rachiele@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9101141903.AA02383@next0.looney>
Source record: 4119

>>From: timbuk!raphael!wws@uunet.uu.net (Walter Spector)
>>Subject: Ramsey kits
>>To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>> > They make a variety of UHF/VHF kits, including transverters. I
have

>>Speaking of kits, when I was at the 'Q'* the other day they had
some neat
>>little kits made by Ramsey Electronics for $25-$35 each. Has
anyone tried
>>building these things? They had a bunch of QRP transmitters,
keyers, and
>>receivers and people were buying them almost as fast as the guys
could
>>stock the
>>shelves! (This was right before Xmas - mothers were probably
buying them
>>for their kids...) I would have bought one but they were sold out
of the
>>ones I was interested in!

>>No DSP kits for 30 bucks though. :-(

>>Walt Spector
>>(wws@renaissance.cray.com)
>>Sunnyvale, California
>>_._ _._ _.... _. ._.

>>* = Quement Electronics (i.e., the Bascom Bandit) in San Jose.

Anyone got an address for Ramsey, and will they send me a catalog
if I write to them?
Or any other company that makes cheap kits like those described
above.
Thanks.
Jim, NE3X
rachiele@nadc.nadc.navy.mil

733. Re: Homebrewing.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 20:06:07 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250332@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 4085

In rec.ham-radio, allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR) writes:

>Must be nice to be able to use AM on 160... voice isn't allowed on it in the
>USA. (What's the FCC's rationale behind this, BTW?)

Sure, it's perfectly legal. In fact, there's quite a bit of AM on "top band"
(one of the last bastians).

AL N1AL

734. Re: Standard 12V DC Connectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 20:31:37 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250333@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 4086

In rec.ham-radio, Bob_Dixon@osu.edu writes:

>Our local ARES group standardized on 2-pin Cinch-Jones connectors for
>12 VDC power about 20 years ago. These are available at Radio Shack, ham
>fests etc and are quite common. This was also publicized in QST several
>years ago. The small pin is the hot one, and of course the female connector
>is used for the power supply side...

The Drake UV-3 uses this connector for power supply. Of course, they
used the LARGE connector for +12V and the SMALL pin for ground.

Murphy's law, I guess.

AL N1AL

735. Re: Re: Is a passive reflector a "transmitter?"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 20:35:13 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250334@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 4089

In rec.ham-radio, dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:

>Consider: Your automobile becomes a passive radiator when illuminated by
>police radar. Certain parts that are of the proper dimensions may radiate
>(re-radiate?) better than others. Is anyone working on a "stealth" car?

I forget where I read this (CB magazine I think), but the idea was to
fill your hubcaps with shredded aluminum foil to "foil" the radar.

I presume this is in analogy to the foil dropped from planes in WWII
to confuse enemy radar.

:-)

Al N1AL

736. Re: Camcorder batteries to power HT?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 20:52:10 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880413@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 4090

> Anyone tried using camcorder batteries to power a handheld?

Sure... if you will allow that I power my camcorder (actually a camera and separate recorder) from a 2.5AH gel cell battery pack. Same pack works fine to run the HT. And the VCR tuner base has a built in charger that does a nice job on the gel cell (given a connection through a battery-shaped adapter).

737. 1.2 GHz repeater questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 20:56:33 UTC
From: phil@hansen.NCD.COM
Message-ID: <3350@lupine.NCD.COM>
Source record: 4093

I am thinking about putting up a 1.2GHz repeater. From other people who own repeaters on this band I have some specific questions:

- What antenna do you use?

- What is you elevation of you system?

- What kind of coverage do you get?

- What do you use for the repeater radios?

- Do you use a Duplexer? What brand?

- What is the output power of the repeater?

- What type of feeline are you using and what is the length?

Thanks in advance repeater owners!

Phil
KJ6NN

738. Too many kinds of Techs (was Novice Loses Privileges???)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 21:06:09 UTC
From: rachiele@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9101142106.AA02424@next0.looney>
Source record: 4124

>>But what will these four different kinds of Techs get if theirs is
>>eaten (or lost)?

>>1. Techs who got their license before Feb 14 1991.
>>2. Techs who got a codeless license after Feb 14 1991.
>>3. Techs in #2 who passed the code test afterwards.
>>4. Techs who upgraded after Feb 14 1991 from Novice.

Don't forget:
5. Techs who passed the entire 50 question element 3 before it
was split into 3a and 3b.

>>--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a
free society

Jim, NE3X

739. Re: standardizing 12 vdc power connectors in the ham shack & mobile

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 21:16:41 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880414@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 4100

> Well, it was obvious that what I needed was some "universal" connector
> that would work for 12 volts and allow me to connect any cable to any
> power supply.

Ditto, I had that same experience last summer. A nice side effect of becoming a ham is that now I have a rational, consistent 12V power connector scheme for all my related toys, many pre-existing. It took about 30 connectors.

What kind? Well, one friend uses two-conductor half-polarized plugs like you describe. What's wrong with them is they are not dummy-proof. You can plug things in "backwards".

I settled on a Molex connector system identical to a different ham friend's. It uses six-conductor 2x3 Molex connectors available from RS and other places, with 0.093" pins. Why six pins? Then you can run four extra lines through any connector, in addition to power, such as speaker, mike, etc.

The connectors are fully polarized such that, once correctly wired, you CANNOT mis-connect them unless you build a weird toy, which is then to be used with caution. Of course, since they're not color coded or anything, you're well advised to stare at them carefully when wiring connectors. Usually I clone from an existing connector and ensure identical or symmetrical wiring.

Part of the process was to identify all items bearing connectors as "sources" or "sinks". The sources are power supplies, batteries, etc. They use female Molex connectors with female pins in the holes -- very safe. Sinks are current-eaters, with opposite polarity plugs and pins. Curiously, solar panels are sinks because they charge batteries.

The only gotcha is the nylon connectors sell for about $1.40 each. Ouch.

740. Re: Next HAM-Fest in NC, SC, VA area??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 21:31:12 UTC
From: olson@bootsie.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jan14.213112.1078@bootsie.uucp>
Source record: 4101

In a recent article jumper@hobbes.ncsu.edu (Michael Lanham) writes:
>I do not subscribe to this news group so please e-mail all responses to this
>request for information. [Location of Hamfests in NC, SC, or VA]

On the other hand, if you know of a finger, email, BBS, or ftp way to obtain
lists of upcoming HamFests, please post (and mail to the gentleman above)!

Thanks!

-Eric

--
Eric K. Olson, Editor, Prepare() NOTE: olson@bootsie.uucp doesn't work
Lexington Software Design Internet: olson@endor.harvard.edu
72A Lowell St., Lexington, MA 02173 Uucp: harvard!endor!olson
(617) 863-9624 Bitnet: OLSON@HARVARD

741. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 21:32:23 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan14.213223.8780@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 4029

gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:

>What you say is true on the lower portions of HF where FM is not legal.
>But at 10 meters and above, where low power rigs really shine, FM is legal.

What bands are you talking about? What HF bands is FM not legal on where
voice is otherwise legal?
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

742. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 21:43:37 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan14.214337.10536@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 4030

tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:

>In the early 70s I worked at Amateur Radio Supply in Seattle. About
>once a month someone came into the store to return one of those
>W2AU type baluns that are used for the center of a dipole, complaining
>that an ohmeter test of the feedpoint showed that it was "shorted."

>(hint: the DC resistance across the winding will always be very
>low. At HF it is something else)

It's a FEATURE! It has many purposes.

It can discharge lightning from one dipole into the other.

You can connect the balun in the middle of power lines so you don't
have to pay for wire.

:-)
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

743. Re: Homebrewing.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 21:47:30 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan14.214730.11237@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 4032

allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR) writes:

>Must be nice to be able to use AM on 160... voice isn't allowed on it in the
>USA. (What's the FCC's rationale behind this, BTW?)

There is no rationale because 160 meters happens to be the ONLY HF band
on which voice *IS* allowed on the ENTIRE BAND.

How many hams in the USA have a copy of the current rules?
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

744. Re: new technician class

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 21:53:54 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan14.215354.12520@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 4031

jerrys@canada.sbi.com (Jerry Simonowits) writes:

>Phil,
> I know, I know. Everyone agrees that if you get your 2 and 3a done before
>2/14 you are entitled to the license. The only question is how do you get it
>done, there is NO process in place to do so.

Well the FCC writes these legal twists in the rules so let THEM get you out
of them. Sent a NOTARIZED copy of your CSCE's that have not yet expired,
with a completed 610 form, directly to the FCC. Attach a letter citing the
new rules and ask for them to issue you a license since you now qualify
under the existing rules (after Feb 14).
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

745. Re: Standard 12V DC Connectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 22:04:07 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan14.220407.13950@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 4041

commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu (BACS Data Communications Group) writes:

>Rescue squads in the DC and Virginia area use the same standard. They
>have also standardized upon Larsen-type mobile antenna mounts.

Oh really? Which one? Larsen happens to have the widest variety of
antenna mounts I have seen. They have so many in fact I forget which
one it is I ordered for my dual-band mobile antenna. I did choose the
one which had the widest variety of antenna types and got a mag-mount
base with that type.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

746. Hallicrafters SX-140 info?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 22:28:29 UTC
From: jkeyes@boat.East.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <3915@eastapps.East.Sun.COM>
Source record: 4035
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

Anybody know about the Hallicrafters SX-140 receiver?

I have an old one -- I don't know how old it is -- that I've been using. I hooked it up to a long wire strung around my attic, and it seems pick pick up things from all over fairly well.

Being a beginner at this, I'm wondering, how good is this model? It's got SSB and a BFO, and seems to work pretty well, but I have no idea how it compares to what the rest of the world uses. It looks pretty simple inside -- lots of empty space and five tubes.

How hard would it be to modify it to receive other frequencies? It has bands for 80, 40, 20, 15, 10, and 6 meters, and I'd like to be able to receive on some "in between" frequencies.

Thanks for any help!

John Keyes
jkeyes@East.Sun.COM

747. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 23:00:26 UTC
From: rwa@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <600@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 4107

gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>always get through. :-) Canada has recently removed all subband
>restrictions at HF. I believe that the same will eventually happen

The word going around is to observe the IARU Region 2 bandplan. I know several ops who are continuing to observe the American bandplans "to be safe". The whole thing is still pending some clarification from DOC.

IMHO, bandplans per se are good things; I myself prefer voluntary rather than legislated ones. Do _you_ wait for the "Walk" signal at 3 am when nobody is around? There is some room for individual judgment, after all.

--
--
Ross Alexander rwa@cs.athabascau.ca (403) 675 6311 ve6pdq

748. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 23:29:27 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <782@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 4108

In article <1057@catnip.berkeley.ca.us>, bandy@catnip.berkeley.ca.us (Gun Control is Hitting Your Target) writes:
> rec@chiton.ucsd.edu (Richard Currier) writes:
> >Building
> >and understanding a few basic designs from available kits is a good start on
> >the road to homebrewing your own designs from scratch. In fact, a great place
> >to start is the keyer in the November issue of QST. This little unit looks so
> >nice I'm going to have to build one for myself.
>
> You're talking about the "CMOS Superkeyer II", no? I recently was looking
> through the Nov '89 issue of QST, which had a construction article for
> the "CMOS Superkeyer". One of its deficiencies noted in the article was
> how it, when powered-on, would sometimes come up generating dits [I believe],
> due to the fact that the logic would come up in a random state upon power-up.

There is no on-off switch, because the current draw is almost nil. When
the batteries are inserted the first time, it comes up with an "OK" in
Morse, but this is via the monitor speaker only, and is not transmitted
at the keyer output.
>
> I thought to myself and ask you guys: "Haven't you ever heard of a power-on
> reset? A power-on reset has been a standard feature [um, one part of a
> chip, one capacitor and one resistor, if I remember correctly - cheap] in
> homebrew computer circuits since the mid 1970s.

Huh? It is only powered up when you change the batteries.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

749. Re: Re: Cushcraft R5 vs. Butternut Vertical

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 23:36:29 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880415@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 4109

/ hpfcdc:rec.ham-radio / kenw@col.hp.com (Ken Wyatt) / 2:05 pm Jan 10, 1991 /
What's "tank coil tubing"? How would you like to lay out some
radials for me? The "soil" is decomposed granite! (Hi Hi).

Re: tank coil tubing

The stuff I have is about 1/8" o.d., with enough i.d. for at least #18
wire. Your mileage may vary. Almost any small-diameter copper tube
will do. I found mine in some tank coil stock salvaged from an old
amplifier.

The soil in Ft Collins is mostly clay, but all you really need to do is
get the grass roots to grow over the radials and keep them from jumping
into the lawn mower. Decomposed Granite, eh ? Yuk. You need a jack
hammer, my friend. :)

Re: horizontal loop

I described this awhile back. For starters, look up the "Loop Skywire"
in the ARRL Antenna Handbook. My application, which called for a
"stealth" antenna (covenant problems), allowed 40 meters of #25 enameled
copper to be strung up in an equilateral triangle at about 27', using
the rooftop peaks as supports. I feed it with #16 600 ohm twinlead into
a balanced tuner.

Since the feedline is the most visible part of the whole antenna, I may
change that to use transparent 300 ohm twinlead. Anyone know how well
the garden variety transparent stuff holds up under UV ? I've fed 100
watts into the transparent stuff, without any SWR funnies.

The wire broke on a windy day (no bungie cord), but I tied off the free
end at 7' until spring. It still outperforms the Butternut on 40 meters
(and presumably 80 meters as well).

I haven't started any fires, so #25 "stealth" wire seems empirically
adequate for the 100 watt level. I suppose I could compute current
densities on the surface of #25 vs #18, but that seems like too much
work for a $5 antenna.

Perry / KF0CA

750. Hams in Amherst, Mass?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 23:36:49 UTC
From: rodman@sgi.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan14.233649.15143@shinobu.sgi.com>
Source record: 4054

Hi,

I'm trying to contact any hams in the University of Mass amateur radio club. Please respond to:

Paul Rodman, KA1ZA
rodman@sgi.com
--

Paul K. Rodman
Advanced Systems Division
Silicon Graphics, Inc.

751. Re: Exam Procedure

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 23:52:32 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan14.235232.27648@informix.com>
Source record: 4110

In article <7500084@hpfcso.HP.COM> jws@hpfcso.HP.COM (John Schmidt) writes:
>(No one has ever asked to take a harder written element after failing an
>easier one, though.)

I don't know what the official VEC policy is, but here's how they do it
in Sunnyvale:

1. You pay a fee, (was $4.95) and you will out the Form 610 that they
provide to you. If you are upgrading, you also need a photocopy of your
current license, or a certificate from a previous testing session that
proves that you passed one or more exam elements. You must also bring
a pen and a pencil, and optionally a calculator. They discourage you
from bringing anything else. ("Leave your HT in your car.") Form 610
asks if you wish to change your current call sign.

2. The written tests are first. You automatically receive the written tests
that you have yet to pass in ascending order of difficulty. After you
complete each test, they are graded. If you pass, you have the option of
taking the next level of test. If you fail, you are NOT permitted to take
any other written tests.

3. The code tests begin about one hour after the written tests begin.
People may still work on written tests during the code tests, as the
code is given in a separate room. The 20 wpm test is first, followed
by 13 wpm and 5 wpm. They usually have several tests at each speed, so
everyone who was working on written tests has a chance to take a code
test. If you fail a code test, you may take the next slower test.

4. In the code testing room, you receive a pair of headphones. There
is a 5-minute warm-up, followed by a series of V's, and then the actual
test begins. After the test, you take a multiple choice exam with questions
like:

What was the RST? KK6MY DE .... QTH is Canton ...
a. 599 a. W1AW a. OH
b. 589 b. WA1W b. GA
c. 578 c. W1AU c. ON
d. 499 d. W2AU d. WA

5. If you pass the code, you are called up to the front of the room,
and they give you a certificate that indicates which elements you passed.
If you hold a current valid license, you may use any new privileges
immediately. If you do not, you will have to wait about 4 to 6 weeks
for your license to come in the mail, and you may not operate until it
arrives.

That's how Sunnyvale does it. You should call up your local VEC and
ask about their procedure, as it may differ from this one.

--

=-=
Randall Rhea Informix Software, Inc.
Senior Programmer/Analyst, MIS uunet!pyramid!infmx!randall

752. No phone on 160m? (was: homebrewing)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-14 23:55:55 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan14.235555.27746@informix.com>
Source record: 4111

In article <1991Jan12.015801.27509@NCoast.ORG> allbery@ncoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR) writes:
>
>Must be nice to be able to use AM on 160... voice isn't allowed on it in the
>USA. (What's the FCC's rationale behind this, BTW?)
>

I wasn't aware of this rule! I heard people on AM and SSB last night on 160m!

--

=-=
Randall Rhea Informix Software, Inc.
Senior Programmer/Analyst, MIS uunet!pyramid!infmx!randall

753. Re: Re: Novice loses privilege - ARRL response

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 00:01:01 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <58130015@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 4112

I don't understand the problem. Currently 1A is presumed with a Novice license, so passing 3A gets you a Tech license. Well, if a Novice upgrades after 2/14, why can't the VE accept the Novice license as proof of completion of 1A and issue the required CSCE?

Or am I missing some salient point?

73's, Jim, WA6SDM
holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

754. "ricebox"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 00:03:54 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan15.000354.27977@informix.com>
Source record: 4113

In article <48015@apple.Apple.COM> kchen@Apple.COM (Kok Chen) writes:
>randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
>>>
>>They take offense because it's a racist remark.
>
>
>Before you lump everyone into the "they" column, some of "us"
>have a sense of humour too, you know. :-) I, for example, interpret
>that as a remark on the *products* and not the *people.*

"Ricebox" is intended to be a derogatory term aimed at a particular
nationality. This, to my mind, is "racism." It doesn't offend me,
and I'm glad that as an Asian person, you're not offended either. (you're
not Japanese, though ...) However, if I were Japanese, I certainly
would be offended. What if I called a product from Taiwan a "chink-box?"
Would you still have a "sense of humor?"

--

=-=
Randall Rhea Informix Software, Inc.
Senior Programmer/Analyst, MIS uunet!pyramid!infmx!randall

755. Re: Ramsey kits

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 00:11:10 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan15.001110.28171@informix.com>
Source record: 4115

In article <19570@hydra.gatech.EDU> qseclrb@prism.gatech.EDU (BOB BAGGERMAN) writes:
>> > so....Where can one obtain these Ramsey kits?
>
>How about direct from Ramsey? The address is:
>
>Ramsey Electronics, Inc.
>793 Canning Parkway
>Victor, NY 14564
>716-924-4560

If you have a credit card, they will take direct orders. Call them
up at the above number. They ship within 2 working days.

--

=-=
Randall Rhea Informix Software, Inc.
Senior Programmer/Analyst, MIS uunet!pyramid!infmx!randall

756. Ham Radio Phone BBS List 1/91

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 00:16:03 UTC
From: TWB0@NS.CC.LEHIGH.EDU
Message-ID: <9101150018.AA01885@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4056

Ham Radio Phone BBS List 1/91

The following is a list of some telephone BBSs that support Amateur Radio.
Some of these are strictly for hams, while others support "SIG's" (special
interest groups) for hams or have radio-related files or message sections.

Disclaimer: Due to the increasing size of the list, it will only be
distributed on the packet networks once or twice each year as a
multipart bulletin. Some SysOps consider even the split-up messages
to be an overwhelming burden to the network and will inevitably
block them, so if you do not receive it via packet, you should
download the file HAMPHONE.91 from the Ham Radio archive section
of SIMTEL20 (wsmr-simtel20.army.mil on Internet), from the K4NGC
phone BBS at (703) 680-5970, or from the WB2COY phone BBS at
(914) 485-3393.

If you call one of these BBS's and find nothing to indicate it's relationship
to Ham Radio or find that it has been disconnected, let me know so I can
archive it and clean up the list. I can't gaurantee the accuracy of this list,
but I do strive to keep it as up-to-date as possible. Please send any updates,
changes, or comments to me. 73, Tom Brown KA2UGQ.

Packet: KA2UGQ @ KA2UGQ.NJ.USA.NA
ARPA: twb0@ns.cc.Lehigh.EDU
BITNET: twb0@lehigh.bitnet
UUCP: ..!uunet!twb0@lehigh.bitnet
ICBM: 40 40' 47" N, 74 25' 03" W

Verification status (symbol after phone number):
'*'=verified, '+'=busy when called, '?'=questionable, ' '=unknown
':'=new/updated number (since 7/89 list)

'Speed' codes are as follows:
3=300, 1=1200, 2=2400, 9=9600
T=9600-19200 baud (Telebit/Trailblazer/Ventel modem)
U=US-Robotics HST 9600-38400 baud
V=Hayes V-series 4800-9600 baud
M=MNP error correction available
>=PC Pursuitable

Phone-Number Name SysOp Location Speed
============ ==================== ==================== ================= =====
201-245-6614+The Micro Room WA2BFW NJ 312
201-271-4517+WB2TIX Radio BBS WB2TIX Bound Brook, NJ 3
201-332-6098+Edgelight Online BBS KB2BLE Jersey City, NJ 12
201-385-1693 Radio CMBS ? NJ 2

201-387-8898:ROSE Switch Support (login: rats) NJ ?
201-423-4258+Computer Nookery ? NJ ?
201-486-2956:Computer Forum of NJ ? NJ UV
201-494-3417+Planet Shadowstar N2HGY, N2HBN Edison, NJ 31
201-494-3649+Micro-Fone TBBS K2SHY Metuchen, NJ 312
201-636-7499:The Micro Forum KC2WZ NJ 31
201-694-8122+Sonnet Center Jim Sonnet Mountain View, NJ 312
201-729-7056 ? ? Sparta, NJ 312
201-757-1491+Holly Park PBBS Dick Roberts Piscataway, NJ 312
201-827-7815+Al's Cabin HST ? Ogdensburg, NJ ?
201-918-0683*KA2QHD Packet/UNIX BBS (login: guest) Wayside, NJ 31
202-280-5490:Capital Connection KB4ZSS Washington, DC UV
203-228-1708:Crystal Mountain Tomas Hood Hebron, CT ?
203-236-3761:Bruce's Bar & Grill Bruce Lomansky CT ?
203-237-1717 Summa Zulla Znode 43 KA1TB Meriden, CT 31
203-261-6434 Trumbull Mini WA1QKS Trumbull, CT 312
203-366-1234+Dave's FIDO ? Bridgeport, CT 31
203-431-4687+Source of Magic B&J Sanders Ridgefield, CT ?
203-438-9908 Orions Nebula N1CUI CT ?
203-563-6455+Hart-Metro Opus ? Whethersfield, CT ?
203-628-4644:Farm at Milldale ? Milldale, CT ?
203-665-0090:ARRL Field Service ? Newington, CT ?
203-674-1802+Teletalk Medical BBS Maynard Marquis Farmington, CT UV
203-753-8351:CoCo Byte David Yale Waterbury, CT ?
203-846-3522:NORAD Bill Hurlock Norwalk, CT U
203-865-6960:EarthStation 101 Matt Valleau New Haven, CT U
203-888-8375:Dave's Bar & Grill KA1TFB CT ?
205-598-6079 Elmer BBS WA6LMM/4 Fort Rucker, AL 3
205-649-2894 Mobile Alabama BBS NN4Y Mobile, AL 31
205-758-5017 The Bulletin Board W4WYP/WD4DAT AL 3
205-853-6144:Bham Sperry, 60M Jack Efird Birmingham, AL UV
205-987-9818 Superboard ? AL 31
205-988-4816?Superboard ? AL 31
206-565-1476 The Forum ? Tacoma, WA ?
206-566-1155:AmoCat BBS Rich Langsford Tacoma, WA U
206-566-8854:Puget Sound Gateway Stephen Butler Puyallup, WA U
206-637-2398:Seattle Software Exc LeRoy DeVries Seattle, WA U
206-763-8879 Sea-Comm 80 W7TWU Seattle, WA 31
206-767-3223+Amateur Radio Supply WB7EWO/W7PV (6PM-9AM)Seattle, WA 3
206-774-9566:Brier Patch ? WA ?
206-783-4818 Hi-Tech BBS W7UZB Seattle, WA 31
207-495-2490:I.A.R.N. K1MAN Belgrade Lakes, ME ?
212-380-3864+Atari BBS K2BSM NY ?
212-645-2176 Metro CPU ? NY ?
212-781-4723+Friends WB2RSI New York, NY 312>
213-370-4113+Long Island RB ? CA ?
213-376-6221 Beach City KB6MND CA 31
213-376-9567+Beach Cities ? Redondo Beach, CA ?
213-377-0450 Amateur World N6OQU Palos Verdes, CA 31
213-466-3861+Hatzlacha BBS ? Los Angeles, CA ?

213-541-2503 WB6YMH (GFRN) RCP/M WB6YMH Palos Verdes, CA 312
213-761-8284:Kenwood Radio Inc. ? CA ?
214-223-0983 ? Mark Collard Dallas, TX 31
214-394-7438 Datalink BBS-AMSAT N5ITU Dallas, TX 319V
214-517-4958:Ham Shack Michael Stone Plano, TX ?>
214-960-2730 NN5I BBS NN5I TX 31
215-233-4313:Ham Net BBS N3FAD Philadelphia, PA 312
215-482-0262 PARA Time Warp W3IX Philadelphia, PA 3
215-568-2137 LBARA bbs (login: lbara, password: hams) Philadelphia, PA 12
215-572-5890 WA3DSP BBS WA3DSP Glenside, PA 31
215-584-1412+System-2 ? Norristown, PA ?
215-628-9265 K4KWW BBS K4KWW PA ?
215-678-9334 File Cabinet ? PA UV
215-827-7689 K3DSM BBS K3DSM Malvern, PA ?
215-948-0593+K3DSM BBS (?) K3DSM Malvern, PA ?
216-349-4515:Infoguide Josef Stiene Cleveland, OH U>
216-526-9480:AMCOM Bill Poissant Cleveland, OH ?>
216-526-9481:AMCOM Bill Poissant Cleveland, OH ?>
216-526-9482:AMCOM Bill Poissant Cleveland, OH U>
216-526-9485:AMCOM Bill Poissant Cleveland, OH U>
216-526-9489:AMCOM Bill Poissant Cleveland, OH UV>
216-526-9490:AMCOM Bill Poissant Cleveland, OH ?>
216-529-0121:Signal BBS Howard Laymon Cleveland, OH ?>
216-545-0093 Steel Valley Opus ? Girard, OH ?
216-661-9065:Comstar Roger Dye Cleveland, OH U>
216-745-7855 Akron Computer Group WA8SNF Akron, OH 3
216-777-4569:Connections II Ryan Wilkins Cleveland, OH ?>
216-867-6984:Buckeye Hamshack ? OH ?
216-883-0578+Auer Register ? Cleveland, OH ?
216-942-6382:Hamnet David Speltz Cleveland, OH U>
216-942-7516:Hamnet David Speltz Cleveland, OH V>
216-951-4287:Eastlake Ken Bayko Cleveland, OH U>
217-529-6452:Capitol City BBS K9UAB Springfield, IL U
218-525-1788 ? Ron Carlson Duluth, MN 31
219-875-6430 Indiana Computer ? IN ?
301-272-5313+Aberdeen Interface ? Aberdeen, MD 31
301-335-0858*WB3FFV multiuser BBS (login: bbs) Chase, MD 12
301-335-1955*WB3FFV multiuser BBS WB3FFV Chase, MD 1T
301-350-1299+Mad Faces BBS Kim Wells Largo, MD 31>
301-388-1517 Dead Zone ? Baltimore, MD ?
301-454-0360 No Place Like Home ? College Park, MD ?
301-495-7323+Nat. Capitol Wing ? MD ?
301-540-1378+WB6RQN Usenet gtwy. WB6RQN Germantown, MD ?
301-540-9095+WB6RQN Usenet gtwy. WB6RQN Germantown, MD ?
301-574-1984 Berkshire Board ? Essex, MD ?
301-590-9629 3 Winks RBBS W3INK Gaithersburg, MD 31
301-599-7651:Mad Faces BBS Kim Wells Upper Marlboro, MD ?
301-621-9669:Around & About WA3TKW MD ?
301-670-9621 3 Winks W3INK Gaithersburg, MD 31
301-725-1072:F.C.C. PAL Hotline FCC MD ?

301-725-8307:Maryland Radio Cntr ? MD ?
301-797-5238 RadioData Plus ? Hagerstown, MD ?
301-797-9408:SuppleMental Service Woody Sherman Hagerstown, MD ?
301-831-5954:WJ3P Exchange Lucas Spiros Mt. Airy, MD ?
301-831-9012:Thundr Bay Trad Post WA3ZLB MD ?
301-869-7650:3 Winks W3INK Gaithersburg, MD ?
301-926-8187 3 Winks W3INK Gaithersburg, MD 31
301-967-3309 Ronnies Roadies ? MD ?
303-497-5000:NOAA (propagation +) NOAA Boulder, CO ?
303-497-5042:NOAA 3 line rotary NOAA Boulder, CO ?
303-497-6968 Boulder FIDO ? Boulder, CO ?
303-534-4646 The Comm-Post Brian Bartee Denver, CO 9
303-593-0766 HIP Shack Fido BBS N3EUA Colo. Springs, CO 312
303-781-1079 Photo Tech ? CO 31
303-972-9600 Microlink ? Denver, CO 9
304-273-4136 ? Emmett Earley Ravenswood, WV 3
305-325-8709:Medical Software Exc ? FL ?
305-382-6687:Right Connections N4LDG Miami, FL ?
305-773-5033 Computer Hustler ? Satellite Beach,FL 31
305-859-9443 Orlando Communicator WA4GIF Orlando, FL 31
305-973-1947 The Eye of Osiris ? Boca Raton, FL 31
305-997-5849 Megasystems Online ? Boca Raton, FL 31
306-244-8378 Software Library ? Saskatoon, SK ?
306-347-4493 Regina Fido BBS ? Regina, SK ?
306-586-1551 Polestar Opus VE5EK SK 312
309-688-0604 ANARC BBS ? Peoria, IL ?
312-394-0071 Samson ? Arlington, IL ?
312-491-2611 Chicago Business ? Evanston, IL ?
312-529-1586 Elk Grove Repeater N9DKO Roselle, IL 31
312-630-6282 COPH Mail ? Chicago, IL ?
312-674-1638:Bill's PCBoard William Knopp Lincolnwood, IL V>
312-776-5561:N9CSA Ham & Hobby Jay Serafin Chicago, IL ?
312-790-0187:Cope of Chicago KB9X Chicago, IL ?
312-790-4688 The Generic BBS HST ? Glen Ellyn, IL ?
313-239-9690 Flint BBS N8DYB/(KA8OCN?) Flint, MI (?) 31
313-291-2520:Genesis II WB8ZPN MI ?
313-482-4436:Somewhere in Time Keith Mottley Ypsilanti, MI ?
313-629-2854 Flint Area BBS KA8OCN Flint, MI 31
313-649-6213:Blue Water TBBS ? Birmingham, MI ?
313-759-6569*Royal Oak RCP/M W8SDZ Royal Oak, MI 31
314-422-3927 Vienna City Limits KD0PJ Vienna, MO 312V
314-436-0730:Boatmen's Bancshare KE0KO MO ?
314-447-3003:AMSAT-NA PBBS ? MD ?
314-837-5422:Cindex Tech Support KB0FMQ Florissant, MO ?
314-965-0477:Cat Box BBS ? MO ?
315-697-3996:Random Access BBS KB2ECI Canastota, NY 312
316-943-6030:Wichita BBS KE0TV Wichita, KS ?
317-353-9981:Someplace BBS Mike Shepard Indianapolis, IN U
317-654-6555:The Friendly BBS Jason Seabolt Frankfort, IN ?
317-882-4454:IBM-Net Connection Rex Hawkins Indianapolis, IN U

317-882-5575:IBM-Net Connection Rex Hawkins Indianapolis, IN U
317-882-9330:Southside BBS KB9BVN Indianapolis, IN U
318-443-0271:Amer. Silver Dollar Tom Palko LA ?
318-688-7078+NoChange #2 Mike Berry Shreveport, LA 31
318-797-8310 Net 380 Host ? LA ?
319-351-8783 Opus Board ? Iowa City, IA ?
319-377-0004 Cedar Valley Mill ? Cedar Rapids, IA ?
319-393-4499*Cedar Valley Datanet ? Cedar Rapids, IA ?
319-432-6586 US Amateur TV Society? Mechanicsville, IA ?
319-557-9659 Sunshine BBS ? Cedar Rapids, IA 3
401-521-2931:Telecom Central ? RI ?
402-421-1963:Southwest Lincoln ? Lincoln, NE ?
403-254-0155:S. Alberta Rptr Assoc? ALTA, Canada ?
403-464-5069:Alta Packet Info ? ALTA, Canada ?
404-289-2050+No Frills BBS WB4LBM Decatur, GA 3
404-320-6202:AV Sync BBS ? Atlanta, GA ?
404-355-5625:Visions Kevin Pierce Atlanta, GA U
404-363-1640+Hams Bulletin Board WA4CBT Forest Park, GA 31
404-476-7970 Ham Board One ? GA 31
404-487-1376:Star Trek Connection Eddie Ferguson GA U
404-491-6365 Flagship Express KC4ME Atlanta, GA 12
404-493-4708 Randy's BBS ? GA 31
404-546-7857 Athens Forum ? Athens, GA ?
404-834-9097 Commodore Msg. Ctr. KB4EUX Carrollton, GA 3
404-929-0800 Atlanta Connection ? Atlanta, GA ?
404-949-0687+Lockheed Amateur BBS ? GA 31
404-949-3610:Perfect World Bill Tinsley Atlanta, GA U
404-964-5277:Greyhound Opus John Miller GA ?
406-256-8717 ? Dave Williams Billings, MT 31
407-269-5188:Tech Talk ? FL ?
407-649-9834:EABBS Media Board ? Orlando, FL ?
407-774-7371:Aerospace Info Mike Pompura Orlando, FL ?
407-879-4823:PCLogic W4NVC FL ?
408-247-8307 MacScience BBS N6PHJ CA 12
408-251-4926 Tranquility Base #1 ? San Jose, CA ?
408-667-2256:Freq Scan Tim Ames Big Sur, CA ?
408-674-5048 Elmer II WA6LMM Greenfield, CA 31
408-683-0338:S2C2 BBS ? CA 312
408-866-4933:MAC Science BBS Ray Terry Campbell, CA ?
409-838-3761 Lamar University BBS WB5VNX Galveston, TX 3
412-243-5880 Neverboard SWL hub ? Pittsburgh, PA ?
412-266-5947 Bridger Ambridge Schools Ambridge, PA ?
412-427-4488 AMRG #101 ? Pittsburgh, PA ?
412-766-0732:Blinklink William Wilson PA ?
413-256-1037 Pioneer Valley PCUG ? Amherst, MA 9
413-443-6313 VETLink #1 ? Pittsfield, MA ?
413-684-2886 Mountain Top ? Windsor, MA ?
413-967-9541:Quaboaq Valley Xfer Gary Reardon Ware, MA ?
414-282-4181 Midwest Communicator ? Milwaukee, WI ?
414-543-0988 Milwaukee City ARES WB9YSG Mil. City, WI 3

414-548-9866:Milwaukee Heath Usrs KA9TGN Milwaukee, WI ?
414-738-1219 Applegate ? Appleton, WI ?
415-481-0252:No_Name BBS N6MON CA ?
415-574-3663:Toad Hall J Thaddeus San Carlos, CA ?
415-595-2427:Toad Hall J Thaddeus San Carlos, CA ?
415-651-4147 Sonshine ? Fremont, CA ?
415-659-9169 RSVP BBS ? Fremont, CA ?
415-752-6172 Midnight BBS ? CA ?
415-858-0363 Packet UNIX BBS (login:packet pw:net) CA ?
415-943-6238 Diablo Valley PCUG ? Walnut Creek, CA ?
415-961-7250 BBS-JC K6LLK CA 312
416-231-0669 Humber Queensway BBS VE3OOZ Toronto, ON Canada 31
416-252-9692?Humber College BBS VE3OOZ (?) Toronto, ON Canada 3
416-431-6836 Connection ? Toronto, ON Canada ?
416-598-1934 Boards Galore ? Canada ?
416-827-0704:Amateur Radio BBS Phil Thompson Oakville, ON Can. ?
416-985-9219:Triple RRR BBS Robert Newcomb Perry Point,ON Can.?
417-864-8820:Fire BBS ? Springfield, MO ?
417-869-5294 The Matrix ? Springfield, MO ?
419-885-7043 QRV, UNO del Norte ? Sylvania, OH ?
501-442-8777 TRS7 BBS ? AR ?
502-267-7422:Deckman's Exchange Dennis Deckman Jeffersontown, KY ?
503-233-3986:Sherri Lynn Knobel Dick White OR ?
503-296-4328 Dog House BBS ? OR ?
503-655-9586:ASL Faction Wayne Silsbee Oregon City, OR ?
504-273-3116:HelpNet Baton Rouge W5KGG Baton Rouge, LA ?
504-395-5655 Bit-by-bit RBBS WB3ABN Patterson, LA 312
504-469-3408:RBBS-PC John Woodward Metairie, LA ?
504-643-6380 The ComPort AlterNet ? Slidell, LA ?
504-834-2544 The Connection Keith LaBorde New Orleans, LA 3
505-646-5194?Teacher's Pet FIDO K5XY/W4GHV NM 31
508-385-3427:KQ1K Salt Air BBS Bob Baker Dennis, MA ?
508-429-1784:CUL-DE-SAC BBS WA1YDL MA ?
508-688-1348:Pleasant Valley BBS Steve D'Urso Methuen, MA U
508-949-3590:The Ham Shack Don Eklund Webster, MA ?
509-276-6431*Touchstone Susan Waters WA ?
509-487-3900 Red Wolf Opus ? WA ?
509-534-6866 ANARC BBS ? Spokane, WA ?
509-697-7298 Cent. Washington BBS K7NTV Selah, WA 31
512-258-5528:Boardwalk Ham'n&Jam'n? TX ?
512-359-1748:The Electronic Ave. KA5THB TX ?
512-444-1052:Antenna Farm BBS Ben Thornton Austin, TX ?
512-444-9908:Health Link Bruce Baskett Austin, TX ?
512-496-9373 The Rampant Griffen ? San Antonio, TX ?
512-684-0786:Computer Exchange ? San Antonio, TX U
512-734-3521 Radio Flyer KA5SWI San Antonio, TX 3
512-837-0953 Jimnet BBS WA5VLZ? Austin, TX ?
513-253-2017:Ham Shack Dave Shard Kettering, OH ?
513-258-0971:Traders Cove Bill Kahler Dayton, OH U
513-548-5128:Light in the Darke John Desmond OH ?

513-762-1115:KIC BBS KA8AWY OH ?
513-777-1234:PME-FIDO BBS WB8BFW OH ?
515-961-3325*W0RPK AMSAT BBS W0RPK Indianola, IA 312
516-293-2283 Radio ElectronicsBBS R.E. Magazine Farmingdale, NY 31
516-472-0691 The Idea X-Change N2AYB Bayport, NY 31
516-561-6590 LICA LIMBS WA2EXP Long Island, NY 319
516-581-1896:Amat.Radio Sell.Post Lenny Buonaiuto Long Island, NY ?
516-661-3643 South Shore ARC WB2VOZ Long Island, NY 3
518-374-5298:Radio Freq's ? Latham, NY ?
519-578-9314 Amateur Radio BBS Fred Hicks Kitchener, ON Can. ?
519-660-1442 VE3GYQ BBS ? ON, Canada ?
602-235-9653 Health Info-Com Net (Usenet port) Scottsdale, AZ ?
602-495-1797:Neighborhood Net Mike Volckmann AZ ?
602-742-1551 Bit Bucket ? Tuscon, AZ ?
603-424-0923 VaxCat Mark Buda Merrimack, NH ?
603-424-5497*Stateline BBS Bob Wescott Merrimack, NH 31
603-525-4438:73 Magazine KW1O Peterborough, NH ?
603-547-6485 InterVisioN ? Francestown, NH ?
603-783-4239 Info Biz ? Canterbury, NH ?
603-883-4466:The Legal Beagal K1TCD Nashua, NH ?
603-888-6999 Access-80 ? Nashua, NH 3
603-924-9809+73 Magazine KW1O Peterborough, NH 31
609-652-2921+ACADEMIA WB2DRD Pomona, NJ ?
609-652-4914:Stockton State Col Tom McNally Pomona, NJ ?
609-652-4923:Stockton State Col Tom McNally Pomona, NJ U
609-693-8849 Jersey Shore BBS W2FJC NJ 31
609-859-1910*Pinelands RBBS W2XQ Vincentown, NJ 312
609-893-2152:Citadel:K2NE ? NJ ?
609-894-4366 N2EHM BBS N2EHM Pemberton, NJ 31
612-291-0567 Digital Newsletter K0TG St. Paul, MN 31
612-377-3469 PC Info Exchange ? Minneapolis, MN ?
612-426-0000:Digital Newsletter K0TG St. Paul, MN ?
612-431-1149 HR Commodore Clique WA0CQG Apple Valley, MN 31
612-490-1187:Nick's Nest Don Seiford Vadnais Hills, MN ?
612-920-L5MN NASA/ESA press rels. L5 Society Minneapolis, MN 312
613-542-9901 Dits & Bits ? Kingston, ON Can. ?
613-564-5672 Carleton U Opus ? Ottawa, Canada ?
614-267-5441 Hot CoCo BBS ? Columbus, OH ?
614-279-2327:Scientific Columbus David Hinerman Columbus, OH ?
614-294-5314 MARDUK II ? OH ?
614-457-4227 Ham BBS (HBBS) N8EMR Columbus, OH 12T
614-895-2553:Ham BBS (HBBS) N8EMR Columbus, OH ?
614-927-3644 Alternative BBS ? Columbus, OH ?
615-690-5467:Volunteer Ed Dial Knoxville, TN V
616-263-7454:ST Paradise Steve Finzel Traverse City, MI ?
616-363-7360:The Edge Kevin O'Malley Grand Rapids, MI ?
616-393-3262 Edge CBCS ? Grand Rapids, MI ?
617-237-1511:Wellesley BBS Heath Users Club Wellesley, MA ?
617-277-5577:Jesse's BBS Jesse Cheng MA ?
617-326-0259:Binex II KB1S Westwood, MA ?

617-471-0542:Tom's BBS KA1TOX Wollaston, MA M
617-545-6239:Garden Spot BBS Steve Johnson Scituate, MA ?
617-565-9136+WB3ABN BBS WB3ABN Boston, MA 31
617-598-6646:Baystate BBS Steve Ryback Lynn, MA ?
617-720-3600:Future Tech Bud Napier Boston, MA ?
617-923-7605 MassHam BBS K1OJH MA 31
619-279-3921:RADIOSPORT Steve Wilmet San Diego, CA U
619-390-7328:Lakeside Wildcat!BBS N6CQW CA ?
619-549-3927 K3FWT BBS K3FWT San Diego, CA ?
619-562-8758:Santee Experiment Jim El Cajon, CA ?
701-746-4814 Shortwave Network ? ND ?
703-250-1837?SMA Scanner BBS ? VA 31
703-366-4299:Sparkie's Machine KC4LWI Roanoke, VA U
703-435-0836+Sterling Info Exch. KF4GL VA 3
703-528-7753:Longwave Database ? Arlington, VA ?
703-591-5744:Midnite Rider Joe Reeves VA ?
703-648-1841:Virginia Connection Tony McClenny Reston, VA U>
703-680-5970*K4NGC Packet BBS K4NGC Woodbridge, VA ?
703-689-7156:KC3OL BBS KC3OL VA ?
703-734-1387*AMRAD BBS K8MMO McLean, VA 31
703-734-1796:Issue Dynamics Inc. Sam Simon Washington, DC ?
703-791-6198:Dos Spitzen Sparken Dick Miller Manassas, VA ?
707-545-0746:Sonoma Online Don Kulha Santa Rosa, CA ?
708-234-8011:Callbook BBS Callbook Publishing IL ?
708-394-0071:Samson BBS Larry Migliore IL ?
708-529-1586:Elk Grove Repeater Glen Randles Arlington Hgts, IL ?
708-790-0187:Cope of Chicago Steve Bonine IL ?
713-242-6041 KC5UP BBS KC5UP Houston, TX 312
713-280-8711:NASA Activities NASA Houston, TX ?
713-498-7996:Launch Pad ? Houston, TX ?
713-579-8979:Breakfast Club Jimmy Vance Katy, TX ?
713-879-1448:ACOM II Eddie Runner Houston, TX ?
713-937-9097:Broadcast Computer David Armstrong Houston, TX V
713-955-7564:PCEVE ? TX ?
714-275-9094:N6KZB BBS N6KZB CA 312
714-636-2298:F.O.G. Jim Ward CA ?
714-681-0731 Ham Radio West John Warren Riverside, CA 312
716-544-1863 RFCARC WA2ZKD? Rochester, NY 312U
716-663-8478:NF2G Online David Stark Rochester, NY ?
716-672-8843 Computer Access Ctr. KA2NRC Buffalo, NY ?
716-694-0007 Real Programmers' ? NY ?
717-561-8150:Megaboard ? PA ?
717-876-0152:Northeast File Bank Stuart Wilson Jermyn, PA U
718-268-2062 Apple Sauce BBS ? NY ?
718-268-3173 WB2SQM BBS WB2SQM NY 312
718-442-1056 New York Transfer Bob Richards Staten Island, NY 312
718-698-7875 Hamnet ? New York, NY 31
718-761-5727*Programmers Corner David Snyder Staten Island, NY ?
719-390-5318:Colorado Spr.Ham BBS Lee Sublett Co. Springs, CO ?
719-637-1375 Dits & Bits ? CO ?

803-650-9022:Periscope Walt Mayo Myrtle Beach, SC ?
803-871-3468 Tinbrain's BBS ? Summerville, SC 3
804-249-8621 Diplomat BBS ? Newport News, VA ?
804-471-3360:Tidewater AR/CF Jim Rhodes VA Beach, VA U
804-550-3338:Flamethrower Jeffrey Loughridge Richmond, VA U
804-591-0736 Felicia ? VA ?
805-942-0329 Superbyte NE6I Lancaster, CA 3
805-947-4357 WB6FIU Fido BBS WB6FIU Palmdale, CA 312
805-967-0895 Compucations BBS ? Santa Barbara, CA ?
806-352-2482:The Radio Board Ron Chase Amarillo, TX U
806-352-9365:The Radio Board Ron Chase Amarillo, TX ?
807-345-3991 CITINET ? Thunder Bay, ON ?
808-533-0190 Small Biz Help Net ? Honolulu, HI ?
812-332-7227 Indiana On-Line WB9LWQ Bloomington, IN 312UM
813-859-4800 DataLink ? Lakeland, FL ?
813-874-3078*Pac-Comm, Inc. BBS KC2FF/W1BEL Tampa, FL 312
813-920-8820:Prof Data Exchange K8WVH Tampa, FL U>
814-255-OPUS Flood City's Opus ? Johnstown, PA ?
814-337-2021:Magical Mystery Tour Glenn Rudolph Meadville, PA U
816-241-1012 N0AJI BBS (a/c 314?) N0AJI St. Louis, MO 3
816-331-5868 Howard's Notebook ? Raymore, MO ?
816-331-7023 Online II Ham Radio ? Belton, MO 3
816-833-3427+Ham BBS ? Independence, MO 3
817-531-4761:Dept of Electronics KC5WE Ft. Worth, TX U
817-662-2361:FileQuest Jim Ray Waco, TX U
818-967-3108?Dataline N6ECN Pasadena, CA 31
818-998-0319 CSC Ham BBS K6IYK Pasadena, CA 312
901-872-8385 CyberNet BBS ? Millington, TN ?
902-868-2475:VE1EI BBS Doug Oldridge Halfax, NS Canada T
904-651-8684 Hot Muddy Duck N4HMD Pensacola, FL 31
904-733-4515+Jace ? Jacksonville, FL ?
907-243-0324 CHSIE K7TPN Anchorage, AK 3
913-345-1978:ANARC ANARC Shawnee Mission,KS ?
914-365-0180 Mnematics Videotext WA2IAC/(K2SK-HR SIG) Sparkill, NY ?
914-485-3393 COYnet Ham Radio BBS WB2COY Poughkeepsie, NY 31
914-667-9385:Joe Brown's BBS ? Mt. Vernon, NY U
914-695-2060:Onesty & Assoc. Patrick Onesty Middletown, NY ?
914-738-6857 M&M's Pelham Public ? Pelham, NY ?
915-653-9077:HAMNET BBS N5JZZ TX ?
915-673-9668 Midnight Special ? Abilene, TX ?
915-755-3053 CrossRoads ? El Paso, TX ?
915-944-1436:Teleport][BBS Dori Peterson San Angelo, TX U
916-362-1755*Niteline Rick Hight Mather AFB, CA U
916-366-5531 Amateur Radio Opus Howard Evans Rancho Cordova, CA ?
916-678-1535:WA6RDH BBS WA6RDH Dixon, CA 312V
916-920-1288:QST BBS ? Sacramento, CA ?
916-961-4921 Amateur Radio Opus ? Sacramento, CA ?
918-272-4327:Mac's Place ? Tulsa, OK ?
918-747-0250:Tulsa Ham & Eggcenter? Tulsa, OK ?
919-353-0610 Broadcasting TBBS ? Jacksonville, NC 3

919-460-0586 ALS BBS ? Cary, NC ?
919-779-6674:Micro Mesage Service Mike Strand Raleigh, NC ?
919-781-4203:Capitol Opus ? Raleigh, NC ?

Overseas phone # Name / (SysOp) Location Speed
================== ================================== ================== =====
011-03-512-5396(?) Radio Amateurs Club (Shlomo Musaali)L. Israel ?
011-04-381-299 (?) The Miler House (4Z4RN) L. Israel ?
011-0485-60368 (?) SSA Databus Sweeden (?) ?
011-31-35-45395 Radio Netherlands FIDO BBS Hilversum, Holland 31
011-353-1-88-56-34 Dublin Users BBS (Swdn Calling DX?) Dublin, Ireland 312
011-44-707-52242 RSGB Databox United Kingdom 2
011-46-8-7564197 Ham Systems Base Stockholm, Sweeden ?
011-46-8-7495826 The Alley Cat Stockholm, Sweeden ?
011-47-2-267414 The Ham Chat Oslo, Norway ?
011-47-34-59530 Dasan BBS Sandefjord, Norway ?
011-478-6703 (?) B.E.S.T. (Mohamed Albatati) Riyadh,Saudi Arabia?
011-54-1-51-9973 Gateway (LU7ABF) Buenos Aires, Arg. ?
011-54-1-764-4189 Telecom Net Buenos Aires, Arg. ?
011-852-0-459 Hamnet Hub Hong Kong ?
011-852-0-581828 HAMNET Hong Kong 12

--=--
Thomas Brown, KA2UGQ BITNET: twb0@lehigh.bitnet
Lehigh University UC Box 855 ARPA: twb0@ns.cc.Lehigh.EDU
Bethlehem, PA 18015 UUCP: ..!uunet!twb0@lehigh.bitnet
(215) 758-0093 AX.25: ka2ugq@ka2ugq.nj.usa.na

'You can't have everything...where would you put it?' -S.W.

757. Re: What rig is best for VHF/UHF Work?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 01:09:19 UTC
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan14.200919@envy.bellcore.com>
Source record: 4058

In article <22638@rouge.usl.edu>, jpd@pc.usl.edu (Dugal James P.) writes:
|> Or, get one switched by DC on the coax (Icom and Ampire make them, or
|> add a choke in the preamp to pass the DC and block RF).

A comment on feedline-powered preamps: there are at least two general varieties, relay switched and PIN diode switched. The relay switched models can handle more RF power, but they generally take a lot more DC current. In some cases this can be more than the supply in the rig can put into the coax.

I discovered this when I tried to use the Icom relay-type preamp with my Icom 471A 70cm rig. This is the low power version for which Icom had a PIN-switched preamp, but I had opted for the relay type preamp anyway because I have an external power amplifier. I then discovered that the 471A's preamp power switch circuit limited the preamp supply current to a level below that needed to pull in the relays in the preamp.

I worked around the problem by reducing the size of the resistor using in the current sense circuit in the 471A and hoping that the switch transistor wouldn't be overstressed by the extra current. So far I've gotten away with it.

Phil

758. Route/Info for T30WW?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 01:16:00 UTC
From: CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <9101150117.AA09166@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4059

Does anyone have a QSL route, home call, or other info on T30WW?
I and several friends in the area worked this station during the
CQWW CW test last fall. No one seems to know who it was or whether
he/she has a QSL mgr.

759. FM on HF (was: re: homebrewing)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 02:12:31 UTC
From: kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <17186@csli.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 4062

Phil Howard asks Gary Coffman:

>> ... the lower portions of HF where FM is not legal ...

> What HF bands is FM not legal on where voice is otherwise legal?

This is one question I have had myself.

I have never seen explicit mention in the FCC rules prohibiting FM on frequencies below 29.000 MHz. However, it is a fact that the only frequencies where FM is practiced on HF are between 29.000 and 29.700, especially between 29.100 and 29.300 plus between 29.500 and 29.700. (29.000 thru 29.100 is primarily the AM subband. 29.300 thru 29.500 is the satellite subband. FM can be used in both subbands if it will not cause interference.) It is also a fact that in some countries, FM is indeed limited by law to the higher portion of 10 meters.

Is there any legal limit on bands we can use for FM? Does anybody know for sure?

---------- speech technology and research, sri, menlo park, california
--- Goh Kawai --- work:(415)859-2231 fax:(415)859-6171 home:(415)964-1782
---------- internet: kawai@speech.sri.com radio: n6uok and 7l1fqe

760. Motorola Radius M214 (MaxTrak)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 02:36:46 UTC
From: scotto@ipars.UUCP
Message-ID: <21@ipars.UUCP>
Source record: 4116

Does anyone have a 450-470 Radius M214 working in the 70cm band? I know of ways around the software programming with other Motorola radios, but have never owned/programmed a Radius.

I understand that due to marketing decisions the standard MaxTrak software sold by Motorola C&E doesn't program the Radius equivalent.

Suggestions? Comments?

761. CW snobbery - was "homebrewing"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 03:13:11 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1069.27922A3F@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4063

> From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
> Date: 13 Jan 91 00:30:01 GMT
> Organization: very little
> Message-ID: <771@ssc.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> HUH??!? I have been a ham now for over 25 years, and have NEVER run
> into an individual who has expressed this attitude!

Oh, come now, we have ALL met them (except you, apparently) - at every club meeting, net meeting, hamfest, Hamvention, National Convention we ever went to. They're all over the place.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

762. Beacon operation (was re: FM on HF (was re: homebrewing))

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 03:24:30 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <48095@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 4064

kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU (goh kawai - n6uok) writes:

>Phil Howard asks Gary Coffman:

>>> ... the lower portions of HF where FM is not legal ...
>>
>> What HF bands is FM not legal on where voice is otherwise legal?
>
>Is there any legal limit on bands we can use for FM? Does anybody know
>for sure?

Here is another one for the Oracles: does anyone know for
sure what the definitive rules for Beacon operation in the
U.S. is?

The FCC rulebook seems to have incantations about Beacons in
10m-and-above-only and yet we have the two U.S. beacons on
14,100 kHz. Special dispensation or is the rulebook dated?

Also, what is the longest Dash one can send before it is no
longer considered to be A1A, but is N0N instead?

I would love to be able to use beacon mode for antenna
measurement purposes, at least on 15m. ...not that I don't
trust the accuracy of RSTs :-) :-).

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

763. Ham Radio Phone BBS List 1/91

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 03:46:26 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1070.27923913@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4117

> From: TWB0@NS.CC.LEHIGH.EDU (Thomas W. Brown)
> Date: 15 Jan 91 00:16:03 GMT
> Organization: The Internet
> Message-ID: <9101150018.AA01885@ucsd.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> Ham Radio Phone BBS List 1/91
>
> 419-885-7043 QRV, UNO del Norte ? Sylvania, OH

Mine. Discontinued almost two years now.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

764. Re: "ricebox"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 04:39:38 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <48098@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 4065

randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:

>In article <48015@apple.Apple.COM> kchen@Apple.COM (Kok Chen) writes:
>>randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
>>>>
>>>They take offense because it's a racist remark.
>>
>>Before you lump everyone into the "they" column, some of "us"
>>have a sense of humour too, you know. :-) I, for example, interpret
>>that as a remark on the *products* and not the *people.*

>"Ricebox" is intended to be a derogatory term aimed at a particular
>nationality. This, to my mind, is "racism." It doesn't offend me,
>and I'm glad that as an Asian person, you're not offended either. (you're
>not Japanese, though ...) However, if I were Japanese, I certainly
>would be offended. What if I called a product from Taiwan a "chink-box?"
>Would you still have a "sense of humor?"

Sure, why shouldn't I? I am not from BV-land. Never set foot
there. Ever. As a liberalized person, you are not trying to put
a racial stereotype on me, now, are you? Tsk, tsk. :-) <- Smiley alert!

More seriously, I distinctly remember the original poster said
"Asian Ricebox." Feel free to assume that, as an Asian who
consumes a lot of rice, I am offended by that phrase, but truth is,
I simply cannot get worked up over it.

As I read it, the original poster was making degrading remarks
on Kenwoods and Yaesus, not Asians; nor, heaven forbid, our rice
containers!

Yep, sure am Chinese myself, but not from BV, OM; first came
into this world by way of HS-land.

I have encountered racism. However, this one is not even close,
Randall. Maybe I am too soft on a fellow Ham... oops, there I
go offending someone - I meant Radio Amateur.

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

765. Re: Is a passive reflector a "transmitter?"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 06:03:59 UTC
From: halcyon!myshkin@sumax.seattleu.edu
Message-ID: <cDXsV1w164w@halcyon.uucp>
Source record: 4121

dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:

> Consider: Your automobile becomes a passive radiator when illuminated by
> police radar. Certain parts that are of the proper dimensions may radiate
> (re-radiate?) better than others. Is anyone working on a "stealth" car?
>
> :)
>
> 73,
> Dube N5PDK

You can find their small add in the Computer Shopper. I think it
is something like $100 per gallon, but don't quote me on that one...

I simply never wash my car, works for me! (And if they clock me,
they still don't see me.)

Peter.

766. Re: yes, I goofed re: 160m

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 06:25:19 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <783@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 4122

In article <1991Jan13.224622.24753@NCoast.ORG>, allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR) writes:
> Since it probably won't cancel before everyone reads it: I posted an article
> questioning AM/SSB on 160m... looks like I'm having more trouble than I
> thought distinguishing colors on this chart. (Yes, I've scheduled an eye
> exam. This worries me a bit....)

I thought maybe he meant 30 meters instead of 160!

But wait.....you use one of those CHARTS for dispensing wisdom on
this net???

I take it all back!

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

767. Re: Standard 12V DC Connectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 06:29:32 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4566@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 4071

In article <1250333@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes,
about 2-pin Cinch-Jones connectors:
>The Drake UV-3 uses this connector for power supply. Of course, they
>used the LARGE connector for +12V and the SMALL pin for ground.

They weren't the only ones, either. The Clegg FM-27 series (at least the
-B I had once upon a time) wired the pins this way, too. Naturally, that's
how I standardized, since that was the first 12-volt powered rig I owned.
I wound up, eventually, rewiring every connector I'd made up...

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"Fahrvergnugen, y'all." -- Volkswagen billboard in Houston

768. Re: WEFAX question and comments

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 07:04:29 UTC
From: mcmahan@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <20942@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 4073

In a previous article, dan@heimat.UUCP (Dan 'Sneakers' Schein) writes:
>In article <20574@netcom.UUCP> mcmahan@netcom.UUCP (Dave Mc Mahan) writes:
>>
>>suspect that they are. Of course, the amiga really isn't too usable while
>>an image is being received.
>>
> I beg to differ ;-)

Ahh, but dan, you have to remember that most folks don't realize you are using a 68020 CPU with bunches of extra memory while I was speaking for the rest of us that have 'only' a 68000 and standard RAM. Didn't your mom ever tell you it's not nice to brag and leave out the juicy details? :-)

-dave

--
Dave McMahan mcmahan@netcom.uucp
{apple,amdahl,claris}!netcom!mcmahan

769. Re: "ricebox"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 09:04:11 UTC
From: kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <17190@csli.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 4076

Randall Rhea comments in response to Kok Chen:

> "Ricebox" is intended to be a derogatory term aimed at a particular
> nationality ... if I were Japanese, I certainly would be offended.

Anti-Japanese terms sadden me not because I am Japanese but because they hide the true cause of discomfort. When I hear remarks like "Japs make riceboxes and sell them to the U.S., only to use the money gained this way to buy Hollywood", I notice a deep lack of understanding of one's own self; an arrogant ignorance. If you hate something so badly, why mention it at all unless there is a vacant yearing in your soul groping for something better? If you seek fulfilment, why not work harder to better your environment?

The recent "Radio Shack bashing" seems to me another instance of such under-fulfilment. People hate not Radio Shack but the lack of a better store to shop at. It is the shortcomings that are not remedied that cause anger. You can think of this in terms of customer dissatisfaction and hence opportunity for money to be earned, if you prefer. My oriental values liken it to a child who shakes his fist at a rain cloud, not because he hates rain but because he cannot go out to play. Do not blame rain nor Radio Shack nor the Japanese for what you cannot do.

Perhaps I am sounding too "zen". Let me say that if you agree with me, then there is no need for reasoning. If you do not, at least it was worth my effort to state my feelings.

---------- speech technology and research, sri, menlo park, california
--- Goh Kawai --- work:(415)859-2231 fax:(415)859-6171 home:(415)964-1782
---------- internet: kawai@speech.sri.com radio: n6uok and 7l1fqe

770. Re: Lithuanian Parliment station logged

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 10:03:15 UTC
From: huopio@lut.fi
Message-ID: <HUOPIO.91Jan15110315@kannel.lut.fi>
Source record: 4075
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

> In article <18905@shlump.nac.dec.com> brewer@ace.dec.com (John Brewer) writes:

> > I was logged into the Portal shortwave conference last night when
> >we logged LY2WW, a ham station inside the Lithuanian parliment building

> I listened to Radio Vilnius Saturday night, and they were
> broadcasting desperate appeals to the west--I'm still not exactly

If you hear LY2WW or any other stations from Lituanina and the other
baltic states (Latvia is under trouble already..), and if thay have
any messages to be forwarded, do so! And if you are a ham and want to
chat them, note that these frequencies have emergency status. If they
have time to normal chatter, do chat but if there are messages, please
obey good operating practice.

--Kauto OH5LFM
--
****************** Kauto Huopio (huopio@kannel.lut.fi) **********************
* Mail: Kauto Huopio, Punkkerikatu 1 A 10, SF-53850 Lappeenranta,Finland *
****

771. Info. for beginner

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 11:30:55 UTC
From: mariappa@ecs.umass.edu
Message-ID: <12072.2792e7f0@ecs.umass.edu>
Source record: 4125

Hi netters:
I am a beginner in ham-radio.
Could anyone post or e-mail to me about these clubs.
How do I become a member and get a license?
I am in Amherst, Massachusetts

Thanks

Jawaharlal
Univ. of Massachusetts

e-mail: Mariappa@ecs.umass.edu

772. What's the best rig for VHF/UHF?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 12:14:07 UTC
From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET
Message-ID: <9101151320.AA10286@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4134

Preamps can indeed be switched via DC on their "output" port. However, you must be careful. Most RF relays are just too slow to get the preamp out of the way before TX RF gets there. This was the root of my comment about investing in GaAsFETs - I found out about slow relays the hard/expensive way. In the end, I opted to key a sequencer that keys the preamps then, later, keys the rig. Gotta keep that hand microphone locked up because it keys the '736 directly, eating a GaAsFET every time. T/R switching in the '736 is FAST.

By the way, I don't use PIN diodes for preamp in/out because I often run lotsa watts, and PIN diodes are lossier than relays at VHF/UHF.

773. IC-02E Mods ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 12:41:02 UTC
From: jmitchen@axion.bt.co.uk
Message-ID: <1991Jan15.124102.8182@axion.bt.co.uk>
Source record: 4027

Does anyone out there know of mods to the ICOM IC-02E 2m handheld tcvr
to give it extended receive coverage ? I'm particularly interested in the
UK version of the rig, although info about -02AT's etc. would also
be appreciated.

Thanks,
Jonathan. (G0DVJ). jmitchen@axion.bt.co.uk.
~~~~~~
Jonathan Mitchener. Systems & Software Engineering Research Division, RT3324,
British Telecom Research Labs, Martlesham Heath, IPSWICH, Suffolk, IP5 7RE UK.
Tel:+44 473 642598. Fax:+44 473 643019. email: jmitchen@axion.bt.co.uk
~~~~~~

774. Re: FM on HF (was: re: homebrewing)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 13:18:37 UTC
From: jewell@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <JEWELL.91Jan15081837@m66-080-19.mit.edu>
Source record: 4133

doesn't FM take up a lot more bandwidth?...we are much more limited in
bandwidth on lower frequencies. Also, it was recently explained to me that
there is much man-made fm interference below 30mhz...

--
Darrin Jewell ----------jewell@athena.mit.edu-----------------KA2ZLZ------
4 Ames Street | Massassachusetts Insttute of Technology | Darrin B. Jewell
Cambridge MA | Senior House -- Runkle 304 | 8 Thomaston Lane
USA 02139 | | Orchard Park, NY
(617)225-6771 | What's the baud rate of a postman | USA 14127-2526
(617)225-6624 | carrying a CD-ROM? | (716) 662-9440

775. Re: smith.ps: Smith Chart generator (PostScript)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 13:22:41 UTC
From: eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4140035@hpnjld.HP.COM>
Source record: 4028

> The following is a shar archive of a PostScript program which prints out
> a Smith chart. Such a chart is useful to RF engineers and other

Does anyone have a program that gives you the same information as a
Smith chart? I'd like a program that has inputs of line Z, line attenuation,
and termination impedance a+jb, and gives you the transformed impedance
at some distance from the termination.

Ed Gilbert, WA2SRQ

776. SM-220 Monitor Scope -- bought!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 13:51:50 UTC
From: Pete_Simpson@DGC.ceo.dg.com
Message-ID: <9101151351.AG00041@rtp40.dg.com>
Source record: 4136

I got it Friday. Think I paid too much for it, though. After looking it over (had to open it to tighten some connectors), there's about $250 worth of electronics in there...one low density analog ckt board with all the scope stuff on it and a small metal box which is the add-on BS-8 panadaptor. The $450 + $120 that AES asks for the pair is exhorbitant (IMHO).

I'm happy that I bought it, though. The BS-8 works well, although it does drift quite a bit as it warms up for the first 10 minutes. It's a simple unit and the display is a bit small. Not high-tech at all and I think, for the price that's asked, a bit below Kenwood's standards.

My thanks to those who sent comments on units they owned, especially to Bob Parnass for his article (I also own an R-7000). I'm glad to say that the information you all sent helped me to know what I was buying & to decide that I really wanted it. Thanks & 73 to all,

Pete
KA1AXY

777. Re: Exam Procedure

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 14:10:05 UTC
From: magid@esis.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <18992@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 4138

In article <1991Jan14.235232.27648@informix.com>, randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes...

Do they give the 5,13,and 20 WPM code exams as multiple choice ?

This should make for a lively debate here.

778. <Concierge NOTICE>

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 14:33:45 UTC
From: Loren_Thompson@MCTGATE.MCT.ANL.GOV
Message-ID: <9101151231.AA06111@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4132

```
From CONCIERGE <Concierge NOTICE>
Your mail in reference to "Info-Hams Digest V91 #65" has been received.
[ ] I am on Vacation.
[ ] I have Moved.
[X] I am Away.
I will read your mail when I return.

not availible to reply to mail today
```

779. <Concierge NOTICE>

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 14:33:46 UTC
From: Loren_Thompson@MCTGATE.MCT.ANL.GOV
Message-ID: <9101151231.AA06082@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4131

```
From CONCIERGE <Concierge NOTICE>
Your mail in reference to "Info-Hams Digest V91 #66" has been received.
[ ] I am on Vacation.
[ ] I have Moved.
[X] I am Away.
I will read your mail when I return.

not availible to reply to mail today
```

780. <Concierge NOTICE>

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 14:33:47 UTC
From: Loren_Thompson@MCTGATE.MCT.ANL.GOV
Message-ID: <9101151231.AA06053@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4130

```
From CONCIERGE <Concierge NOTICE>
Your mail in reference to "Info-Hams Digest V91 #67" has been received.
[ ] I am on Vacation.
[ ] I have Moved.
[X] I am Away.
I will read your mail when I return.

not availible to reply to mail today
```

781. Re: Ramsey kits

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 14:38:28 UTC
From: perley@trub.crd.ge.com
Message-ID: <15692@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 4139

In article <1991Jan12.052426.29007@informix.com> randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
>In article <142708.22800@timbuk.cray.com> wws@raphael.cray.com (Walter Spector) writes:

>Yeah, I bought the 2 meter HT amplifier for $20.00. I thought that it
>would be such a deal ... 2 watts in and 25 watts out. Ah, but there's
>a catch. You also needed the RF-Operated T/R switch, which of course
>the "Q" was out of stock on. I didn't find out about that until after I
>bought it an opened the package. I also wonder what I'm going to do for a
>heat sink ...

Well, they are up front in their magazine ads that the T/R relay comes
separately.

I recently bought one of their pre-wired amps (used). It uses diode switching
(maybe with a stub as mentioned by another poster) rather than a relay.

-don perley - ke2tp
--
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

782. rhombic antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 15:08:21 UTC
From: szarekw@lonexc.radc.af.mil
Message-ID: <1991Jan15.150821.13309@lonex.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 4153

I am thinking seriously about putting up a 160 meter rhombic at my shack.
Is there anybody out there who has experience with these antennas?

My understanding is that the feed-point impedance is 600 ohms or so. I would
imagine that 600 ohm feedline would work well from the antenna to the shack,
but once inside the shack I need 50 ohms. Does that mean that I need a 12
to 1 balun? If so how do I "make" one (I'll buy one if I have to but I want
to "learn" something)? I have the ARRL handbook, Antenna compendia 1 &2
, as well as the antenna matching book but they don't address this problem
completely and I want to get this antenna up before winter is over so I don't
have time to "school" myself on the fine art of matching.

I'd like the antenna to be run as an all-bander and this should be possible
with a tuner (am I wrong?).

The terminating resistor, required for omni-directional operation, should
be the same value as the feedpoint impedance. Does this mean that I need
a 2KW 600 ohm resistor? If so where do I find one?

I live in an old farmhouse with lots of room to put up this antenna and I
believe this could be my once in a lifetime chance to work such a monster
antenna. Any help you can give will be greatly appreciated.

thanks es 73
buzz
wm1w

783. FT736 2m RX mod!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 15:17:09 UTC
From: gopstein@helix.squibb.com
Message-ID: <1133@soleil.UUCP>
Source record: 4140

I found this on Compuserve. I tried it on my FT736, and it works! I wonder what the other diodes do? Does anyone have a service manual for the FT736?

Fm: Chuck Scott N8DNX 76556,3335

You can modify the 2 Meter section for 141-154 MHZ by adding D27 (not installed in USA version). This is normally soldered to the board but you can easily install it by simply shoving the leads into the connector. The 2 Meter section is the middle board looking into the radio from the top. The connector (J09) is the large one on the right side of the board, half way back. You want the cathode (striped end) of a small signal diode in pin 7 and the anode in pin 4. Pin 1 is toward the front of the radio.
To receive over a slightly wider range, place the SAT switch in RX mode, press ENT[D] then enter a desired frequency and press ENT[D] again. You can enter any frequency from 100 to 200 MHz this way. Unfortunately, the synthesizer does not actually cover that range. As far as I can tell the bottom end is about 138.5 (not quite the 136.5 needed for the weather sats). The top end is about 155.6. You can't perform this stunt with the normal (non-satellite) VFO's. Also, once a frequency is entered in this way, it is possible to tune toward the normal range but tuning away will place you back in the 141-154 range. Using the same method yields aprox 220.0-229.5 & 423.0-454. You may store these frequencies in the SAT Memories.

Chuck

--
Rich Gopstein

gopstein@squibb.com
rutgers!squibb.com!gopstein

784. <Concierge NOTICE>

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 15:44:46 UTC
From: Loren_Thompson@MCTGATE.MCT.ANL.GOV
Message-ID: <9101151342.AA12189@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4135

```
From CONCIERGE <Concierge NOTICE>
Your mail in reference to "Info-Hams Digest V91 #68" has been received.
[ ] I am on Vacation.
[ ] I have Moved.
[X] I am Away.
I will read your mail when I return.

not availible to reply to mail today
```

785. Re: ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 15:56:13 UTC
From: johnd@tsdiag.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1372@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Source record: 4142

In article <7880409@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
> Try a discone. Broadbanded. Available even at Radio Shock.
> Perry / KF0CA
Ah yes Available but modified for max profit I assume. WARNING no vertical
element! No thanks, I prefer the entire antenna!
I bought the one from Heath (Icoms has an N connector i believe)
They are all versions of the diamond discone, so, might as well
buy it from them, instead of a 3rd party. Mine even came with 50ft of coax!

Don't get me started, Im trying to figgure out how to restore the recording
jack on the dx-440 that RS decided i didnt need so they could make .10 more
per unit. I wish they wouldnt do it, we'd probably gladly pay the .10.
Ofcourse this is purely an opinion, your thoughts may vary... 8-)

73 de johnd

--
US MAIL: John Decatur Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952 2 Crescent Pl. Oceanport NJ 07757 Ph 908-870-4093
UUCP: rutgers!ka2qhd!johnd or johnd@tsdiag.ccur.com KA2QHD
Quote: "DA DA DIT DIT DIT , DIT DIT DIT DA DA" PACKET: KA2QHD@NN2Z

786. Standard 12V DC Connectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 15:59:50 UTC
From: McAfee.El_Segundo@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <"15-Jan-91..7:59:50.PST".*.PMcAfee.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 4141

```
It is fast becoming obvious that everyone has a "standard" 12 vdc connector.
So, repeating something I have heard before "standards are great, everyone
should have one" :=)
Pete
```

787. Re: Question for Volunteer Examineers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 16:04:39 UTC
From: ken@uswat.uswest.com
Message-ID: <14406@uswat.UUCP>
Source record: 4033

In article <1796JKOSS00@RICEVM1-> JKOSS00@RICEVM1.BITNET (Jordan Kossack) writes:
->
->This is NOT another question about the procedure for obtaining a
->code-free Technician license. Rather, it is regarding expiration
->of CSCEs. I received my tech ticket back in June and passed the
->General theory as well, so I have a CSCE for Element 3B.
->
->Now, suppose I go to a VE session next month and try for my Advanced
->ticket and pass Element 4A (theory) but fail 1B (13 WPM). Obviously,
->I remain a Technician class licensee and receive a certificate for
->4A. What happens if I do not pass either the 13 wpm nor the 20 wpm
->code tests before June? Does my credit for 3B vanish, meaning I'll
->have to retake that element as well as 1B to get an Advanced license
->or is my credit for 3B extended until the expiration date on my CSCE
->for Element 4A? Or something else entirely? I am asking because it
->is a very real possibility that I'll pass 4A and fail 1B, as I find
->it difficult to force myself to study the code regularly during the
->semester, whereas memorizing the band plan is going to be the toughest
->part of 4A (I'm an EE student in the control & communications systems
->area - and yes, I've seen the previous question pool - no problem.)
->
->Thanks and best wishes. (Or should that be TNX ES 73 ;-)
->
->
->-------
->
-> jkoss00@ricevm1.rice.edu | Jordan Kossack | n5qvi | +1 713 799 2950

Element credit on a CSCE is good for 1 year from when you passed
the particular element. If element credit is carried over it is still from
when the original test was taken--the FCC and VECs maintain this information.

KAC
VE #4124 for W5YI

"Anybody want a drink before the war?"
Sinead O'Connor

>>
Kenny A. Chaffin {...boulder}!uswat!ken
U S WEST Advanced Technologies (303) 930-5356
6200 South Quebec
Englewood, CO 80111
<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<

788. Status of 214- area code HAM BBS numbers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 16:06:06 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9101151606.AA16899@tilde>
Source record: 4034

15 January 1991

Howdy...

I have tried the following numbers in the Dallas area code (214) and these
are my results:

214-960-2730 (NN5I BBS) DISCONNECTED/NOT IN SERVICE
214-517-4958 (Ham Shack) DISCONNECTED/NOT IN SERVICE
214-223-0983 (Mark Collard) Business Voice Phone, never heard of
Mark Collard

I didn't try the D.R.I.G. number because I am reasonably sure they are still
there.

73,
Bob WA8YCD

=== * * * === === * * * === === * * * === === * * * ===
73, de ! "In order to accomplish the
Bob West WA8YCD ! impossible, you must attempt
RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM ! the absurd!"
! -- Miguel de Animo y Jugo
P. O. Box 863069 !
Plano Texas 75086 !
214/917-1908 FAX 214/917-7519 !
=== * * * === === * * * === === * * * === === * * * ===

789. A plea for software info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 16:23:30 UTC
From: fuller@bgsuvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <6830@bgsuvax.UUCP>
Source record: 4143
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

Let me preface this by saying that I have absolutely NO experience whatsoever in the HAM radio arena other than a degree of facination and occasionally listening in as several of my friends enjoyed their radios.

Having said that, I know that HAMs tend to be very friendly and helpful folks, so I will throw my question (request?) at you in the hope that perhaps you can point me in the right direction or offer some suggestions. Thanks, and be kind to my mistakes!

Now, to the issue at hand. I have a friend who is heavily into HAM and is searching for some software for the Amiga 1000 that would allow him to use it with his radio (at this time I can't recall exactly what that make and model of his radio is... nuts ... well at least I know that it has the necessary port on it and mentions that ability to make such a connection in the manuals) for RTTY or any of a number of other things he mentioned that I didn't quite follow.

I realize this request is sketchy, but if anyone out there in net.land knows of any such software, of perhaps an FTP site where something like this might exist, or even any tips or pointers on how one might go about writing such software, I would be most thankful! If possible, reply by e-mail to the address below, as I don't generally read this newsgroup.

Thanks!
A.J. Fuller

A.J. Fuller | CS-Net : fuller%andy.bgsu.edu@relay.cs.net
Duru Technologies | UUCP : ...!cbosgd!osu-cis!bgsuvax!fuller
580 Sandridge Rd. | BITNET : fuller@bgsuopie
Bowling Green, Oh 43402 | ------------------ DISCLAIMER ------------------
-------------------------| The thoughts and opinions expressed in the above
HOME OF THE ORIGINAL | do in fact represent those of the management and
INFINITE IMPROBABILITY | staff of Duru Technologies, honest!
---

790. Telemetry

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 16:26:56 UTC
From: froncio@caip.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Jan.15.11.26.54.1991.15695@caip.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 4145
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.models.rc

Hi folks,

I'm not entirely sure if this subject will be well received on these newsgroups, but I have a feeling there are alot of knowledgeable people out there ...

I am interested in doing telemetry from a moving go-kart (it's not a go-kart, really, it's a race-kart) to a personal computer. I would like to do real-time data acquisition of rpm and engine temperature information at a rate of up to 10 readings per second. The error in of the transmitted readings should be 1% or less (say, 7 or 8bits). The results will be displayed on the computer screen in the form of graphics gauges and bars.

An important design consideration is that the kart itself needs a very light transmitter and associated electronics that can run off of a light battery pack. The transmission distance should be up to a mile or so. Ah, yes - one more thing: this will be used in Canada where the airwave traffic is considerably less than here in the US.

My questions are many and varied:

- What (legal) frequencies are available to me unlicensed?

- What (legal) frequencies are available to me licensed?

- Should the digital encryption be done on the transmitter side or should the transmission be sent as analogue data and digitized at the receiver? ASCII? PCM? FM? SSB? ???

- Has anyone out there ever done anything similar to this?

Thank you in advance,

Andy

Andy Froncioni CAIP Center Parallel Computing Lab
froncio@caip.rutgers.edu Rutgers University, Piscataway, NJ

791. Re: Radio Shack Bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 16:41:20 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan15.164120.23461@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 4158

In article <7500085@hpfcso.HP.COM> jws@hpfcso.HP.COM (John Schmidt) writes:
>
>(But I don't give my phone number at gas stations -- if they ask for "a phone"
>303 499-7111 is a good one.)

Er... that looks familiar... it's WWV's time-by-phone, isn't it?

792. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 16:51:28 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan15.165128.23680@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 4160
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

In article <881@wells.UUCP> k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller) writes:
>> This same sort of thing also applies to establishments that refuse currency
>> denominations greater than $20, I believe. The wording on all currency
>> states that it is "legal tender for all debts, public and private".
>
>Nothing to do with R//Shack, but:
>a year or so ago I was in a branch office of a rather
>major concern and saw a sign on the counter:
>"We cannot accept $100 bills"
>This outfit went by the name U.S.Post 0ffice,
>Conshohocken PA and preferred to be known as 19428.
>Couldn't get a decent answer from clerk,
>and wasn't quite sure I wanted to know why.
>But fortunately I was able to complete my purchase
>with 50s and 20s so everyone was happy.
>
Weird. I could understand "We cannot MAKE CHANGE FOR $100 bills" but
refusing to ACCEPT them seems to violate the concept of legal tender.

What about vending machines that only take certain denominations
of coins?

793. Re: 1.2 GHz repeater questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 17:05:45 UTC
From: carlson@linac.fnal.gov
Message-ID: <&{Y?~@linac.fnal.gov>
Source record: 4147

In article <3350@lupine.NCD.COM> phil@hansen.NCD.COM (Phil Graham) writes:
>I am thinking about putting up a 1.2GHz repeater. From other people who
>own repeaters on this band I have some specific questions:
>
>- What antenna do you use?
I have used the LARSON fiberglass-coated omni outside for 3
years without problems
>- What is you elevation of you system?
>- What kind of coverage do you get?
The repeater had been operated from the John Hancock center in
downtown Chicago (93rd floor) for about a year. The range in the
clear approached 45 miles to an HT (with portable antenna, 1watt
Icom 12AT) over clear paths and reliable to 10 miles over
occluded outdoor paths. We noticed a pronounced seasonal
variation of coverage due to decidous trees.
The repeater is now located in Batavia, Illinois (38 Miles
due west of downtown Chicago) at 125 HAAT and the coverage
is about 10 miles. A study of a proposed site using topographic
maps and earth-curve charts of the radials of interest will
provide a very accurate prediction of coverage.....
>- What do you use for the repeater radios?
The repeater is a modified ICOM , one of the first sold. The
manual I got with it was *USELESS* ie: the freqency settings
for the DIP switch was not to be found (its synthesized). ALSO,
the repeater controller, IDer is PROM controlled...no info AND
their software is poor. Other than that not to bad for the
the $1100.00 price tag a few years ago. But I doubt that I
would spend the $2700 for one nowadays....
>- Do you use a Duplexer? What brand?
When we had the luxury of 75ft of Horizontal spacing (at 1000ft
HAAT) at Hancock, we didnt need a duplexer. At our present site
we have started using a WACOM duplexer (worth the $525.10)
>- What is the output power of the repeater?
10 watts, continous
>- What type of feeline are you using and what is the length?
Andrews 7/8ths inch Air dielectric, 135 feet
>Thanks in advance repeater owners!
E-mail me at the adr above for more specifics. I have found
1296 FM to be fun, Not as active around the Chicago area as
SSB/CW, but there are now two are repeaters... the other
(KD9FA) is at about 700 ft HAAT in downtown Chicago with
WIDE coverage similar to what I found from Hancock.

>Phil
>KJ6NN
Good Luck es 73
Kermit Carlson W9XA

794. What's the best --> FT736

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 17:08:09 UTC
From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET
Message-ID: <9101151809.AA09916@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4171

In a recent posting, James Dougal mentioned that he had seen a MARS mod for the FT736. I tried to reply to him directly but JPD@UCBVAX.BERKELEY.EDU doesn't make it. Sooo...

Jim - do you have any details about this mod, or do you recall where you saw it?

Thanks - MROwen

795. Re: Exam Procedure

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 17:10:26 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <48105@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 4148

magid@esis.enet.dec.com (Joel Magid...) writes:

> Do they give the 5,13,and 20 WPM code exams as multiple choice ?
> This should make for a lively debate here.

When I took my tests from the ARRL VEC not long ago, there were 10 questions; but they were not multiple choice. The questions were in the form similar to "What aniversary did the sender just celebrate?", "What was the call of the sender?" There is a small space for you to enter each answer. You were warned to be precise. I.e., if OH was sent, an answer of "Ohio" is incorrect (so is Finland, for that matter :-).

If you can't get 7 out of 10 questions right, the VE then looks for a equivalent-minute of solid copy (solid means that, all punctuations have to be exact).

Even with that, a lot of guessing is possible. For example I copied something like "KLM MONO????ER" and the question was "What kind of KLM antenna was the sender using?" Heh, doesn't take much to guess, if you'd evesdrop on enough QSOs.

Another hint to those taking the tests: both calls are sent both at the start and at the end of the QSO used in the test. So you have two chances to copy them. You can just about anticipate it and copy the first half of the call the first time they occur and copy the second half at the end of the QSO. Also, they love to throw in /-something e.g., W1AW/4. Make sure you anticipate that and don't get your rythms all thrown off in the nervousness of the moment.

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.
..

796. No phone on 160m? (was: homebrewing)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 17:11:31 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1072.2792EFCA@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4149

> From: randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea)
> Date: 14 Jan 91 23:55:55 GMT
> Organization: Informix Software, Inc.
> Message-ID: <1991Jan14.235555.27746@informix.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <1991Jan12.015801.27509@NCoast.ORG> allbery@ncoast.ORG
> (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR) writes:
> >
> >Must be nice to be able to use AM on 160... voice isn't allowed on it in
> the
> >USA. (What's the FCC's rationale behind this, BTW?)
> >
>
> I wasn't aware of this rule! I heard people on AM and SSB last night on
> 160m!

You're right. I can't remember any time in the last 40 years that there was no voice operation on 160.

BTW, before VHF FM came to dominate, 160 meter MOBILE was very popular and amazingly effective considering obvious antenna problems.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

797. "ricebox"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 17:11:40 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1073.2792EFD0@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4150

> From: randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea)
> Date: 15 Jan 91 00:03:54 GMT
> Organization: Informix Software, Inc.
> Message-ID: <1991Jan15.000354.27977@informix.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <48015@apple.Apple.COM> kchen@Apple.COM (Kok Chen) writes:
> >randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
> >>>
> >>They take offense because it's a racist remark.
> > >
> > >
> > >Before you lump everyone into the "they" column, some of "us"
> > >have a sense of humour too, you know. :-) I, for example, interpret
> > >that as a remark on the *products* and not the *people.*
> >
> > "Ricebox" is intended to be a derogatory term aimed at a particular
> > nationality.

You're both wrong. "Riceboxes" or "Rice Krispies radios" started out as a term of derogation of the USERS of those nice compact solid state VHF FM radios from Japan. They were 'appliance operators' who took the 'easy way out'. REAL hams used 600 pound tube Motorola radios they converted themselves from commercial surplus. Indeed, in the early days, these were called taxicab radios.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

798. Building a Linear Translator

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 17:26:10 UTC
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <232@platypus.uofs.edu>
Source record: 4036
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

OK everybody (especially you AMSAT gurus), where can I find info (plans) for building a Linear Translator?? I have mentioned this before and never heard anything concrete. I would like to build one. Who can tell me how? It's done on the OSCAR's, so somebody must know how. Point me at some references please.

bill KB3YV

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

799. Re: R5 vs AP-8 ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 17:28:26 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <664@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4037

In article <5490112@hpscdc.scd.hp.com> rkarlqu@hpscdc.scd.hp.com (Richard Karlquist) writes:
>Some comments on the Butternut vertical vs. the R5:

>Remember that the R5 is only about 20 feet long. It is really
>only a little over a quarter wave on 20 meters. Tuning it to
>an "electrical half wave" exacts a high penalty in terms of
>efficiency and/or bandwidth. The radiation resistance of a
>quarter wave dipole is only a few ohms (measured at the center).
>This isn't obvious due to the end feeding. You would be a lot
>better off with the Butternut, if you could handle the radials.

Just a note in favor of the R5...As far as bandwidth goes my SWR is less than 1.7:1 on all bands, 10,12,15,17,and 20. So the bandwidth argument above does not apply to the R5.

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

800. Email callbook server at Datapoint updated!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 17:33:10 UTC
From: lcz@sat.datapoint.com
Message-ID: <853@dptspd.sat.datapoint.com>
Source record: 4159

It has finally happened! I have updated the email callbook server at "callbook@sat.datapoint.com" with the December 1990 FCC database. I posted the help file a few days ago, so I'm not going to post it here. If you need help, send a single line with the word "help". If you have problems/questions, send mail to "callbook-help@sat.datapoint.com"

73/Lee, N5LYT

Btw, there are 501,906 calls in the database.

801. Re: Help with HAMCOMM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 17:35:28 UTC
From: charlier@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5720094@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 4038

>/ mlefebvr@ireq.hydro.qc.ca (Marc Lefebvre) and others ask:
>I need a little help with the RTTY program Ham Comm.
>
>1) it does not seem possible to select COM1 or COM3 from the menus. Why?

I posted the fix to this once already, but I guess some people missed it.

****
**********LOOK IN THE HC.CFG FILE**********
**********EDIT OUT THE FOLLOWING LINES:**********
* define port com1 iobase 0 irq 0
* select port com1
****

>2) the program locks up my laptop quite often. Has anybody had the same type
> of problem ?

Maybe fixing the .CFG file will help.

>3) is there some kind of extra documentation file available somewhere ? the
> program looks very nice but the help file is very short.
>
The online helps are context sensitive, and I thought, quite good.

>Thanks, Marc.
>mlefebvr@ireq.hydro.qc.ca
>
Note: To those who have requested copies of the program....
Sorry I cannot get into the business of mailing this rather large
piece of software out to people. It is available by anonymous ftp from
simtel, and other sites. For more info about simtel, try looking in
comp.binaries.ibm.pc.d.

Charlie Panek (UUCP: hplabs!hp-pcd!hplsla!charlier)
KX7L (SMTP: charlier@lsid.hp.com)

802. Grid Squares

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 17:37:15 UTC
From: randyh@gold.gvg.tek.com
Message-ID: <1873@gold.gvg.tek.com>
Source record: 4039

With the upcoming VHF contest this weekend, I need to know what
Grid Square I am in.

I would like to know how to figure this out knowing what my
Latitude and Longitude are.

Are there two designations for Grid Squares, 4 and 6 digits?

Thanks,

Randy

Latitude: N. 39.2167
Longitude: W. 121.1333

Randy Hall Grass Valley Group, Inc. VOICE: 916-478-3310
P.O. Box 1114 Grass Valley, CA 95945 FAX: 916-478-3887
Internet: randyh@gold.gvg.tek.com Home: 916-274-2207
UUCP: ... !tektronix!gold!randyh Packet: WA2AGE@KE6LW

803. Re: Rigs for beginners? (or: MFJ, Icom, etc.)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 17:41:35 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <665@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4040

In article <48015@apple.Apple.COM> kchen@Apple.COM (Kok Chen) writes:

>Just don't expect MFJ equipment to be as bullet-proof as an
>HP Spectrum Analyser. Afterall, if you flame too much about
>MFJ and get your blood pressure up too high, you might end up
>SK like that chap in Benin.

V31BB was found slumped over his PAIR of ICOM 781's in Belize. If I had a PAIR of 781's in front of me, my blood pressure would be in the danger zone. B-)

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

804. 12 VDC Connector on Drake UV-3

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 17:42:08 UTC
From: Bob_Dixon@osu.edu
Message-ID: <CMM.0.88.663961328.rdixon@magnus.ircc.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 4154

I am surprised to learn that Drake chose to make the large pin the hot one
on their 2-pin Cinch-Jones connector. That is the most dangerous choice.
While it is impossible to mate such connectors backwards if the the
connectors are both aligned face-on, it is possible to insert the small
pin of one into the large pin of the other, if the connectors are
ofset sideways (and they are not of the locking or threaded variety).
This can happen in poor light, or when reaching behind the rig, etc.
If the large pin is hot, this results in a short circuit.
But if the small pin is hot, nothing happens.
Clearly, making the small pin hot is the better choice.

Bob Dixon W8ERD

805. DRSI DEAD?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 18:08:31 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <860@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 4042
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Howdy:

Is there anyone on this net that can answer from first hand knowledge
whether or not DRSI has closed its doors?

I think it would be a shame if this were true but cannot say that I am
surprised for many reasons, which I will not bother your with. They
filled a nitch that needed filling with their plug in card.

Surely someone can give us an answer.

Bob
--
```
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

806. VHF Transverters & Microwave Modules

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 18:27:05 UTC
From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET
Message-ID: <9101151929.AA18465@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4043

I have recently been shopping around for some VHF transverters. I have found a couple of things that you may find interesting (or depressing):

1. Microwave Modules is out of business, according to the lady at Spectrum International (long-time MM dealers);

2. SSB electronics makes nice transverters, but they cost about $750/band.

Like, MegaBummer, Dude!

807. ICOM IC-U16

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 18:39:01 UTC
From: collentro@jabbaj.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <19014@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 4044

Anyone out there familiar with the ICOM IC-U16? I need
mod info on how to disable the auto-priority.

What kind of luck have people had with this HT?

808. Re: 1.2 GHz repeater questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 18:48:10 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250335@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 4045

In rec.ham-radio, phil@hansen.NCD.COM (Phil Graham) writes:

> - What type of feeline are you using and what is the length?

Shorthair, about 24" when I hang it by its tail...

(sorry, I couldn't resist.)

Actually I run 7/8" heliax up the tower on 1200 MHz but 9913 isn't
too bad for price/performance. Watch out about using it in the high
vhf/low uhf range though since production problems can cause sharp
periodic (in frequency) attenuation increases.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

809. Re: SM-220 Monitor Scope -- bought!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 18:51:08 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <1928@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 4046

Great, Pete! I would like to see that sometime. I have the GTI
panadaptor that connects to a o-scope and have been mostly happy
with it. It is *not* anything to compare with a spectrum analyzer but
is great for monitoring. While on the subject I have a question:

Can anyone recommend a small (fit nice on the desk) maybe LED o-scope
that is not too expensive? I would like to get one for the panadaptor
that would not be too obtrusive. I don't need a lot of features or
resolution or speed, just a reasonable display and small size.

jv

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

810. Re: standardizing 12 vdc power connectors in the ham shack & mobile

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 18:52:55 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880416@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 4047

> ...You can plug things in "backwards".

Clarification: You can connect a source to a source, causing fireworks,
if you don't check wire colors. The source and sink connectors are
identical but for wire colors.

> They use female Molex connectors with female pins in the holes -- very
> safe.

Correction: The sources are *male* Molex with female pins in the holes.
Sorry about that. The female Molex connectors (sinks) have the (male)
pins exposed within the housing.

811. Re: FM on HF (was: re: homebrewing)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 19:16:13 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.scd.hp.com
Message-ID: <5490115@hpscdc.scd.hp.com>
Source record: 4048

> / hpscdc:rec.ham-radio / kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU (goh kawai - n6uok) / 6:12 pm Jan 14, 1991 /
> Phil Howard asks Gary Coffman:
>
> >> ... the lower portions of HF where FM is not legal ...
>
> > What HF bands is FM not legal on where voice is otherwise legal?
>
> This is one question I have had myself.
>
> I have never seen explicit mention in the FCC rules prohibiting FM on
> frequencies below 29.000 MHz. However, it is a fact that the only
> frequencies where FM is practiced on HF are between 29.000 and 29.700,
> especially between 29.100 and 29.300 plus between 29.500 and 29.700.
> (29.000 thru 29.100 is primarily the AM subband. 29.300 thru 29.500
> is the satellite subband. FM can be used in both subbands if it will
> not cause interference.) It is also a fact that in some countries, FM
> is indeed limited by law to the higher portion of 10 meters.
>
> Is there any legal limit on bands we can use for FM? Does anybody know
> for sure?
>
> ----------------- speech technology and research, sri, menlo park, california
> --- Goh Kawai --- work:(415)859-2231 fax:(415)859-6171 home:(415)964-1782
> ----------------- internet: kawai@speech.sri.com radio: n6uok and 7l1fqe
> ----------

Below 29 MHz., you can only use NBFM, defined as a signal no wider than an AM signal (basically 6 kHz.). On 1.8 to 2.0 MHz., even NBFM is not allowed. I don't know why, but my guess is to avoid interference to LORAN.

Rick Karlquist N6RK

812. Re: Exam Procedure

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 19:54:11 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250336@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 4049

In rec.ham-radio, magid@esis.enet.dec.com (Joel Magid...) writes:

> Do they give the 5,13,and 20 WPM code exams as multiple choice ?
> This should make for a lively debate here.

Interestingly, the multiple-choice test is harder to pass than the one-minute-of-solid-copy requirement. In the VEC exams I have helped administer, there have been many people who got less than 70% on the multiple-guess but passed on the one-minute-solid.

AL N1AL

813. Re: Novice loses privilege - ARRL response

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 19:59:33 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250337@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 4050

In rec.ham-radio, holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com (Jim Hollenback) writes:

>I don't understand the problem. Currently 1A is presumed with a Novice
>license, so passing 3A gets you a Tech license. Well, if a Novice
>upgrades after 2/14, why can't the VE accept the Novice license as
>proof of completion of 1A and issue the required CSCE?

>Or am I missing some salient point?

If I remember right, the Technician WITH code requires you pass the 5 wpm
before 3 certified Volunteer Examiners. The Novice license only requires
2 General-class hams for the test. This may be the reason it doesn't count.

AL N1AL

814. Re: Standard 12V DC Connectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 20:06:22 UTC
From: dmturne@PacBell.COM
Message-ID: <5965@ptsfa.PacBell.COM>
Source record: 4051

In article <"15-Jan-91..7:59:50.PST".*.PMcAfee.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
McAfee.El_Segundo@XEROX.COM writes:
>
>It is fast becoming obvious that everyone has a "standard" 12 vdc connector.
>So, repeating something I have heard before "standards are great, everyone
>should have one" :=)

I once heard a talk by a UNIX consultant on the subject of standards.

His point was that if the current attitudes about [UNIX] standards applied
to homes, the prospective home buyer might have the following conversation
with a home builder:

Buyer: What about standards?

Builder: Standards? Of course we have standards, but they're better!
175 volts! 70 Hz!

--
Dave Turner 415/823-2001 {att,bellcore,sun,ames,decwrl}!pacbell!dmturne

815. Re: FM on HF (was: re: homebrewing)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 20:10:56 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250338@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 4052

In rec.ham-radio, kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU (goh kawai - n6uok) writes:

>Phil Howard asks Gary Coffman:

>>> ... the lower portions of HF where FM is not legal ...

>> What HF bands is FM not legal on where voice is otherwise legal?

>This is one question I have had myself.

>I have never seen explicit mention in the FCC rules prohibiting FM on
>frequencies below 29.000 MHz. However, it is a fact that the only
>frequencies where FM is practiced on HF are between 29.000 and 29.700,
>especially between 29.100 and 29.300 plus between 29.500 and 29.700...

I think the answer is bandwidth limitations. Above 29 MHz, the rules
permit "wideband" FM. "Wideband" means "wider than an equivalent AM
signal." Note that what is called "narrowband" FM on VHF (5 kHz deviation,
about 13 kHz bandwidth), is not legal below 29 MHz.

FM is quite legal on 75 meters (last time I looked), but you have to
limit the bandwidth to 6 kHz, which means very narrow deviation.

AL N1AL

816. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 21:03:07 UTC
From: henry@garp.mit.edu
Message-ID: <4893@media-lab.MEDIA.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 4053
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

scottl@convergent.com (Scott Lurndal) writes:
|> This same sort of thing also applies to establishments that refuse currency
|> denominations greater than $20, I believe. The wording on all currency
|> states that it is "legal tender for all debts, public and private".

the reasons that some stores won't accept banknotes greater than $20 is because they can't make change for them (they don't keep more than $50 in the till). i'm sure they'll be happy to accept your $50 note if you don't want change ...

(and yes, i know this is bogus, and yes, i do avoid these places whenever possible ...)

--
Henry Mensch / <henry@garp.mit.edu> / E40-379 MIT, Cambridge, MA
<hmensch@uk.ac.nsfnet-relay> / <henry@tts.lth.se> / <mensch@munnari.oz.au>
via X.400: S=mensch; OU=informatik; P=tu-muenchen; A=dbp; C=de

817. Yaesu FT470 extended UHF RX mod wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 21:24:43 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <35698@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 4055

The subject line pretty much says it all. Thanks in advance.

--- Jeff

--

-=-

Jeff DePolo N3HBZ Twisted Pair: (215) 386-7199
depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu RF: 146.685- 442.70+ 144.455s (Philadelphia)
University of Pennsylvania Carrier Pigeon: 420 S. 42nd St. Phila PA 19104

818. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-15 23:06:32 UTC
From: IO60370@MAINE.BITNET
Message-ID: <91015.180632IO60370@MAINE.BITNET>
Source record: 4057
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

In some random news article, scottl@convergent.com (Scott Lurndal) writes:

> This same sort of thing also applies to establishments that refuse currency
> denominations greater than $20, I believe. The wording on all currency
> states that it is "legal tender for all debts, public and private".

As pointed out by a leading consumer magazine, 'legal tender' does not
imply obligation. No person or business is required to accept cash in
any form - $20 bills or singles.

819. Re: rhombic antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 01:25:18 UTC
From: michaelk@copper.WR.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <4782@wrgate.WR.TEK.COM>
Source record: 4060

In article <1991Jan15.150821.13309@lonex.radc.af.mil> szarekw@lonexc.radc.af.mil (William J. Szarek) writes:

>I am thinking seriously about putting up a 160 meter rhombic at my shack.
> Is there anybody out there who has experience with these antennas?

I once built one for field day one year (single-op, I placed first in the 4th call district and something like 4th or 5th overall). It was about 250 feet on a side, built with copperweld wire, and was maybe 40 feet above the sandy ground near Lizard Lick, N.C. :-)

Worked magnificently, a 20KW signal with 100 watts. Sigh.... Had it up for one weekend, and it's still in my garage after all these many many years....

I "designed" it using ARRL handbook (Antenna book) to make the takeoff angle optimized for 20 meters, but it worked very nicely 80-10m.

>My understanding is that the feed-point impedance is 600 ohms or so. I
>would imagine that 600 ohm feedline would work well from the antenna to
>the shack, but once inside the shack I need 50 ohms. Does that mean
>that I need a 12 to 1 balun? If so how do I "make" one (I'll buy one

Yes, but what I did was to put the 12:1, balanced-to-unbalanced balun *at* the feedpoint (with a plastic cover, although it didn't rain that weekend as I recall), and used coax down to the "shack" (which was a tent).

>if I have to but I want to "learn" something)? I have the ARRL
>handbook, Antenna compendia 1 &2 , as well as the antenna matching book
>but they don't address this problem completely and I want to get this
>antenna up before winter is over so I don't have time to "school"
>myself on the fine art of matching.

I figured out how to build the balun from the ARRL handbook, same algorithm as mentioned in the book, just different parameters. Worked perfectly. I remember it being "interesting" doing the winding though.

>I'd like the antenna to be run
>as an all-bander and this should be possible with a tuner (am I
>wrong?).

Should be nearly 1:1 on all bands with no tuner. Both the antenna (and hopefully your balun) will be broadbanded. Make sure your transmitter is harmonic-free, any harmonics will be transmitted magnificently.

>The terminating resistor, required for omni-directional
>operation, should be the same value as the feedpoint impedance. Does

>this mean that I need a 2KW 600 ohm resistor? If so where do I find

Only if you are operating illegally. Aren't we limited to 1500 Watts OUTPUT power now (output power being the only power the antenna sees)? Even still, I think the requirements were something like 25-35% of the transmitting power although my memory is fuzzy on that one. I used several non-inductive power-resistors in series. The resistor needs to be non-inductive. Normal resistors are rated at a higher ambient than outside in the open air, so they may be a bit pushable. Also, unless you transmit key down (using RTTY w/the rhombic?), duty cycle might be taken into account. Of course, mine only had to last the weekend, and it would not be all that disasterous had it blown anyway.

>one?

>I live in an old farmhouse with lots of room to put up this
>antenna and I believe this could be my once in a lifetime chance to
>work such a monster antenna. Any help you can give will be greatly
>appreciated.

Good luck. They are easy to build if you have huge amounts of room and trees in the right spot (like an open field surrounded by trees is perfect).

>thanks es 73
>buzz
>wm1w > > >

Mike Kersenbrock WB4IOJ
Tektronix Digital Instruments Division
michaelk@copper.WR.TEK.COM
Aloha, Oregon

--
Mike Kersenbrock
Tektronix Digital Instruments Division
michaelk@copper.WR.TEK.COM
Aloha, Oregon

820. On having a copy of the Part 97 rules

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 01:30:14 UTC
From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <22696@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 4061

In article <1991Jan14.214730.11237@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
+allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR) writes:
+
+>Must be nice to be able to use AM on 160... voice isn't allowed on it in the
+>USA. (What's the FCC's rationale behind this, BTW?)
+
+There is no rationale because 160 meters happens to be the ONLY HF band
+on which voice *IS* allowed on the ENTIRE BAND.
+
+How many hams in the USA have a copy of the current rules?
+--

Not very many, I'd venture to guess! There seems to be a bell curve
that associates the empirical probability of this with the age of one's
ticket.. ..there are exceptions to the rule of course. In general (no pun
intended) it seems to me that the older hams fail to keep up with the
changes in Part 97, you should have heard the screaming that went on here
in L.A. when the 10 meter band was opened to the Novices!

-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-------------------------+
Citicorp(+)TTI *----------> panic trap; type = N+1 *
3100 Ocean Park Blvd. Santa Monica, CA 90405 +-------------------------+
{csun,philabs,psivax,pyramid,quad1,rdlvax,retix}!ttidca!sorgatz **
(OPINIONS EXPRESSED DO NOT REFLECT THE VIEWS OF CITICORP OR ITS MANAGEMENT!)

821. Re: FM on HF (was: re: homebrewing)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 02:50:45 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080052@col.hp.com>
Source record: 4066

>> What HF bands is FM not legal on where voice is otherwise legal?
>
>This is one question I have had myself.
>
>I have never seen explicit mention in the FCC rules prohibiting FM on
>frequencies below 29.000 MHz. However, it is a fact that the only
>frequencies where FM is practiced on HF are between 29.000 and 29.700,
>especially between 29.100 and 29.300 plus between 29.500 and 29.700.
>(29.000 thru 29.100 is primarily the AM subband. 29.300 thru 29.500
>is the satellite subband. FM can be used in both subbands if it will
>not cause interference.) It is also a fact that in some countries, FM
>is indeed limited by law to the higher portion of 10 meters.
>
>Is there any legal limit on bands we can use for FM? Does anybody know
>for sure?
>
Sorry, I can't quote the FCC chapter and verse, but FM is allowed
by the FCC on bands below 29.0 MHz ONLY IF THE BANDWIDTH DOES NOT
EXCEED THAT OF A (DOUBLE-SIDEBAND) AM SIGNAL. The standard type of
FM that is used on the amateur radio bands is wider than this, so it is not
used below 29 MHz.

Bob Witte HP Colorado Springs Division
bobw@col.hp.com P.O. Box 2197
Phone:(719) 590-3230 Colorado Springs, CO 80901
Radio: KB0CY
"Any band, any mode."
---

822. Re: Non-acidic RTV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 02:53:26 UTC
From: mikew@hpsad.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1530056@hpsad.HP.COM>
Source record: 4067

The stuff I use is called Dow Corning 3145 RTV adhesive/sealant.

-mike

****
Mike Weihman n1dje: RACES, CDF-VIP
mikew@hpsadmjw.hp.com
mikew%hpsad@hp-sde.sde.hp.com

Hewlett-Packard Co. Volunteer firefighter/EMT
Signal Analysis Division Penngrove Fire Prot. Dist.
1212 Valley House Drive Penngrove, CA
Rohnert Park, CA 94928
(707)794-4454
****

823. Re: Exam Procedure

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 03:44:55 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <891@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 4068

In article <18992@shlump.nac.dec.com>, magid@esis.enet.dec.com (Joel Magid...) writes:
>
> In article <1991Jan14.235232.27648@informix.com>, randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes...
>
>
> Do they give the 5,13,and 20 WPM code exams as multiple choice ?
>
> This should make for a lively debate here.

The VE is permitted to choose his own method of testing, but it's generally a ten-question test, with 70% passing -- or a minute solid copy which is always the ultimate pass.

Fill-in the blanks, multiple choice, true/false.

I prefer the true-false; ten questions. 10 per correct, 0 per blank, and -10 per incorrect. Properly done it separates the men and women from the boys and the girls.

Too many of the fill-in-blanks, which most crews use, are too easy to bust. Just copy the "obvious"items such as callsigns, etc. The punctuation never shows up, so disregard. Try a test with us. If you don't know how to copy you have a problem.

K3TX

824. Re: rhombic antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 03:49:38 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250339@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 4069

In rec.ham-radio, szarekw@lonexc.radc.af.mil (William J. Szarek) writes:

>I am thinking seriously about putting up a 160 meter rhombic at my shack.
> Is there anybody out there who has experience with these antennas?

>My understanding is that the feed-point impedance is 600 ohms or so. I would
>imagine that 600 ohm feedline would work well from the antenna to the shack,
>but once inside the shack I need 50 ohms. Does that mean that I need a 12
>to 1 balun? If so how do I "make" one (I'll buy one if I have to but I want
>to "learn" something)? I have the ARRL handbook, Antenna compendia 1 &2
>, as well as the antenna matching book but they don't address this problem
>completely and I want to get this antenna up before winter is over so I don't
>have time to "school" myself on the fine art of matching.

Make a parallel-tuned circuit with the open-wire feeders connected to each
end. Ground the coil center tap to coax shield, and connect the coax center
conductor about 1/2 to 2/3 up from ground on one side. (Adjust for lowest SWR)
I would try about 10 uH and 750 pF (nominal value -- make it variable and
tune for lowest SWR).

>I'd like the antenna to be run as an all-bander and this should be possible
>with a tuner (am I wrong?).

Right. The impedance should be in the general vicinity of 600 ohms or so
on all bands. You'd have to retune the above tuned circuit, of course.

>The terminating resistor, required for omni-directional operation, should
>be the same value as the feedpoint impedance. Does this mean that I need
>a 2KW 600 ohm resistor? If so where do I find one?

The terminating resistor is required only if you want a UNI-directional
pattern. Without it, the antenna is bi-directional. (Also the impedance
is more constant with frequency with the resistor.) Temporarily use a
variable resistor on receive to tune for best front-to-back ratio, and then
replace it with a non-inductive power resistor of the same value. As I
recall, about half the transmitted power is dissipated in the resistor,
so for 1500 watts output, you would need a non-inductive resistor that can
dissipate 750 watts for whatever duty cycle you will be using.

>I live in an old farmhouse with lots of room to put up this antenna and I
>believe this could be my once in a lifetime chance to work such a monster
>antenna. Any help you can give will be greatly appreciated.

This will be a VERY big antenna. If it is, say, 4 wavelengths per side,
each side is over 2000 feet long, with the entire antenna about 2/3 of
a mile from tip-to-tip! It should be as high as possible. 1/4 wavelength
would require 130 foot masts, and 1/2 wavelength would be better. The angle

between the wires is important for best directivity, and is a function of the length (in wavelengths) of each side. Although it will only be optimum for one band, you will get gain on the other bands as well.

The ARRL Antenna Book has (or at least used to have) a good section on rhombic design.

AL N1AL

825. Re: Exam Procedure

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 04:02:02 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <892@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 4070

The tips on how to pass a code test show how ridiculous
the current tests really are. The old solid minute tests
like the FCC gave made sense.

At most VE sessions it takes the ability to copy about 8 to pass
13 and copy about 15 to pass the 20.

You don't have to know much to pass ANY written test. Just have
a good memory.

Sorry, but that's the way it is now, and that's why we have
Generals and above BUYING DIPOLES and asking
__what's an ohmmeter? ___

K3TX.

826. Re: Radio Shack bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 04:59:48 UTC
From: res@colnet.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jan16.045948.16879@colnet.uucp>
Source record: 4072
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

>|> It is AGAINST THE LAW in both Canada and the United States to refuse a cash
>|> transaction in this context.
>
>This same sort of thing also applies to establishments that refuse currency
>denominations greater than $20, I believe. The wording on all currency
>states that it is "legal tender for all debts, public and private".

Technically correct. They do have to accept legal tender. But, they do not
have to make change for big bills.
--
Rob Stampfli, 614-864-9377, res@kd8wk.uucp (osu-cis!kd8wk!res), kd8wk@n8jyv.oh

827. Is a passive reflector a transmitter?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 05:14:22 UTC
From: halcyon!myshkin@sumax.seattleu.edu
Message-ID: <NqPuV1w164w@halcyon.uucp>
Source record: 4074

Somehow part of my last followup missed the first line.
I was talking about stealth paint which can be obtained
from consumertronics (see their small ad in the Computer
Shopper)

Peter

828. Hts

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 05:25:43 UTC
From: sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <memo.680148@lynx.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 4127

Hello, again. In a couple of months, if I can afford it, I am going to try and purchase the Yaesu FT-470. To aid my purchase, could the readers of this journal please send me directly their opinions of this model. And, could you also please send me whatever mods you know of for this model.

Thank you very much in advance.

Please e-mail to: sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu

73s de KA1WNU
(Scott Ehrlich)

829. Radio Shack QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 05:40:37 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1075.27938A2E@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4128

> From: edw@sequent.UUCP (Ed Wright)
> Date: 15 Jan 91 19:59:34 GMT
> Organization: Orygun Society For HUman Rustabillity Assessment
> Message-ID: <50622@sequent.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave
>
> RS knew about what, and how to market long before TRS-* computers !

I loved that RS slogan: "If you want to catch a mouse, make a noise like cheese!"

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

830. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 05:41:52 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1076.27938A31@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4129

> From: johnd@tsdiag.ccur.com (John Decatur KA2QHD)
> Date: 15 Jan 91 15:56:13 GMT
> Organization: CONCURRENT,ENG. SERVICES,OCEANPORT NJ
> Message-ID: <1372@tsdiag.ccur.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <7880409@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott)
> writes:
> > Try a discone. Broadbanded. Available even at Radio Shock.
> > Perry / KF0CA
> Ah yes Available but modified for max profit I assume. WARNING no
> vertical
> element!

Since when do true discones have a vertical element? If RS' discone has a
vertical element, it must be some short of mongrel kludge.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

831. OUTBACKER HELP!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 07:58:51 UTC
From: obrien@aero.org
Message-ID: <97239@aerospace.AERO.ORG>
Source record: 4137

Sometime back, someone posted a method of fitting an Outbacker with a long tuning stub instead of a short one, and getting resonance by plugging the loading line into the socket for a different band than the one you were trying to tune to. The long stub reportedly came from a Comet antenna or something.

Now Steve Roberts, of Winnebiko fame, wants to get the reported 3dB gain that this modification affords, but the article's long gone.

Please, please, Steve and I would like to hear about this! Please, whoever came up with that idea, email me the details!
--
--
Mike O'Brien
obrien@aerospace.aero.org

832. Grid squares

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 12:36:15 UTC
From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET
Message-ID: <9101161339.AA17544@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4144

In a recent posting, Randy Hall asked about his grid square. Randy, 39.2167 N, 121.1333 W works out to grid CM99KF. In the contests, as well as day-to-day exchanges, only the first four characters are used; everyone will expect CM99 from you.

Have fun in the contest!

P.S. How did you get your lat/lon down to the 4th decimal? No map that I have permits that sort of precision :}

Mike Owen

833. Need Tx Mods for IC-24AT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 12:47:14 UTC
From: popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil
Message-ID: <1991Jan16.124714.27142@lonex.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 4146

The subject line says it all. Any TX mods out there? 73 Len WF2V

834. Re: ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 13:55:45 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.91Jan16085545@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 4151

The RS antenna does NOT have the verticle element, but the Heath and ICOM discone had one added to inrease the transmitting ability of the antenna down to 6 Meters.

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ

835. Want Bearcat scanner mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 13:58:39 UTC
From: car@trux.UUCP
Message-ID: <525@trux.UUCP>
Source record: 4152
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

A friend of mine has the following Bearcat scanners:
145XL, 205XLT? handheld, 560XLT (or is it 580XLT?) 200 channel
(Model numbers may not be 100% correct).

Does anyone have information on mod's to these scanners?
If so, please Email any info to me.

Thanks,

car.
--
Christopher A. Rende Central Cartage (Nixdorf/Pyramid/SysVR2/BSD4.3)
uunet!edsews!rphroy!trux!car Multics,DTSS,Unix,Shortwave,Scanners,UnixPC/3B1
trux!car@uunet.uu.net Minix 1.2,PC/XT,Mac+,TRS-80 Model I,1802 ELF
trux!ramecs!car "I don't ever remember forgetting anything." - Chris Rende

836. Re: homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 14:46:20 UTC
From: szarekw@lonexc.radc.af.mil
Message-ID: <1991Jan16.144620.5525@lonex.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 4155

>In article <1991Jan14.213223.8780@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
>>gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>
>>>What you say is true on the lower portions of HF where FM is not legal.
>>>But at 10 meters and above, where low power rigs really shine, FM is legal.
>>
>>What bands are you talking about? What HF bands is FM not legal on where
>>voice is otherwise legal?
>>--
>>
>>--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
>><phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

Ok let's see . . .

In the ARRL (oh no not them!) publication "The FCC Rule Book" chapter 8
Emissions: Modulation, Signals and informiaton. they write:

"To find out what is permitted under the new emission designators, start
by looking up the definitions under 97.3(c). For CW and test emissions,
check 97.305(a) and (b), respectively. For other emission designators, check
97.305(c) to find the bands where these emissions are permitted, along with
any restrictions and/or additional modes authorized for specific bands, which
are located in 97.307(f). The new rules provide new latitude for the experimenter,
while preserving the traditional demarcations between RTTY/data and phone/FAX/SSTV
operation in the HF bands."

[taken from page 8-1]
So from the new definitions in part 97.3

"(5) Phone. speech and other sound emissions having designators with A,
C, D, F, G, J or R as the first symbol; 1, 2, or 3 as the second symbol;
E as the third symbol. Also speech emissions having B as the first symbol;
7, 8 or 9 as the second symbol; E as the third symbol. MCW for the purpose
of performing station identification procedure, or for providing telegraphy
practice interspersed with speech. Incidental tones for the purpose of selective
calling or alerting or to control the level of a demodulated signal may also
be considered phone."

This means that FM (F3E/G3E) is ok to use anywhere "phone" operation is allowed.
provided that 97.307(f)(1) & (2) are followed:

(1) No angle-modulated emission may have a modulation index greater than
1 at the highest modulation frequency.

(2) No non-phone emission shall exceed the bandwidth of a communications quality phone emission of the same modulation type. The total bandwidth of an independent sideband emission (having B as the first symbol), or a multiplexed image and phone emission, shall not exveed that of a communications quality A3E emission.

I guess that about covers it and Phil was right! (oh my!)

73
Buzz
WM1W

837. Re: EQ for Microsats, DSP, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 15:01:25 UTC
From: kwiik@hila.hut.fi
Message-ID: <1991Jan16.150125.830@santra.uucp>
Source record: 4156

In article <858@idacrd.UUCP> mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier) writes:

>I are both regularly using Discones to copy the birds. It appears to
>be a good antenna for this kind of reception. Jan reports he is able
>to get a copiable signal from the AO-13 beacon with it as well. I
I have regularily monitored AO-13 beacon and even the strongest CW and
SSB stations with 50 cm long piece of vertical copper wire on a ground plane.
My friend worked the Microsats with two 1/4 lambda GP's plus
preamp at the base of 70 cm GP. It indeed succeeded best when the birds
were over Siberia and did not see central Europe...
I have also worked many RS Mode-A QSO's from a car using only 1/4 GP's.
Of course the performance is better if you use J-poles.

>image) the omni DOES work. I encourage you to try. If you have
>an r7000 and discone, what can it hurt to try?
Yep, try and you'll be surprised! But keep the feed lines short and use
low loss cables or use preamp as near as possible to the antenna.

Kaitsu

PS. Don't forget Baltic...

838. homebrewing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 15:22:39 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9101161522.AA22733@tilde>
Source record: 4157

In <tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)> Tad asks about power-up reset:

>In article <1057@catnip.berkeley.ca.us>, bandy@catnip.berkeley.ca.us

(lots deleted)

>> You're talking about the "CMOS Superkeyer II", no? I recently was looking
>> through the Nov '89 issue of QST, which had a construction article for
>> the "CMOS Superkeyer". One of its deficiencies noted in the article was
>> how it, when powered-on, would sometimes come up generating dits [I believe],
>> due to the fact that the logic would come up in a random state upon power-up.
>
>There is no on-off switch, because the current draw is almost nil. When
>the batteries are inserted the first time, it comes up with an "OK" in
>Morse, but this is via the monitor speaker only, and is not transmitted
>at the keyer output.
>>
>> I thought to myself and ask you guys: "Haven't you ever heard of a power-on
>> reset? A power-on reset has been a standard feature [um, one part of a
>> chip, one capacitor and one resistor, if I remember correctly - cheap] in
>> homebrew computer circuits since the mid 1970s.
>
>Huh? It is only powered up when you change the batteries.

Power-up reset circuits protect against voltage spikes that occur at contact closure (whether through a switch, a connector insertion, or by battery installation). These are frequently called "debounce" circuits, and may have a time constant of a couple hundred milliseconds. Digital stuff is much more sensitive to this "noise" than analog, because internal gates and flip-flops can assume unknown states due to the voltage fluctuations. If this should occur on power-up it is possible for a circuit to "lock up" and not accept any further inputs; the only cure being to remove power and start over. Far better to have some sort of a reset: either internal or easily-actuated manual method.

Those who build light-powered digital circuits have an entirely different problem. Rather than with spikes, they must contend with a slo-o-o-w rise time of the power that can occur in dim light or when the solar cell is exposed to a light source slowly. This slow rise time can also cause internal circuits to lock up. That is why you see an "all clear" key on almost all light-powered calculators.

73,
Dube N5PDK

839. Re: On having a copy of the Part 97 rules

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 15:36:52 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9101161536.AA22998@tilde>
Source record: 4161

Someone asked how many hams have a copy of the FCC rules? Right. And how many drivers have a copy of their states' driver manual?

73,
N5PDK

840. Time to move the discussion? (was Re: Radio Shack bashing)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 15:39:02 UTC
From: harper@oravax.UUCP
Message-ID: <2033@oravax.UUCP>
Source record: 4162
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

```
In article <91015.180632IO60370@MAINE.BITNET> IO60370@MAINE.BITNET writes:
]In some random news article, scottl@convergent.com (Scott Lurndal) writes:
]
]> This same sort of thing also applies to establishments that refuse currency
]> denominations greater than $20, I believe. The wording on all currency
]> states that it is "legal tender for all debts, public and private".
]
]As pointed out by a leading consumer magazine, 'legal tender' does not
]imply obligation. No person or business is required to accept cash in
]any form - $20 bills or singles.

I'm very interested in following this discussion. The points raised
are important and timely. However, they don't have too much to do with
shortwave, ham radio or even Radio Shack any more. How about changing
the name of the thread to "legal tender" or some such, and moving it to
misc.legal?

--
Douglas Harper harper@oracorp.com
oravax!harper@cu-arpa.cs.cornell.edu
```

841. Questions from 'G' land . . . . .

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 15:42:09 UTC
From: hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.com
Message-ID: <"16-Jan-91.15:42:09.GMT".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>
Source record: 4163

Dear All,

A few dumb questions!

1) I come to the USA regularly (my parents live there), and have always got a reciprocal license up till now. It's free, and grants Extra privileges (sort of) for my UK 'A' license. I've vaguely been thinking about getting a *real* license (an Extra, of course! :o). There's a VE programme here, so sitting the exams isn't a problem, *but*, how do I find out what to learn? (Yes, I know I probably know it all already, but there's got to be some differences). Where's a good place to look? This "element 1A", etc., stuff baffles the crap out of me. (We only have one exam for everybody.) I assume the ARRL publishes a book with the curriculum? What's it called? (Oh Ghod, I'll have to learn Morse Code *again*!)

2) I've always borrowed a US spec 144MHz HT up 'till now, but I would like to buy one. I'm not bothered about zillions of features, or dual-banding, but I would like one that is easily switchable between UK and US specs and that is reasonably small and not unreasonably priced. Does anyone have a recommendation for a rig, and where to buy it from?

3) I shall be spending all of this June in California, initially in LA, but mostly in and around the SF area. It might be easiest to buy the rig on arrival. Any recommendations for a good store? (I'll be staying in Manhattan Beach, initially).

Also, is there anything else in the ham line worth visiting in LA/SF and points between? I suspect that most things will either be too far away, or at the wrong time, but it's worth asking.

4) And finally, not a question, but a comment. What a sensible idea on the part of the FCC to give you a codeless license. Approximately 50% of hams in the UK have codeless licenses, and I would say that almost 100% of new entries pass the exam, get a codeless license, learn the code and upgrade to a "with code" license.

73,

Hugh.
==========
Hugh Davies, G0CNR,
Senior Software Engineer, (whatever that means)
Rank Xerox,
Welwyn Garden City,
Herts., UK.
==========
"Quantum Mechanics: The dreams stuff is made of"

842. Re: Info-Hams Digest V91 #67

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 15:44:22 UTC
From: hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.com
Message-ID: <"16-Jan-91.15:44:22.GMT".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>
Source record: 4164

```
<...
4. In the code testing room, you receive a pair of headphones. There
is a 5-minute warm-up, followed by a series of V's, and then the actual
test begins. After the test, you take a multiple choice exam with questions
like:

What was the RST? KK6MY DE .... QTH is Canton ...
a. 599 a. W1AW a. OH
b. 589 b. WA1W b. GA
c. 578 c. W1AU c. ON
d. 499 d. W2AU d. WA
...>

No sending? No 100% copy? Like you have to do here. At 12wpm. Sheesh, I'm
suprised people don't die of boredom during the 5wpm test . . . . . .

Hugh, G0CNR.
```

843. Re: Info-Hams Digest V91 #67

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 15:45:55 UTC
From: hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.com
Message-ID: <"16-Jan-91.15:45:55.GMT".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>
Source record: 4165

Sorry 'bout this.

Paul Nix, where are you? I finally fixed my mail server, and I've misplaced
(i.e. lost) your mail address!

Hugh, G0CNR.

844. Automotive stealth (was: Is a passive reflector a "transmitter?")

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 15:54:37 UTC
From: sbbrown@magnus.ircc.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan16.155437.2563@magnus.ircc.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 4166

In rec.ham-radio, dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
>... Is anyone working on a "stealth" car?
>
In article <1250334@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>I forget where I read this (CB magazine I think), but the idea was to
>fill your hubcaps with shredded aluminum foil to "foil" the radar.

This is nonsense (as I think the poster realized), especially if you have
metal hubcaps. It's amazing what people will believe.
Along the same lines, there used to be a company advertising in Road & Track,
an absorptive paint to defeat police radar. This has a theoretical basis--
if every single conductive part of the vehicle were coated with space cloth,
with proper spacing between the cloth and the conductors, it's RCS (radar
cross section) would be dramatically reduced. This would also make for poor
radio reception inside the car. However, the advertised application was
clearly fraudulent (or governed by hitherto unknown physics) as they said
to paint this stuff on the underside(!) of the hood.
Intuition suggests that the hood of a car has a relatively small RCS, compared
to other parts. Radar images tend to be brightest where there are sharp
edges or points. This suggests that the newest generation of very
aerodynamic (i.e., blob-shaped) cars have smaller RCS. Also, plastic &
fiberglass body panels will reduce RCS. The quest for fuel economy may
have the side effect of producing 'stealth' cars.
However, reducing RCS will not make you immune to police radar (unless
you can eliminate the echo altogether.) Doppler (speed-measuring) radar
doesn't depend on the strength of the echo, but its frequency. I have
heard of (illegal) schemes involving a transmitter in the car, which
produces a dummy echo, causing police radar to indicate some false speed.

Steve Brown, N8HFI
--
Steve Brown sbbrown@magnus.ircc.ohio-state.edu

845. Call sign server

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 16:02:47 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.91Jan16110247@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 4167

I see some postings refering to a 'call sign server' here on
rec.ham-radio. What is this, and how can it be accessed?

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ
InterLan

846. Re: Novice loses privilege - ARRL response

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 16:17:24 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <19057@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 4168

```
|>
|>In rec.ham-radio, holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com (Jim Hollenback) writes:
|>
|>>I don't understand the problem. Currently 1A is presumed with a Novice
|>>license, so passing 3A gets you a Tech license. Well, if a Novice
|>>upgrades after 2/14, why can't the VE accept the Novice license as
|>>proof of completion of 1A and issue the required CSCE?
|>
|>>Or am I missing some salient point?
|>
|>If I remember right, the Technician WITH code requires you pass the 5 wpm
|>before 3 certified Volunteer Examiners. The Novice license only requires
|>2 General-class hams for the test. This may be the reason it doesn't count.
|>
|>AL N1AL
```

Indeed any test above Novice is done with a 3-person VE team. But that is irrelevant to the point. Under the existing rules, a Novice gets credit for part 1A. The fact that the exam procedure was (or rather, could have been) different is not considered.

So in other words, Jim is right. A Novice license proves you passed 1A, and will continue to do so after 2/14.

paul

847. UK's experience with no-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 16:21:38 UTC
From: hpb@unix.cis.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <79879@unix.cis.pitt.edu>
Source record: 4169

In article <"16-Jan-91.15:42:09.GMT".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>
hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.com writes:
>
>4) And finally, not a question, but a comment. What a sensible idea on the part
>of the FCC to give you a codeless license. Approximately 50% of hams in the UK
>have codeless licenses, and I would say that almost 100% of new entries pass
>the exam, get a codeless license, learn the code and upgrade to a "with code"
>license.
>
During the Great CW Debate, a leading arguement for retaining the code
requirement was that CW filters out bad operaters. The fear was that our ham
bands would sound like the CB band if not for CW keeping out the trash.

An arguement in favor of the no-code license was that CW was preventing
many otherwise technically competant potential hams from going on the air.
The hope was that these folks would flock to receive amateur licenses and
increase the amount of experimentation, especially in digital modes.

What is the UK's experience with a codeless license? Have poor operating
practices increased since the UK went no-code? Has technical innovation
improved? What lessions can the US draw from the UK's experience?

73,
Harry Bloomberg WA3TBL

848. Heathkit SB-1400 info please

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 16:26:11 UTC
From: harding%b56vxg.dnet@kodak.com
Message-ID: <1598@eastman.UUCP>
Source record: 4170

For about $825 you get the tranciever AND power supply. Now, what is
this unit really. Someone told me it was a YAESU. Is this a good rig?
Is this a reasonable price for what is obviously a closeout?
Any information will be appreciated.

N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J
| Jon Harding, N2KZJ email: harding%b56vxg.dnet@Kodak.COM |
| * I don't represent KODAK by word or deed. * |
N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J

849. NBFM on HF...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 16:34:56 UTC
From: enders@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <7575@plains.NoDak.edu>
Source record: 4172

The mention of NBFM reminds me that this was somewhat popular during the 50's. I believe the deviation was 2.5KHz. The curious may want to check out QST in that time frame. (Note: this is from reading various texts and editions of the ARRL handbook. I wasn't even born when all this took place :-)

The question that makes me think is: How narrow can one make an FM voice signal? I'd think that NBFM would be competitive with SSB (maybe even better due to capture effect?) if it could be squeezed into a comparable bandwidth.

==========

Todd Enders - WD0BCI ARPA: enders@plains.nodak.edu
Computer Center UUCP: ...!uunet!plains!enders
Minot State University or: ...!hplabs!hp-lsd!plains!enders
Minot, ND 58701 Bitnet: enders@plains

"The present would be full of all possible futures,
if the past had not already projected a pattern upon it" - Andre' Gide

==========

850. Caller ID, Telephone

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 16:59:48 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.91Jan16115948@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 4173

OK, this ain't really HAM radio, but if anyoneis going to see/hear/find
and signal, then decode it, it's gonna probably be a HAM, so if you
don't like it posted here, skip it.

I heard fron an individual recently that he 'heard' that this new caller ID
on phone services was simply a digital tone burst dropped on the phone
line preceding the ring voltage. Supposedly this is standard BELL 202 FSK
tones, but I have no idea of the format.

Has anyone heard what the scoop is on this? Is it as simple as BELL 202
tones on the line in a data burst? Does it precede the ring, or does it
interspace with the ring? It's gotta come before pickup, as it is advertised
as being used to pre-screen calls before pickup.

What about the data format? I realize it is currently only for local CO
coverage, but that may expand.

For those worried about interfacing to the line, Radio Shack sells these little
recording controls that interface to the line and start a recorder whenever
line impedance drops. HOWEVER, the audio stays live at ALL times, regardless
of line impedance. Just tie that audio out to a demodulator.....

Is there any kind of interactive requirements for this, or is the data
just streamed to the home line???

Inquiring minds want to know (and build a 6801 project!!!)!

Mike Yetsko
InterLan
N1DVJ

851. Re: Ham Flyer for local Radio Shack stores

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 17:00:32 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080053@col.hp.com>
Source record: 4174

I think what you are doing is GREAT! I wonder if the average non-ham would understand what an "Elmer" was. You might think about using an alternative word.

852. BALT: Destruction of Vilnius radio contact i'l 819

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 17:18:26 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1079.27944818@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4175
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.shortwave

```
* Originally by Uucp, 1:234/1@fidonet
* Originally to BALT-L, 1:234/1
* Originally dated 16 Jan 1991, 12:16

From uunet!UBVM.cc.buffalo.edu!BALT-L
From: uunet!UBVM.cc.buffalo.edu!AEB_BEVAN%VAX.ACS.OPEN.AC.UK
To: Multiple recipients of list BALT-L <BALT-L@UBVM.UCAR.EDU>
Date: Wed, 16 Jan 91 11:42:22 GMT

Broadcast to list 16 January 1991

Station LY2WW in Vilnius, one of the important links between Lithuania and the
outside world, was captured and destroyed by Soviet troops. At this point the
fate of the operators is not known.

It is feared that the Soviets were alerted to the existence and importance of
this station through widespread publicity on amateur radio nets and
listservers.

BALT-L is itself operating under wartime guidelines. We will not identify
sources for information coming from the Baltic States. We will definitely not
be publicising targets for Soviet reprisals, or identifying radio fgrequencies
for the benfit of jammers.

We can only appeal to everybody handling information on these acts of war
against the Baltic nations to consider their responsibilities for their
actions.

Edis Bevan
-------------------------------------------
Eesti vabaks
Brivu Latviju
Lietuva laisva (= 'Free Estonia / Latvia / Lithuania') !
-------------------------------------------
BALT-L 91-00819

---------------------------

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
```

853. Re: Exam Procedure

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 17:31:08 UTC
From: ken@uswat.uswest.com
Message-ID: <14455@uswat.UUCP>
Source record: 4176

In article <1250336@hpnmdla.HP.COM-> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
->In rec.ham-radio, magid@esis.enet.dec.com (Joel Magid...) writes:
->
->
->> Do they give the 5,13,and 20 WPM code exams as multiple choice ?
->> This should make for a lively debate here.
->
->Interestingly, the multiple-choice test is harder to pass than the
->one-minute-of-solid-copy requirement. In the VEC exams I have helped
->administer, there have been many people who got less than 70% on the
->multiple-guess but passed on the one-minute-solid.
->
->AL N1AL

The same is true here in Denver with fill in the blank exams
that we use. the ratio is probably 1/3 pass on copy 2/3s on the fill
in the blank.

KAC WB0E

"Anybody want a drink before the war?"
Sinead O'Connor

>>
Kenny A. Chaffin {...boulder}!uswat!ken
U S WEST Advanced Technologies (303) 930-5356
6200 South Quebec
Englewood, CO 80111
<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<

854. REPEATER ONLINE DATE?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 17:33:58 UTC
From: alv3192@cuphub.cup.edu
Message-ID: <13983@cuphub.cup.edu>
Source record: 3977

DOES ANYBODY HAVE INFORMATION AS TO WHEN A REPEATER WENT ONLINE?
THE INFO IS: 147.045 +600kc
REPEATER CALL WR8V
LOCATED IN COSHOCTON, OH.

THANKS FOR YOUR HELP!
TONY ALVIAR
KA3VOR

855. Re: CW snobbery - was "homebrewing"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 17:40:43 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <667@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 3978

In article <1069.27922A3F@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
> > HUH??!? I have been a ham now for over 25 years, and have NEVER run
> > into an individual who has expressed this attitude!
>
>Oh, come now, we have ALL met them (except you, apparently) - at every club
>meeting, net meeting, hamfest, Hamvention, National Convention we ever went to.
>They're all over the place.

This is very strange...I belong to several local clubs and went to the South-western ARRL convention. I go to local swap meets and know a lot of hams. I just don't seem to meet the kind snobby elitists that several on the net say they have been put off by. Now I don't say that they are not there and I'm not impugning anyones integrity, but I am at a loss as to why the vast majority of hams I know and seem to meet are friendly, normal people. Now it may be that if I meet someone who is arrogant and small-minded, I very politely beat a hasty retreat. Life is too short and I work too hard to have to deal with assholes. What's happening here?

Let me tell you this. If the Amateur Radio Service loses its fundamental traditions of friendliness, openness and self-discipline there will be no Amateur Radio in the near future. Further, anyone who does not believe in and practice the traditions is directly responsible for its demise. There is no "radio police" out there to keep order on the bands. If we don't discipline ourselves and lead others by example we are history.

I hope the people described in Jim's post are just a renegade fringe that I'm just not running into. I hope....

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

856. Re: Info. for beginner

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 17:44:00 UTC
From: hays@apollo.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4f3e3e92.20b6d@apollo.HP.COM>
Source record: 3979

Anyone wishing to get some personal help on getting an Amateur Radio License should contact DON STONER of NARA, he has a list of several thousand "helping hams" who have volunteered to help people get started (license preparation, selecting and setting up equipment, etc.)

He can be reached at email: 70371.111@CompuServe.Com
==================================^======== This is period, not a comma.

John Hays KD7UW

P.S. Anyone in the Seattle area who could give Don an account on a machine so that he doesn't have to recieve and send these requests via Compu$erve I imagine he would be appreciative.

857. Re: FM on HF (was: re: homebrewing)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 17:52:12 UTC
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <429@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Source record: 3980

In article <17186@csli.Stanford.EDU>, kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU (goh kawai - n6uok) writes:
> Phil Howard asks Gary Coffman:
>
> >> ... the lower portions of HF where FM is not legal ...
>
> > What HF bands is FM not legal on where voice is otherwise legal?
>
> This is one question I have had myself.
>
> I have never seen explicit mention in the FCC rules prohibiting FM on
> frequencies below 29.000 MHz. However, it is a fact that the only

FM is not prohibited, but it is limited by 97.307(f)(1) to a
modulation index of 1. This limitation applies to all frequencies
below 29.0 MHz (see 97.305(c), under the column labeled "Standards").
If you don't know what "a modulation index greater than 1" is, I refer
you to the 1991 ARRL Handbook, p. 9-3. In essence, the rule means
you can't run FM below 29.0 MHz with your stock HF rig unless you
tweak your deviation to about 3 kHz.

I would suggest you *not* run FM at all on a band that's heavily
loaded. FM is just too wide! But when there's plenty of room there's
no reason not to experiment with it.

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

858. Re: Novice loses privilege - ARRL response

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 17:59:58 UTC
From: pbhx@midway.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan16.175958.27998@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 3981

In article <1250337@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom)
writes:
> In rec.ham-radio, holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com (Jim Hollenback) writes:
>
> >I don't understand the problem. Currently 1A is presumed with a Novice
> >license, so passing 3A gets you a Tech license. Well, if a Novice
> >upgrades after 2/14, why can't the VE accept the Novice license as
> >proof of completion of 1A and issue the required CSCE?
>
> >Or am I missing some salient point?
>
> If I remember right, the Technician WITH code requires you pass the 5 wpm
> before 3 certified Volunteer Examiners. The Novice license only requires
> 2 General-class hams for the test. This may be the reason it doesn't
count.

No, it *has* to count because the FCC has already accepted the word of the
two Generals and has issued the Novice license.

When the dust finally settles on how the FCC will implement the new Tech
procedures, they will *have* to take the logical way out. After all,
the FCC doesn't want to make its life any more difficult. Thus, a Novice
will lose no privileges. The FCC will allow possession of the Novice license
to prove that 1(A) was passed. (After all, who is going to check this
stuff anyway, wandering bands of vigilante hams? No, a Tech's rightful
privileges will be checked by the only FCC if there is some reason
to believe he is abusing his privileges.)

Peter B. Hayward WX9T
University of Chicago Computing Organizations

859. Re: Grid Squares

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 18:08:54 UTC
From: charlier@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5720095@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 3982

>randyh@gold.gvg.tek.com (Randy Hall) asks:
>
>With the upcoming VHF contest this weekend, I need to know what
>Grid Square I am in.
>
>I would like to know how to figure this out knowing what my
>Latitude and Longitude are.
>
>Are there two designations for Grid Squares, 4 and 6 digits?
>
>Thanks,
>
>Randy
>
>Latitude: N. 39.2167 = 39deg, 13 mins
>Longitude: W. 121.1333 = 121 deg, 8 mins.

This corresponds to CM99. There is a six letter designator, but this
requires a location specified to within some number of seconds, which
locates you to within a hundred feet. If your location is exactly
39deg 13 min 00 sec N, 121 deg 8 min 0 sec W, then your locator is
CM99KF. This calculation was performed courtesy of a utility within
the HamComm programm previously discussed here.
>

860. Re: "ricebox"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 18:10:21 UTC
From: tech@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <610@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 3983

randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:

>"Ricebox" is intended to be a derogatory term aimed at a particular
>nationality. This, to my mind, is "racism." It doesn't offend me,
>and I'm glad that as an Asian person, you're not offended either. (you're
>not Japanese, though ...) However, if I were Japanese, I certainly
>would be offended. What if I called a product from Taiwan a "chink-box?"
>Would you still have a "sense of humor?"

Rice box and Chink box don't resemble each other at so forget that simile.
Rice box is a cultural slur not a racial slur so it can be applied to imports
from Taiwan as easily as those from Japan.

Are you offended because Americans are referred to as Yankees or Yanks in most
of the world? Are you offended if a Mexican call an American a gringo? A few
years back when it was fashionable to stand outside the US embassy in many
countries and yell "Yankee go home" there were no comments in the US media about
Americans having their feelings hurt. I submit that not one American in a
million gives a shit what nickname is applied to them in Cuba or Panama.

I really doubt that many citizens of Japan care what you call them or their
products just as long as you keep sending them money. The top dog is always
resented by the lower echelon and today Japan holds the world as its personal
oyster.

--
Richard Loken VE6BSV : "Only lawyers support
Athabasca University : the Ssskatchewan Liberal
Athabasca, Alberta Canada : party."
tech@cs.AthabascaU.CA {alberta|decwrl}!atha!tech :

861. Re: NBFM on HF...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 18:12:00 UTC
From: goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <19067@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 3984

In article <7575@plains.NoDak.edu>, enders@plains.NoDak.edu
(Todd Enders - WD0BCI) writes...
> The question that makes me think is: How narrow can one make an
>FM voice signal? I'd think that NBFM would be competitive with SSB
>(maybe even better due to capture effect?) if it could be squeezed
>into a comparable bandwidth.

The bandwidth of an FM signal is, at bare minimum, the same as an AM signal. It begins with two sidebands, just out of phase with one another so the sum is zero. At a certain deviation, the carrier power is zero and all the power is in the sidebands. As the "deviation" increases, more sidebands occur on either side; the deviation is really only an approximation of where the average power is.

Thus if you deviated 1/2 kHz with 3 kHz audio, you'd still have a 6 kHz bandwidth, with most of the power stuck in the carrier. It's equivalent to undermodulated AM, and thus a bad idea. That's why NBFM in the commercial world has a deviation ratio of at least 1, and 1.6 is more common.

That's a very rough non-mathmateical snapshot. Others may fill in the details and numbers.

Fred R. Goldstein k1io Digital Equipment Corp., Littleton MA
goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com voice: +1 508 486 7388
Do you think anyone else on the planet would share my opinions, let alone a multi-billion dollar corporation?

862. Re: Health & Welfare Traffic to Gulf Region

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 18:20:22 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <48160@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 3985

In article <9101081431.AA12601@hermes.intel.com> rharel@fab8.intel.com (CAL-LAB (MS:JER2-85 TEL:7589)) writes:
>For all those interested in getting health and welfare traffic over to
>U.S. Military deployed personel in the Gulf region - there is a BBS running
>out of the American Embassy in Riyhad - 7Z1AB.
>Traffic can get to 7Z1AB from Stateside via Packet or the Internet.
>
>Packet:
>7Z1AB @W3IWI.MD.USA
>
>Internet:
>Clark@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov

Please read the following important message I received from Tom Clark:

Date: Mon, 14 Jan 91 22:52:17 UTC
From: clark@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov
To: winter@apple.com
Subject: Saudi Arabia

Patty -- I don't read rec.ham-radio, but apparently someone posted a note
saying that tomcat was a relay station for health and welfare traffic
to/from Saudi Arabia. Do you know anything about it?

Here is the situation: There exists a LEGAL path for 3rd party traffic
to Desert Shield involving amateur channels following the path
W3IWI ==> 4X1RU ==> 7Z1AB. This path requires that messages come in
over amateur packet channels sent like ST 7Z1AB @ W3IWI.MD.USA
and the messages need to be in standard ARRL radiogram format (and
be brief, less than 25 words). As with all ARRL-format traffic handled
on packet, the entire ARRL radiogram (header, addressee, text and
signature) should constitute the text of the packet message.

We do not have any other channels. Traffic sent from internet hosts
must be manually re-formatted to meet these standards and hence we
are not in a position to handle traffic from the internet. Whoever
said we were was WRONG!

Tom

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

863. MININEC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 18:33:52 UTC
From: flake@prdmgt.Columbia.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <232@prdmgt.Columbia.NCR.COM>
Source record: 3986

I've seen many ads for an antenna analyzer program called
MININEC (and other variations of similar spelling).

Unfortunately, I don't understand exactly what I might expect
from the program. Can someone comment on what the program
does, and who might benefit from its use. Do I have to be
a rocket scientist (or RF engineer!) to understand/use it
or will it help me calculate the length of a simple dipole or
effectiveness of an arbitrary (ie random) length of wire.

Assuming you convince me that the program is a sound investment,
which of the several variations is best (and why)?

Can you point me to any magazine articles about the package?

Thanks in advance,
Joe Flake, N4BGQ
NCR Corp, West Columbia, SC
joe.flake@columbia.ncr.com
...uunet!ncrlnk!ncrcae!joe.flake

864. Re: Automotive stealth...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 19:15:43 UTC
From: elling@eng.auburn.edu
Message-ID: <9101161915.AA24194@eng.auburn.edu>
Source record: 3987

It seems to reason that if a police radar gun can detect a baseball, then it can detect any vehicle big enough to carry a person. I was rudely reminded of this when I was clocked doing 31 MPH in a 25 MPH zone on my bicycle. Fortunately, I was able to talk my way out of it :-)
You can speed, but you can't hide :-)

Richard Elling Manager of Network Support
Auburn University Engineering Administration
Work: relling@eng.auburn.edu (205)844-2280
Play: relling@cup.portal.com AMPR.ORG: 44.100.0.72 (KB4HB)
I'll speak for anyone who agrees with me... woof! woof! grrrrrr

865. Re: NBFM on HF...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 19:31:41 UTC
From: ean@gvlv3.gvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan16.193141.15765@news.gvl.unisys.com>
Source record: 3988

In article <7575@plains.NoDak.edu> enders@plains.NoDak.edu (Todd Enders - WD0BCI) writes:
> The mention of NBFM reminds me that this was somewhat popular
>during the 50's. I believe the deviation was 2.5KHz. The curious
>may want to check out QST in that time frame. (Note: this is from

Wasn't exactly what you would call poplular, but I did run NBFM, CW,
and AM from my car using an Multi-Elmac AF-67 (very large for mobile)
transmitter. If you find some QST's, you might want to look for their
ad.

Ed Naratil (All standard disclaimers apply)
Amateur Packet: W3BNR@N3LA.#epa.PA.USA.NA ean@gvlv3.gvl.unisys.com
This space intentionally left blank.

866. Icom filters, rtty, & c. (was: Rigs for beginners?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 19:58:34 UTC
From: rwa@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <611@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 3989

gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>The 735 has PBT, and an IF notch filter, and a built-in keyer is an
>option. Icom offers several filter triplet options for this rig. All
>the Icom filters have excellent shape factors. The widest filter is
>for FM and is not replace- able. It is always in circuit. There are
>three choices for high IF and low IF filters available. You can only
>have two of these pairs in the radio at once. One pair for SSB and
>the other for CW/digital. I'm using the extra sharp SSB pair and the
>500 Hz CW pair. The 200 Hz CW pair is too narrow for my RTTY and
>Packet work. They'd be fine for a dedicated CW operator.

I'm running an Ic751a, which I like very much modulo a few stupidities such as no band stacking registers (they could have done it *so easily*, sigh). I understand it uses the same filters as the 72[56], 735, & c. That is, FL53, FL44, and so on. I too have the sharp SSB filters, but the 200 Hz rather than the 500 Hz pair. For a while, I found that the RTTY-Narrow mode (which gives me the 200 Hz filters) was indeed too narrow to use; it kept chopping off part of the incoming signal, and of course fiddling with the RIT was no cure.

Last night a light finally came on; it turns out the trick to getting useful work from the narrow filters lies in using the IF shift control to get the darned filter centered correctly. With this little hack, I was able to get pretty good copy on an S2 qso between a pair of W7's last night, while completely ignoring an S9+10 amtor qso only ~500 Hz higher. I was pleased with this - it's much better than what I had before. Watching a signal move all the way through the passband while tuning whilst only one digit changes in the freq display is novel :-). [I'm using a KAM; I suppose I could use the "modem tones" approach, but this is more generally useful imho, and a _lot_ easier to get right]. I haven't tried this in packet yet - I'll give it a kick tonight and report my results.

On a slightly different note, my impression is that the FM filter is too wide by about an order of magnitude. Sometimes I'll select FM mode just to have a listen to *all* the signals near my current freq at once :-). I suspect this filter was chosen with an eye towards transverter operation (can't think of any other reason to build it so incredibly wide, unless broadcast FM reception was a design criterion (!?)), but for 10 meter FM it's a joke. Has anyone got a solution, or a work around? Advance thanks to those who can help.

BTW, the Ic751a is my first rig. I bought it because I couldn't stand the thought of missing such a good bargain (it was almost new, and the asking price was extremely reasonable). I've been _very_ pleased, but

my guess is anyone's chance of having that kind of luck at need is
slim.
--
--
Ross Alexander rwa@cs.athabascau.ca (403) 675 6311 ve6pdq

867. Re: Exam Procedure

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 20:05:49 UTC
From: luru@stekt1.oulu.fi
Message-ID: <LURU.91Jan16210549@stekt1.oulu.fi>
Source record: 3990

In article <891@wells.UUCP> k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller) writes:

> blank, and -10 per incorrect. Properly done it separates the men
> and women from the boys and the girls.

Hopefully for the benefit of the boys and the girls - and the grand
hobby of ours.

Luru
--
///
o-o Ham Radio Operators Do It In Higher Frequency
o

868. Re: On having a copy of the Part 97 rules

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 20:10:13 UTC
From: luru@stekt1.oulu.fi
Message-ID: <LURU.91Jan16211013@stekt1.oulu.fi>
Source record: 3991

In article <22696@ttidca.TTI.COM> sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Avatar) writes:

> +How many hams in the USA have a copy of the current rules?
> Not very many, I'd venture to guess! There seems to be a bell
> curve

The local "FCC" (THK) over here issues a copy of the current
regulations to each and every amateur station (i. e. callsign) owner.
All the updates are mailed to the licensees as well.

In order to work around the rules it is a great benefit to know them..

Luru
--
///
o-o Ham Radio Operators Do It In Higher Frequency
o

869. Need a cheap 10.25 GHZ oscillator

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 20:30:12 UTC
From: stogner@atccad.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan16.203012.24907@e2big.mko.dec.com>
Source record: 3992

10.25 GHZ Oscillator
Does anyone know a source for a cheap 10.25 GHZ oscillator ?

Thanks,

Lee Stogner, N4XBD

870. Re: Questions from 'G' land . . . . .

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 20:31:33 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <19071@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 3993

|>
|>A few dumb questions!
Not particularly dumb...

|>1) I come to the USA regularly (my parents live there), and have always got a
|>reciprocal license up till now. It's free, and grants Extra privileges (sort
|>of) for my UK 'A' license. I've vaguely been thinking about getting a *real*
|>license (an Extra, of course! :o). There's a VE programme here, so sitting the
|>exams isn't a problem, *but*, how do I find out what to learn? (Yes, I know I
|>probably know it all already, but there's got to be some differences). Where's
|>a good place to look? This "element 1A", etc., stuff baffles the crap out of
|>me. (We only have one exam for everybody.) I assume the ARRL publishes a book
|>with the curriculum? What's it called? (Oh Ghod, I'll have to learn Morse Code
|>*again*!)

Yes, you'll have to learn the code again. At 20 WPM, no less...
As for what to learn, the ARRL publishes books. They are good, but
unfortunately there's one per license class, and each is incremental over
the preceding one. Then again, if you get just the Advanced and Extra
books, the rest will be trivial. (Don't just get the Extra: the Advanced
test has a bunch of questions for which the Extra book doesn't prepare
you well).

Alternatively, if you feel you know the stuff already, get a copy of the
questions themselves. For each class there is a fixed set of questions;
the total count is 10 times the number used for each test (i.e., the
examiners draw 1 in 10 from the pool).

In addition, be sure to get the rule book; the ARRL publishes an edition
that has both the full text and commentary. Apart from giving you the
stuff you need to answer the regulatory questions, it will also help you
understand "Part 1A" and similar gobbledygook.

By the way, sitting through the entire test sequence through Extra is
exhausting! (You have to take ALL the written stuff from Novice to Extra
if you start out with no US license. If you have to do it that way, go
for it, but expect to take several hours and come out very tired.)

|>2) I've always borrowed a US spec 144MHz HT up 'till now, but I would like to
|>buy one. I'm not bothered about zillions of features, or dual-banding, but I
|>would like one that is easily switchable between UK and US specs and that is
|>reasonably small and not unreasonably priced. Does anyone have a recommendation
|>for a rig, and where to buy it from?

The key problem I can see is that no US rig I know of provides the 1750 Hz
tone burst that's used on your side of the pond. I once tried to get the

appropriate board to add to my TH21, but the UK importer for Trio/Kenwood refused to cooperate. I was glad to hear a few months later that the Kenwood main office had dumped that importer...

|>4) And finally, not a question, but a comment. What a sensible idea on the part
|>of the FCC to give you a codeless license. Approximately 50% of hams in the UK
|>have codeless licenses, and I would say that almost 100% of new entries pass
|>the exam, get a codeless license, learn the code and upgrade to a "with code"
|>license.

That's what I've been saying too...

73, paul
ni1d, ex-pa0pkg

871. 12 volt standard connectors?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 20:34:22 UTC
From: youngwa@b8.INGR.COM
Message-ID: <499@b8.INGR.COM>
Source record: 3994

For what it's worth, I have used and recommend the use of the connectors used for battery connections in radio controlled cars, boats, etc. These little gems are polarized, have a molded nylon shell with a positive locking device that can be operated with one hand, and can be obtained at almost any hobby store at approximately $2.00 for a set of two units. (2-male and 2-female connectors) The pin and sleeve contacts are totally enclosed and will accept up to a 12 guage wire without any problems. They should handle at least 10 amps without any problem. These units are basically a two-pin molex connector and are used to connect the power packs (fast charge/real-fast discharge nicads) to the vehicle being operated.

As a matter of fact, I had some little used 7.2 volt, 1200 maH packs at home and used them to build a super HT battery pack using the connectors described in the above paragraph. I wired two battery packs together via a small switch box to supply either 7.2 volts @2400 maH (parallel wired) and 14.4 volts @1200 maH (series wired) to my HT for extended portable operations at different power outputs. Select the 7.2 volts for low power/long useage, and 14.4 volts for high power/shorter duration usage. I fastened the two batteries and the switchbox together using double-sided tape, and put the entire unit inside a small padded camera bag with belt loops. The switchbox contains a small DPDT switch to provide the series/parallel switching, a diode (explained in the following paragraph), a blade type fuse for short-ckt protection, and connections for two pig-tails to connect the batteries and one for the cable that connects to the Handie Talkie.

In wiring the assembly, I wired a 4 amp 50 PIV diode in series with the lead from the pack to the HT to provide a .7 volt drop on low power from the pack or operating the HT from an optional 12 volt power supply. This diode is not located in the pack itself! I wired a second diode inside the switch box to provide a total of 1.4 volts drop when operating on high power. I did this to provide a little safety margin when operating the unit, as the fully charged battery voltage ouput approaches 7.8 volts, and the two batteries in series would provide over 15 volts, which exceeds the maximum dc input voltage for most Handie Talkies. The diodes provide enough voltage drop to protect your valuable HT from damage. The batteries may be charged with the switch set to the 7.2 volt position, using either a trickle charger (best way) or a fast charger (batteries get warm) available for these batteries at hobby stores.

By the way, these batteries are now available in both 1500 and 1700 maH rates and cost little more than the approximate $20.00 for the 1200 maH version.

Best regards,

Butch

--
William A. Young (Butch) N4WMT
Intergraph Corporation Telephone (205) 730-4410
Mail Stop CR086 Building 8 7:30am-4:15pm (0730-1615)
Huntsville, AL 35894-0001

872. Re: NBFM on HF...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 21:06:34 UTC
From: m21198@mwunix.mitre.org
Message-ID: <m21198.664059994@mwunix.mitre.org>
Source record: 3995

goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com (Fred R. Goldstein) writes:

>The bandwidth of an FM signal is, at bare minimum, the same as an AM
>signal.

I think it was in QST, perhaps 73, on the order of 20-30 years ago, at any rate in an April issue: There was a discussion of a new mode, something like micro-deviation FM. This was supposed to put a voice signal through an arbitrarily small bandwidth. Allegedly this new mode was catching on with all the cognoscenti, and accounted for the large numbers of apparently unmodulated carriers then plaguing the bands. Judging from what I hear today, the mode has not lost ground, although it is now little discussed in the press. Deponent here runneth for cover!

873. Re: Info-Hams Digest V91 #74

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 21:15:00 UTC
From: DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU
Message-ID: <D32A41476F3F803A97@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu>
Source record: 3996

```
Let's keep talking about Radio Shack bashing for a whole lot longer. Maybe
we'll break the record set earlier when we read about No-Code vs. Code
for exactly 342 years. :-)
```

874. Re: rhombic antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 21:21:16 UTC
From: eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4140036@hpnjld.HP.COM>
Source record: 3997

>I am thinking seriously about putting up a 160 meter rhombic at my shack.
> Is there anybody out there who has experience with these antennas?

If you are primarily interested in 160 meter operation, I think
I would recommend something other than a rhombic. Not only would
the dimensions be huge, but you would have to get it reasonably high
up in terms of wavelengths to get a good takeoff angle. Even
1/4 wavelength high would be about 130', and 1/4 wavelength is probably
too low for good performance.

Another problem with rhombics (as I am sure you are aware) is that they
are only good in one or two directions. They are good for point to point
communication, but not for general use where you need performance in
all directions.

Most of the stations that do well on 160 meters use some type of
vertical antenna for transmitting, and beverage antennas for receiving.
You could use your farm acreage to good advantage by stringing some
long beverages on it.

If you want information on 160 meter antennas, just get on the band some
evening and mention the word antenna. You'll soon have a large
roundtable discussion going and get lots of good practical information
from hams that have tried everything there. Antennas seem to be the
most popular topic of conversation on the band.

Ed Gilbert, WA2SRQ

875. Re: Ramsey kits

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 21:25:48 UTC
From: rnovak@mips.COM
Message-ID: <44940@mips.mips.COM>
Source record: 3998

In article <1991Jan12.061855.5555@athena.cs.uga.edu> mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:
>> kit to turn AM radio into shortwave receiver
>
>Presumably your problem is that AM stations are 10 kHz apart, but
>shortwave broadcasters are 5 kHz apart, so you miss half of them
>with a digital radio.
>
>You could use 2 crystals and switch back and forth between them
>(e.g., 9.000 and 9.005 MHz). Custom-made crystals cost less than $10
>each from a company such as JAN.
>
>I thought about this when designing the "High-Performance Shortwave
>Converter" that was in Popular Electronics -- essentially the same
>widget. (Your LO _is_ crystal controlled, isn't it? Does the PC board
>say SPC on the bottom? If so, you may be using my invention!)

Actually, the LO is NOT crystal controlled, but I'm glad you mentioned the 5kHz problem. I hadn't thought about it. With no crystals at all, the converter does not work with digital AM radio (I can't tune the oscillator to a multiple of 5kHz). I'm going to have to spend some more time thinking about how to do 5 kHz intervals.
--
Robert E. Novak Mail Stop 5-10, MIPS Computer Systems, Inc.
{ames,decwrl,pyramid}!mips!rnovak 950 DeGuigne Drive, Sunnyvale, CA 94086
rnovak@mips.COM (rnovak%mips.COM@ames.arc.nasa.gov) +1 408 524-7183

876. Concerning Traffic to Saudi Arabia

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 21:55:31 UTC
From: clark@TOMCAT.GSFC.NASA.GOV
Message-ID: <221@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 3999

Concerning Health and Welfare Messages to US troops in Saudi Arabi,
the following note appeared on rec.ham-radio:

> Article 30841 of rec.ham-radio:
> Path: apple!olivea!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!fab8.intel.com!rharel
> From: rharel@fab8.intel.com (CAL-LAB (MS:JER2-85 TEL:7589))
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
> Subject: Health & Welfare Traffic to Gulf Region
> Message-ID: <9101081431.AA12601@hermes.intel.com>
> Date: 8 Jan 91 14:31:50 GMT
> Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
> Organization: The Internet
> Lines: 23
>
> For all those interested in getting health and welfare traffic over to
> U.S. Military deployed personel in the Gulf region - there is a BBS running
> out of the American Embassy in Riyhad - 7Z1AB.
> Traffic can get to 7Z1AB from Stateside via Packet or the Internet.
> Specify in the message who the traffic is destined for - including rank
> and other specifics if available. A network of fax machines are set up to get
> the message to it's destination ASAP once it arrives at 7Z1AB.
> Here are the addresses for heath and welfare traffic ONLY - (please use this
> for personal messages only - no bullitens or "To all troops in the gulf:")
>
> Packet:
> 7Z1AB @W3IWI.MD.USA
>
> Internet:
> Clark@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov
>
> 73,
> Rich

Unfortunately Rich's message was mis-interpreted by some and I have been
deludged with non-amateur Internet mail to be routed to Saudi Arabia. Let
me clarify the situation:

Jim Stone, 4X1RU has set up a path for amateur radio packet messages to
get to 7Z1AB in Ryadh, from whence they have handled local distribution
to Desert Shield troops.

The >>ONLY<< messages that we have been sending thru originate on the
amateur radio packet channels where they should be sent to your local
Packet BBS as a brief (25 words or less) ARRL Radiogram format messages
addressed like

ST 7Z1AB @ W3IWI.MD.USA

For the Internet folks, if you don't know what amateur radio is, if you do not have access to your local packet radio BBS, or if you don't know what an ARRL Radiogram is, then this service is not for you!

I have received a number of requests to route mail to troops in Saudi Arabia from non-amateur internet users based on Rich's message. Neither Tom Clark, W3IWI (clark@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov) nor Jim Stone, 4X1RU have some magic, back-door, free service for handling messages and we do not know of any such channels.

To answer some confusion, Rich's reference to FAXing messages applied only to the distribution WITHIN Saudi Arabia, not to the transport of the messages TO Saudi Arabia. Again, let me state that we have no magic route!

For those who have questioned the legality of this amateur radio connection, we in the USA are permitted to send messages to 3rd parties in other countries with which our government has negotiated specific 3rd Party message agreements. The USA does have such an agreement with Israel.

Jim was able to obtain special dispensation to relay the messages from Israel to Saudi Arabia, surprising though it may seem. Since our FCC has stated that they measure the legality of 3rd party traffic at the time the message is imported/exported across US borders, and since Israel is "legal", then these messages are "legal".

With the current level of hostility in the Middle East, I expect to hear that the Israel/Saudi link is no longer operational, but at this time I have heard no such news. I do know that one amateur station onboard a US ship in the area (N5DST) which was handling messages to/from the crew has ceased operation.

Regards, Tom

877. Re: info on solar panels

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-16 22:12:27 UTC
From: billp@niagara.uucp
Message-ID: <4026@tymix.UUCP>
Source record: 4000

In article <12.278ABA6F@weyr.FIDONET.ORG> Vernon.Geddes@weyr.FIDONET.ORG (Vernon Geddes) writes:
>does anyone know of where I can obtain infor of different solar panels
>available.
>
>panels to run a shack completely. (run furance motor, lights, etc.)
>

A good general source for this kind of thing is the Home Power magazine. It is published bi-monthly and always has sources for solar and other kinds of home made power. A lot of the avertisers are people that got into the business as a way to support there alternative lifestyles and are probabily easier to deal with than Arco, Inc or someone like that would be.

Their address is: Home Power Magazine
PO Box 130
Hornbrook, CA 96044-0130
(916) 475-3179

Back when I got my subscription they sent me a free copy to see what it was like. Good luck and have fun.

- Bill Putney
billp@tymnet.com

878. Rhombic Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 00:12:09 UTC
From: ad7i@cbnewsk.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan17.001209.10262@cbnewsk.att.com>
Source record: 4001

I've been involved with AT&T's HF marine radio stations for a number of years. My interest is primarily in HF data communcations but I also provide general purpose RF engineering advice on other stuff to them as well. Rhombic antennas are at the heart of these HF radio stations, both for transmit and receive.

The "book" that most of the technical people refer to about rhombics is "Rhombic Antenna Design" by A. E. Harper of Bell Labs. It was published by Van Nostrand in 1941. There's a wonderful picture on the inside front cover of a linear array of some 20 rhombic antennas that were installed at Manahawkin New Jersey before the war (WW-II) that provided point to point service to London. Now that's GAIN!!! (Actually, it wasn't; the system was used for space diversity instead of gain enhancement; you put rhombics side by side for more gain, not end to end) Anyway, this seems to be the "book" that most of the rhombic info is based on. I doubt very much that this book is still in print.

Here are some rules of thumb and "how we do it"s that might be of interest. The feed impedance is somewhere between 300 and 900 ohms with nominal considered to be 600. When used for receive the terminators are big resistors (big so that they can better absorb lightning surges) at one end of the diamond and the other has a good size balun (say 50 watts worth if it was used for tranmit) to convert to 50 ohm coax. Coax is used to bring the receive signals back into the receiver building. For transmit, the output of the transmitter (50 ohms, 10 KW) goes to an antenna matrix that's used to connect different antennas to different transmitters. The output of the maxtrix goes to a BIG balun inside the transmitter building that converts the 50 ohm line to 600 ohms. There's one balun for each transmitter.

Open wire is used to get the TX energy from the building up to one end of the rhombic diamond. In general, about 20% of the energy fed into one end of the diamond comes out the other. If you short the other end of the diamond then you have a somewhat bidirectional antenna with a back lobe that's about 7 dB down. To get unidirectional operation, the short is replaced with a 600 ohm resistor that absorbs all of the 20% available energy and nothing flows back the other way. In practice, a resistor is not used. Instead a very lossy feed-line is connected to the far end of the diamond and the signal is brought down to eye-ball height where the lossy feedline heads back to the pole near the feeding end. The direction is not important. The goal here is just to have a long length of lossy feedline. Keeping it under the antenna just keeps it out of

the way of other stuff. Usually, the far end of the lossy feedline is simply shorted together so the engergy that reaches the short has to go all the way back through the lossy cable before it can be radiated by the antenna. The lossy feedline that acts at the terminating resistor is just open wire that's made from iron instead of copper-weld.

I hope this information is useful. If you have the space and know which direction you want to go, it's tough to beat a rhombic for low installation cost, low maintenance and good performance.

Regards,

Paul Newland, ad7i

879. Re: Standard 12V DC Connectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 01:04:23 UTC
From: keithm@wicat.UUCP
Message-ID: <519@wicat.UUCP>
Source record: 4002

Our ARES group standardized several years ago on the Anderson Power-Pole connectors that started this thread. They are literally the best connector for this job that we have found. They are rated for 30 Amps, they are genderless, but cannot be connected in the wrong polarity, they do a very good job of insulating the contacts when not connected, and are relatively inexpensive.

Since that time, the rest of the state has started standardizing on the same connector. Not only that, but the local law enforcement agencies are doing the same thing. Now, when I get called to provide hams for some emergency, (I'm now EC) I can put my equipment into a sheriff's car with a minimum of fuss if needed.

--
Keith McQueen, Wicat Systems Inc. , (801)224-6400 | My opinions are |
N7HMF @ NV7V.UT.USA.NA (84058), 147.34+, 449.675- | all mine... |
UPLHERC!WICAT!KEITHM | ...so there! |

880. Ham License Text Files Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 01:22:16 UTC
From: kamins@kumr.UUCP
Message-ID: <289@kumr.UUCP>
Source record: 4003
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,comp.sys.mac.hypercard

This is a repost of an article I first posted on 1/9/91. I'm reposting it because I got -NO- responses. Nada. Zip. I'm hoping the reason that I got no responses is that the article didn't get out. (Hope springs eternal...)

I'm currently developing a drill-and-practice HyperCard (Macintosh) stack for people interested in becoming Ham operators, or interested in upgrading to higher licences (eg, tech to general). While I'm still in the process of designing the feature set, the stack will do the following:

*let the user study the questions in sections (eg Rules and
Regulations, Operating Procedures, etc.)
*present the questions as a drill (says immediately if an answer is
wrong, lets you ask for more info, etc.) or test (automatically goes
to next question as soon as you've answered one, etc.)
*presents the question (eg "3AA-1.1 What is the control point of an
amateur station?")
*presents the four alternate answers
*lets the user answer by typing the proper answer's choice letter
(A,B,C,D), or by clicking on the proper answer's field
*keeps and displays total records (right answers, wrong answers,
scores)
*if the user wants, presents again the missed questions
*provides additional information about a given question, and perhaps
says why an incorrect answer is incorrect
*plus a host of additional features as folks suggest them.

The stack will be shareware (or, as these things usually turn out, Freeware); it will be posted to the proper Usenet newsgroups when it's completed.

Here's where you come in: I need someone to type the questions and answers, to send me text files with the info already typed, or to suggest where I could get the textfiles. (My hands are full just designing and programming the stack.)

If you have this stuff already in ASCII textfile format, please send it to me ASAP. (All test levels needed.) You get prominent name credit on the stack.

If you type the stuff yourself, you get prominent name credit + 40% of any dough that comes in, after I subtract postage & media expenses. (OK, 50%. I don't want to quibble. ;-))

Format should be:
<number> <question>
A. <answer>
B. <answer>
C. <answer>
D. <answer>

<letter of correct answer: A.B,C, or D>

Here's an example:

3AA-1.1 What is the control point of an amateur station?
A. The operating position of an amateur radio station where the control operator function is performed
B. The operating position of any amateur radio station operating as a repeater user station
C. The physical location of any amateur ratio transmitter, even if it is operated as a radio link from some other location
D. The variable frequency oscillator (VFO) of the transmitter
D

This format is ideal; If you have this stuff in some other format, I'll take it!!

I'm also looking for suggestions for other features.

To prevent cluttering up net bandwidth, please email suggestions, curses, flames, files to me:

kamins@kumr.uucp or kamins@wet.uucp

But to allow for discussion, I won't use the "Followup-To: Poster" option.

Muchos Thankos!!
--
Scot Kamins Co-author, "HyperTalk 2.0: The Book"
(415) 282-8872 (with Dan Winkler)
671 28th Street San Francisco 94131
uunet!hoptoad!kumr!kamins kamins@wet.UUCP

881. Re: On having a copy of the Part 97 rules

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 01:33:46 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250340@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 4004

In rec.ham-radio, dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:

>Someone asked how many hams have a copy of the FCC rules? Right. And how
>many drivers have a copy of their states' driver manual?

Believe it or not, I have both. If you think the Amateur regulations are
complicated, try reading the Calif. Motor Vehicle Code sometime!

AL N1AL

882. Re: NBFM on HF...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 01:37:42 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250341@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 4005

In rec.ham-radio, enders@plains.NoDak.edu (Todd Enders - WD0BCI) writes:

> The question that makes me think is: How narrow can one make an
>FM voice signal? I'd think that NBFM would be competitive with SSB
>(maybe even better due to capture effect?) if it could be squeezed
>into a comparable bandwidth.

It can never be narrower than twice the highest modulation frequency.
If you modulate with a 3 kHz tone, even if deviation is only 1 Hz, the
sidebands will still be + and - 3 kHz from the carrier. True, they
will be very weak, but if you filter them off, all modulation
disappears, and you have no way of transmitting the information.

AL N1AL

883. smith.ps: Smith Chart generator (PostScript)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 03:30:04 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1081.2794D484@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 4006

> From: eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM (Ed Gilbert)
> Date: 15 Jan 91 13:22:41 GMT
> Organization: Hewlett Packard NJD, Rockaway NJ
> Message-ID: <4140035@hpnjld.HP.COM>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> > The following is a shar archive of a PostScript program which prints out
> > a Smith chart. Such a chart is useful to RF engineers and other
>
> Does anyone have a program that gives you the same information as a
> Smith chart? I'd like a program that has inputs of line Z, line
> attenuation,
> and termination impedance a+jb, and gives you the transformed impedance
> at some distance from the termination.

There used to be a program in CompuServe's HamNet called SMITH.ARC. Dunno if
it's still there.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

884. Re: WEFAX question and comments

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 04:03:14 UTC
From: dan@heimat.UUCP
Message-ID: <251@heimat.UUCP>
Source record: 4007

In article <20942@netcom.UUCP> mcmahan@netcom.UUCP (Dave Mc Mahan) writes:
>
> In a previous article, dan@heimat.UUCP (Dan 'Sneakers' Schein) writes:
>>In article <20574@netcom.UUCP> mcmahan@netcom.UUCP (Dave Mc Mahan) writes:
>>>
>>>suspect that they are. Of course, the amiga really isn't too usable while
>>>an image is being received.
>>>
>> I beg to differ ;-)
>
>Ahh, but dan, you have to remember that most folks don't realize you are using
>a 68020 CPU with bunches of extra memory while I was speaking for the rest of
>us that have 'only' a 68000 and standard RAM. Didn't your mom ever tell you
>it's not nice to brag and leave out the juicy details? :-)
>
I thought that might get a reply from you ;-)

My amiga is equipped with a 020, 4 megs of (fast) memory, and 1 meg of (chip)
memory. So I may have a slight advantage over some others. However with my
setup Dave's package has been made to multi-task with many other programs.
Overall WeFax has served me very well and provided some of the best 'Press
Fax' photos ive seen.

Thanx Dave!
--
|\/\/\/| +---------------------+-------------------------+ _____
| | | US Mail Address | E-Mail Address | / \
| (o)(o) +---------------------+-------------------------+ | \/\/
(_) | Sneakers Computing | dan%heimat@commodore.com | (o)(o) |
| ,___| | 2455 McKinley Ave. | -or- | (_---.)
| / | West Lawn, PA 19609 | uunet!cbmvax!heimat!dan | |___.| |
/ \ +---------------------+-------------------------+ __/ |
/______\ /_____\

885. Re: Standard 12V DC Connectors.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 05:59:49 UTC
From: jal@valha1.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <575@valha1.ATT.COM>
Source record: 4008

From article <14.Jan.91.13:07:27.GMT.#1503@UK.AC.NWL.IA>, by
PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon"):
> I use 8-way Cinch-type connectors with all the 'vertical' pins for the + side
> and the horizontal pins for the - side. This way, there is plenty of metallic
> contact area (so i have no worries about putting 20 amps through them...) they
> do not melt, and reversibility is not a risk. Small nylon ty-wraps can
> be used to keep them mated in semi permanent setups.
>
> ! ! +ve
> ! ! +ve
> - - -ve
> - - -ve

In our area we all use the 4 pin Cinch-type connectors. They are
available at Radio-Shack and everyone is told to hold them so that
they form a pair of T's, then wire the negative to the two
horizontal blades (hint: they are the minus (-) sign) and
the positive to the vert. blades. Every once in a while our
club makes a bulk purchase of the metal shell version for our
members. They are a little more rugged.

```
-------------
! --- --- ! <- negative
| |
! | | ! <- positive
! !
-------------
```

Joe Leggio WB2HOL
att!valha1!jal

886. Re: Standard 12V DC Connectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 06:37:43 UTC
From: emmayche@dhw68k.cts.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan17.063743.10384@dhw68k.cts.com>
Source record: 4009

It may indeed be true that "everyone has their own standards," but I thought that everyone (at least in California) might be interested that the State RACES group has adopted the Anderson Power Poles (one of the few "sexless" connectors I've seen) as their standard 12VDC connectors. If you're in California and have any interest in using your equipment on State power during an emergency, I suggest you look into them.

For hams in other areas - check into them. They're inexpensive and very reliable.

Disclaimer: I have no affiliation with Anderson other than being a satisfied customer (therefore having many connections :-)).

--
Mark Hartman, N6BMO "What are you just standing there for? Where
Applelink: N1083 or BINARY.TREE do you think you are, DIS-ney World??"
Internet: emmayche@dhw68k.cts.com -- General Knowledge, from
uucp: ...{spsd,zardoz,felix}!dhw68k!emmayche CRANIUM COMMAND

887. Re: Caller ID, Telephone

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 06:42:24 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <306@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 4010

In article <YETSKO.91Jan16115948@interlan.interlan.com> yetsko@interlan.interlan.com writes:
>
>I heard fron an individual recently that he 'heard' that this new caller ID
>on phone services was simply a digital tone burst dropped on the phone
>line preceding the ring voltage. Supposedly this is standard BELL 202 FSK
>tones, but I have no idea of the format.

Yes, that is right. For full details, obtain Bellcore Technical
Reference TR-TSY-000030. Mine is marked Issue 1, November 1988. The
title is: SPCS Customer Premises Equipment Data Interface.

You can obtain docs on just about everything you want to know about
the U.S. Phone system. Docs are published by AT&T, Bellcore, GTE and
the U.S. Gummint as the FCC and REA.

To purchase Bellcore docs and get their fascinating catalogue, call
the BELLCORE CUSTOMER SERVICE HOTLINE (201) 699-5800

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@N6YN (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

888. Re: how about muskets

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 07:13:46 UTC
From: alan@km4ba.UUCP
Message-ID: <231@km4ba.UUCP>
Source record: 4011

jerrys@canada.sbi.com (Jerry Simonowits) writes:

>What really disturbs me as a tax payer is that the cadets don't have to
>qualify on muskets to graduate, and on cross-bow's to make capt. (smile..)

But future F-15 drivers still have to learn to shoot a rifle! :->

(This comment is not intended to pro or anti code. Just
an observation.)

Alan Barrow km4ba

889. Re: Heathkit SB-1400 info please

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 07:16:59 UTC
From: ee299aj@sdcc6.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <15686@sdcc6.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 4012

I think the HEATHKIT SB1400 is an equivent model of YAESU FT-747.

JC,N6YEI

890. Attack planning by celestial navigation? (P. Karn)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 07:38:19 UTC
From: winter@apple.com
Message-ID: <48202@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 4013

[Phil's news server is acting up tonight so he asked me to post this for him. His copy will probably show up on the net eventually. --pw]

Tuesday afternoon I read in Aviation Week that only 10 of the DoD's planned 18 Global Positioning System (GPS) block II satellites have been launched and were operational. This means that the GPS navigation service is not yet continuous world wide.

It suddenly occurred to me that GPS coverage windows might be a factor in the timing of the US attack on Iraq and Kuwait; especially at the beginning of an nighttime air attack, precise and accurate navigation would be very important.

Since I have both the GPS operational status listing and a complete set of GPS satellite orbital elements, I thought it might be interesting to run off a set of GPS coverage windows for Baghdad. Unfortunately I didn't have time to write the program until well after the attack had begun tonight, but I think the results are still very interesting.

A GPS receiver requires at least 4 satellites to be visible simultaneously in order to produce an unambigous fix in latitude, longitude, altitude and time. (Theoretically, you need only three satellites if you have an accurate, i.e., atomic, clock in the receiver. But lots of civilian GPS receivers have been shipped to Saudi Arabia, and these certainly don't have atomic clocks.)

Here are the results.

Sunset in Baghdad occurred at about 1500 UTC on Wednesday the 16th (6pm local time). At that time, there was four satellite coverage. This lasted about two hours, when there was a 10 minute period in which only three satellites were visible, and then four satellite coverage returned for another hour.

However, at that point, coverage got much poorer (at one point consisting of only one satellite) until 2240 UTC when three satellites returned. Four satellites returned at 0040 UTC. At least four satellites were then visible until 0320 UTC. Four satellite coverage returned at 0600 UTC.

The actual attack on Baghdad started at 0000 UTC on the 17th. It seems to have lasted for several hours. And now a report on CNN right now (0612 UTC) says that a second wave might be starting.

Hmmm. Could it be...?

The region does have good continuous Loran-C coverage from permanent sites in Saudi Arabia, and of course inertial navigation is probably available in

every US military plane and missiles. On the other hand, GPS is the most accurate navigation system ever built. Its availability might have been a factor in planning, especially given the billions of dollars that the DoD has invested in it so far...

Phil

891. Second Source for 600 Hz CW filter in Yaesu FT-101

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 10:37:00 UTC
From: MULTI@TRIUMFER.BITNET
Message-ID: <91Jan17.064211est.57405@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Source record: 4014

Apparentlly Yaesu no longer manufactures the 600 Hz CW filter for the Yaesu FT101 series. Does anyone know the name and address of a second source for these filters?

Y.N. Miles,
<MULTI@TRIUMFcl.BITNET>

892. The UK No-code experience.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 10:37:25 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <17.Jan.91.10
Source record: 4015

Harry Bloomberg WA3TBL recently asked::
>
> What is the UK's experience with a codeless license? Have poor operating
>practices increased since the UK went no-code? Has technical innovation
>improved? What lessions can the US draw from the UK's experience?
>
I cannot speak for operating practices on HF as i do not have a licence for
those bands (HF? Thats almost DC isnt it?) but i do sometimes listen, and
can think of nowhere i would less like to work!
On VHF, well, there are occasional outbreaks of bad practices (such as the
jamming of repeaters) but this is more often than not done by people who do
not hold licenses in any case (i.e. pirates).
What *HAS* happened is that the number of active hams on VHF has *FALLEN* over
the last few years (there was a burst of new hams in the early 1980's, not
coincident with the no-code license (this was introduced in the 1960's), and
now the active ham population seems to be falling...)
If you hang around the repeater channels you will sometimes hear examples
of bad operating practices (doubling, people spelling out their calls
(and the calls of all other stations they are working) phonetically at
the beginning & end of every transmission) but such people soon learn.
We do have one possible advantage over the States in that we have a band
for which none of the big commercial equipment-makers supply anything....
I speak of the allocation between 70 and 70.5MHz.
People on this band have almost always got there by
building something themselves, or converting commercial gear, so they tend to
be the more technically-competent hams that use this band. You can also use
70MHz without fear of being interrupted by people from outside the UK wanting
to work you as DX!! :-) :-) :-) 70MHz is really the 'experimenters
band' where you can hear double-sideband AM, SSB, FM, packet, CW etc. all
sharing the band in harmony and with respect for each other. What a
sanctuary of blissful relief from the baying hordes of 14MHZ contests!

70MHz is our 'alternative' band. I guess its the Britishers compensation
for not having any privileges around 220MHz.

The UK has just introduced a 'novice' license (simple exam gets you 3 watts on
VHF bands, take a CW test and get 3 watts on some parts of HF) but bearing in
mind the fact that theres not much difference in difficulty between the
written test for 'novice' and the written test for the full 'class B', i would
guess most people will go for the 'class B' and be allowed full power on VHF.
Holders of existing class 'B' licenses who pass the 'novice' CW test (which
if i remember, is 5WPM), will be allowed 3 watts in the novice sectors of the
HF bands. To get full HF privileges you need a 12WPM CW pass in the UK.

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

893. WANTED: Info for new user

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 11:04:23 UTC
From: 1estebanez_l@spcvxb.spc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan17.110423.1001@spcvxb.spc.edu>
Source record: 4016

I am interested in Ham Radio Groups/Clubs in the Newark, NJ or
Northern NJ area. I would also appreciate any info on getting
started in HAM radio and how to get liscenced.

Please reply via EMAIL to Lou at:

1ESTEBANEZ_L@SPCVXA.SPC.EDU INTERNET
" " .BITNET BITNET

894. MASS ACKNOWLEDGMENT: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 12:38:01 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4577@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 3862
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

Votes have been received from the following, as of 6 AM Central on 17 January 1990. A companion posting describes the reorganization, and contains the ballot used.

" 24298, GIBBONS, JOHN" <abvax!iccgcc.DNET!gibbonsj@uunet.UU.NET>
07-Jan-1991 1026 <bosslet@mr4dec.enet.dec.com>
adec23!mark@pembina.cs.UAlberta.CA
adkins@ti-csl.csc.ti.com
anicon!doug (Doug Grant)
autodesk!megalon!abeals@fernwood.mpk.ca.us (Only 345 more shopping days until Christmas)
barry@tanstaafl!edgar.Mn.Org (barry)
bill@mousetrap.canton.mi.us (William S. Johnston)
biocca@bevsun.bev.lbl.gov (Alan Biocca)
Bob Manson <manson@cis.ohio-state.edu>
Bob Witte <bobw@col.hp.com>
Bob_Dixon@osu.edu
"Brian Bartholomew" <bb@loggerhead.cis.ufl.edu>
brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor)
brighton@vicom.com (Bill Carson)
brosen@BBN.COM
Charles J. Guest <chguest@pioneer.arc.nasa.gov>
Charley Kline <c-kline@uiuc.edu>
chk@alias (C. Harald Koch)
chuckb@amc.com (Chuck Baldwin)
"CPT Douglas E. Nielsen" <ASQK-DB-CO@taegu-emh1.army.mil>
cs00jmc@unccvax.uncc.edu (John Covington WN4BBJ)
ctuel@polyslo.CalPoly.EDU (Cliff Tuel)
curt@cynic.wimsey.bc.ca (Curt Sampson)
daves@amc.com (Dave Schmidt)
David Wright <D.W.Wright@stl.stc.co.uk>
dc@caveat.berkeley.edu (Dave Cottingham)
dem@meaddata.com (David Myers)
dillon@pa.dec.com (John Dillon)
ean@gvlv3.GVL.Unisys.COM (Ed Naratil)
Ed Hall <edhall@rand.org>
eddy@jafus.mi.org (Eddy J. Gurney)
electro!carlo@watcgl.waterloo.edu (Carlo Sgro)
emanuele@to.sem.it (Emanuele Girlando)
emmayche@dhw68k.cts.COM (Mark Hartman)
Eric Peterson <eric@prodnet.la.locus.com>
FINBERG%ebvxcl.draper.com@RELAY.CS.NET
foxworth@bnlls1.nsls.bnl.gov (Bob Foxworth)
fritz@caf.MIT.EDU (Frederick Herrmann)

Gary Bridges <bridges@isuee1.ee.iastate.edu>
gary@sci34hub.sci.com (Gary Heston)
gary@ssd.Kodak.Com (Gary M. Diana (645))
gemed!uunet!crdgw1.ge.com!med.ge.com!sol!woskoff@crdgw1.ge.com
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gkd@wpi.wpi.edu (Gregory K Doerschler)
gmorris@nasamail.nasa.gov (GARY A. MORRIS)
gopstein@helix.squibb.com
Greg DesBrisay <gd@erg.sri.com>
grm@fig.cray.com (Greg Mansfield)
gt4393c@prism.gatech.edu
halley!rhino!watson@cs.utexas.edu (William Watson)
harrism@dg-rtp.dg.com (Mike Harris)
Harry P Bloomberg <hpb@unix.cis.pitt.edu>
harvee!esj@uunet.UU.NET (Eric S Johansson)
heiby@chg.mcd.mot.com (Ron Heiby)
Henk Peek <henkp@nikhefk.nikhef.nl>
Henry Black <henryb@hpspdra.spd.hp.com>
"Henry T. Rand" (AED-FD) <hrand@PICA.ARMY.MIL>
hera!rcmcc@bellcore.bellcore.com (McConnell, Ronald C., W2IOL)
hitz@tsar.enet.dec.com
Ignatius Tan <ig@siesoft.co.uk>
indep1!pete@uunet.UU.NET (Peter Franks)
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Jim Hollenback <holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Joe Dubner <dubner@hpspklu.spk.hp.com>
Joe Hamlin <hamlin@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
John Gruber<gruber@andy.bgsu.edu>
John Murray <murray@sun13.scri.fsu.edu>
John.J.Ackley@equi.com
"Jon W. McCombie" <jmccombi@BBN.COM>
Jordan Brown <jbrown@prodnet.la.locus.com>
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jrm@col400.att.com (J. R. Massi)
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Matthew Allen <M.J.Allen@stl.stc.co.uk>
mbutts@case.MENTOR.COM (Mike Butts)
mcafee.El_Segundo@xerox.com
mcb@presto.ig.com (Michael C. Berch)
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Mike Weihman <mikew@hpsadpe.hp.com>
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msb@sq.com (Mark Brader)
neil@wcc.oz.au (Neil Murray)
NMR1248@SATURN.LERC.NASA.GOV
nobody@Kodak.COM (John Spoonhower)
"Ofer Inbar" <cos@chaos.cs.brandeis.edu>
"Oh brave new worm to have such features in't 15-Jan-1991 1358"
<taber@pstjtt.enet.dec.com>
opel!vk2bea!michael@uunet.UU.NET
ornitz@Kodak.COM (Barry Ornitz)
panix!Joseph.R.Skoler@cmcl2.NYU.EDU, panix!kc2yu@cmcl2.NYU.EDU
Paul Gerwitz <gerwitz@Kodak.COM>
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pbhx@midway.uchicago.edu (Peter B. Hayward)
pgh@cs.brown.edu (Paul Howard)
pm1@ukc.ac.uk
polo@iceland.att.com (Mark B Colosia)
pschleck@alf.unomaha.edu (Paul W. Schleck KD3FU)
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skwu@spot.Colorado.EDU (WU SHI-KUEI)
stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley)
steve@matt.ksu.ksu.edu (Steve Schallehn)
stevenp@decwrl.dec.com (Steven Philipson)
sunriv!ronh@uunet.UU.NET
Ted Cowie <tvcent!ted@uunet.UU.NET>
teda!jeffy@decwrl.dec.com (I know you are! But what am I?)
teda!mikel@decwrl.dec.com (Mikel Lechner)
"Thomas Stingl, DL5SBS" <STINGL%i70vca%iravcl.ira.uka.de@RELAY.CS.NET>
tima@CFSMO.Honeywell.COM (Timothy D Aanerud)

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UUPETE@HELIOS.LERC.NASA.GOV
vail@tegra.com
Visualize Whirled Peas <brewer@anarky.enet.dec.com>
wdh@Eng.Sun.COM (Dennis Henderson)
weaver@news18.sfc.Sony.COM (Eric Weaver)
"Wolfgang Tremmel, Postmaster" <tremmel%ira.uka.de@RELAY.CS.NET>
wolves.uucp!ggw@mcnc.org (Gregory G. Woodbury)
woods@eci386 (Greg A. Woods)
wwtz@ciba-geigy.ch (Wolfgang Wetz)
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"Fahrvergnugen, y'all." -- Volkswagen billboard in Houston

895. SECOND CALL FOR VOTES: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 12:47:04 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4578@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 3863
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

This is a formal call for votes for the proposed reorganization of rec.ham-radio.*. The discussion period started on December 4, 1990, and has run for just over the required 30 days (extended from the original ending time of 31 December 1990 due to the Christmas and New Year's holidays). Please read this entire posting before sending in your vote; the ballot to be used is at the end. I'm processing ballots automatically, and not following the instructions below may result in your vote not getting counted.

THE PROPOSAL:
==========
The following groups are to be renamed:
rec.ham-radio => rec.radio.amateur.misc
rec.ham-radio.packet => rec.radio.amateur.packet
rec.ham-radio.swap => rec.radio.swap
Groups will be renamed by creating the replacement group, asking site admins to alias the old group to the new one, and rmgrouping the old group after traffic in it has died down, hopefully about a month later. This method has been shown to work in other hierarchies.

The following groups are to be created:
rec.radio.amateur.policy
This group is intended to contain any and all discussion about policy issues pertaining to amateur radio, including, but not limited to, rules, regulations, laws, and legal actions by and against amateur radio operators. This group is to be unmoderated.

rec.radio.cb
This group is intended to contain discussions related to Citizens' Band radio. This group will be unmoderated.

RATIONALE:
==========
1. Why move the groups at all? The primary motivation is to make it easier for interested people to find newsgroups related to ham radio. The rec.radio hierarchy was created after rec.ham-radio (net.ham-radio before the Great Renaming). It is an inconsistency in the namespace to have groups for similar purposes separated from each other, and that makes it harder for new users to find the desired groups. Further, this allows a change from ham radio to amateur radio (see next topic).

2. Why .amateur instead of .ham? It has been pointed out in discussion that "ham radio" is primarily an American term, and carries little meaning outside the US. In addition, there are negative connotations attached to "ham" that don't apply to "amateur". Some confusion also

exists in the public mind about just what a "ham radio operator" is, as evidenced by the occasional "ham operator jams aircraft frequencies!" when the person in question has never been a licensed amateur radio operator.

3. Why a .policy group? A significant part of the traffic in rec.ham-radio is concerned with issues of policy. This includes substantially all of the flamage, which has in the recent past included such subjects as whether or not it's legal to order a pizza via an amateur repeater, the proposal to add a class of license that does not require knowledge of the International Morse Code, and the legality of modifying amateur equipment to transmit outside the amateur bands. The new group is intended to move the flames and the long discussions that never seem to get anywhere out of the main group.

4. Why use the name .policy, instead of .rules, .regs, .regulations, etc.? The group is intended to contain any and all discussion about any policy issues pertaining to amateur radio. This includes not just rules and regulations of the FCC and other national regulatory bodies, but also laws affecting hams (such as the infamous New Jersey scanner law), lawsuits over nuisance issues, antenna ordinances, frequency coordination and band planning, and the like. .policy is the best name that has been suggested for the group out of many possibilities.

5. Why not a .tech group? There are two reasons for this one. The first is that there's more to ham radio that's non-inflammatory than just technical discussions, and the object of a new group is to move the flames, not run away from them. A .tech group would leave those of us who are interested in more than just technical discussions, yet not in the seemingly endless legal discussions, left to wade through the flames. Second, Brian Kantor, who maintains the info-hams mailing list, has said that info-hams will continue to gateway rec.ham-radio (and, presumably, rec.radio.amateur.misc) only, and moving the technical postings off would deprive those on the mailing list.

6. Why create a .cb group? There is currently no place for Citizens' Band radio discussions explicit in the hierarchy. These postings currently wind up in rec.ham-radio, where they tend to generate flamage all out of proportion to their volume.

THE MECHANICS OF THE VOTE:
==========

The voting period will run from Monday, 7 January 1991 until Monday, 28 January 1991. Only votes received during that period will be counted. Each proposal is a separate vote, and must be voted on separately under the Guidelines for Group Creation (which have been applied to renames as well in the past).

Please edit and send in the ballot below. Each ballot will be stripped of all but the From: line and the lines containing valid votes by an automatic

process; I won't see any comments included. No individual acknowledgments will be mailed. Votes will be acknowledged en masse in a posting on Thursday, 18 January 1991, and complete vote results will be posted on Tuesday, 29 January 1991.

For each proposal, indicate your choice of a yes vote or a no vote by placing a Y or N, respectively, at the beginning of the line. The first character on the line that is either a Y or an N (case doesn't matter) will be counted as your vote on that proposal. You may abstain from any particular vote by deleting the line entirely from the ballot. An invalid line (one not containing a Y or an N before the "Proposal #n:" tag) will be treated as an abstention, as well. Mail the completed ballot to me at this address, jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu, with the characters "VOTE" somewhere in the Subject: line. (Again, case doesn't matter.) Replying to this message with your newsreader's mail reply command ("R" in rn, readnews, vnews, and vn; I don't know nn's commamd) will work fine. Votes posted to the net will be summarily ignored and may earn the poster a free flame from the net.police.

THE BALLOT:
==========
? Proposal #1: Rename rec.ham-radio to rec.radio.amateur.misc
? Proposal #2: Rename rec.ham-radio.packet to rec.radio.amateur.packet
? Proposal #3: Rename rec.ham-radio.swap to rec.radio.swap
? Proposal #4: Create rec.radio.amateur.policy
? Proposal #5: Create rec.radio.cb

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"Fahrvergnugen, y'all." -- Volkswagen billboard in Houston

896. UK's experience with no-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 13:13:42 UTC
From: hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.com
Message-ID: <"17-Jan-91.13:13:42.GMT".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>
Source record: 4017

Harry P Bloomberg, WA3TBL,
(agate!bionet!uwm.edu!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!unix.cis.pitt.edu!hpb@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU)
asks;

<...
What is the UK's experience with a codeless license? Have poor operating
practices increased since the UK went no-code? Has technical innovation
improved? What lessions can the US draw from the UK's experience?
...>

I'm sorry, Harry, but I can't really answer your question in any meaningful
way. The UK has had a no-code license for longer than I've been interested in
amateur radio, and *much* longer than I've had a license. All I can say is that
we have our fair share of bozos too, but no more than you do, at least so far
as I can see (hear?), although ours tend to be on the South London 144MHz
repeater rather than 14.313MHz!

73,

Hugh Davies, G0CNR.

(P.S. I would have mailed this, but there's no way my mailer will accept
"agate!bionet!uwm.edu!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!unix.cis.pitt.edu!hpb@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU"
as an address.)

897. Existing 610 form

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 13:34:50 UTC
From: rachiele@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9101171334.AA03361@next0.looney>
Source record: 4018

Concerning VE sessions having a hard time processing applicants

who come in with certificates for elements 2 and 3a:
I am looking at a current 610 form. In the top section, to be
filled out by the VE, there is ample room for latatude in specifying
that certificates are being used for each requirement (although the
section on applying credit for licences held may need updating, since
T should no longer give you automatic credit for element 1a). But
in section I, question 2, there are only lines (to be checked off
by the applicant) for Examination for new licence and Examination
to upgrade. This seems to imply that an exam must take place. It
would be a good idea for the FCC to, when updating this form, change
the word "Examination" to "application", but until the form is

updated, I'm sure any sane VE (and maybe even Dave Heller as well)
could figure out how to submit the old form to handle the new case.
Jim, NE3X
rachiele@nadc.nadc.navy.mil

898. Re: Exam Procedure

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 14:11:04 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <40365@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 4019

In article <48105@apple.Apple.COM> kchen@Apple.COM (Kok Chen) writes:
>magid@esis.enet.dec.com (Joel Magid...) writes:
>> Do they give the 5,13,and 20 WPM code exams as multiple choice ?
>> This should make for a lively debate here.

I've taken tests with ARRL and I've taken tests with W5YI. I'd say that MOST VEs give a fill-in-the-blank question test, but some W5YI VEs do use multiple choice.

Other hints that should be OBVIOUS but sometimes aren't. You get TWO chances to copy the callsigns of the two stations, once at the beginning, and once at the end. So you should be able to piece together the callsigns afterward if you miss some of it during the actual copy.

After the code is sent, you CAN fill in the blanks of what you missed, so go ahead and read back thru what you copied and fill in what you can figure out! You might get a minute of solid copy that way, too!

Each and every Morse code test MUST have at least one occurrence of: all letters A-Z; all numbers 0-9; the period; the comma; the question mark; the slant sign; double dash (BT); end of message (AR); and end of contact (SK). For the three prosigns, they should allow you to use WHATEVER designator you want, AS LONG AS YOU DEFINE THEM (for example, I wrote at the top of page, Greek alpha = AR, ampersand = SK, long dash = BT, and they accepted it). Almost guaranteed, the last couple of "letters" will be AR, followed by SK.

All prosigns, punctuation and numbers are worth TWO letters, when counting up a solid minute of copy.

For the 10 question test afterwards, DON'T leave any blank empty. Even if you don't know the answer, look at what you copied and make a REASONABLE (or even unreasonable, if you copied nothing for that item) GUESS. They don't count the wrong answers against you, and maybe your guess will be right!

While the prosigns KN (used at end of one side of a contact, meaning back to you), and AS (meaning wait) will NOT be on the test, they are useful to know, if you listen to real contacts on the radio, or if you listen to W1AW.

Diana

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

899. Re: Call sign server

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 14:53:17 UTC
From: lcz@dptspd.sat.datapoint.com
Message-ID: <lcz.664123997@dptspd>
Source record: 4020

There has been a bit of confusion regarding the address for obtaining help
on my email callbook server. My previous posting may have been ambiguous,
so I'm reposting the information. Since there have been so many requests
for the help file, I'm going to post it here again.

Please note that the address is "callbook@sat.datapoint.com". The other
address, "callbook-help@..." goes to a real live ham radio operator type
person (me!), and should be used only if you have additional questions or
comments.

Thanks,
73/Lee, N5LYT

The callbook server is accessed by sending mail to callbook@sat.datapoint.com.
Include the following line in the body of your message:

lookup <callsign> [<callsign> ...]

The maximum length of a lookup command line is about 200 characters. You
may specify more than one lookup command if needed.

The following commands are also recognized:

path - specify a return address (user@domain or bang!path!user)
help - return this help text.
quit - quit scanning for commands.

Path should not normally be needed, since the mailer should be able
to resolve your address. If you do not get a response from the server,
you might try including a path command.

Quit is not usually needed either, but may be used if you have a signature
that contains things that look like server commands.

Examples:

lookup n5lyt <= About as simple as you can be

lookup n5lyt ns5i ka5pfm <= Look up more than one call

path bob@foo.com <= A bit more complicated example
lookup n5lyt
quit

If you have any questions, send mail to callbook-help@sat.datapoint.com.

Thanks,
Lee Ziegenhals, N5LYT
7 June 1990

900. how did CNN get their audio feed from baghdad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 15:08:34 UTC
From: eli@pws.bull.com
Message-ID: <20470@know.pws.bull.com>
Source record: 4021
Cross-posted to: alt.dcom.telecom,rec.ham-radio

do any of yall have an theories (ahem ahem) about how the CNN cats
in the baghdad hotel managed to keep their audio feed alive?

there was obviously a phone link involved on the US end at least,
but the reporters on the scene were using a *microphone*, not a
telephone to talk into. plus, other networks phone links were
not working. and the baghdad telecom CO is apparently missing part
of its top floor, as well as having many melted satellite dishes.

my theory is that they used some sort of radiolink to get to someplace
where phones were still working. some sort of radio-repeater link
set up with local hams, perhaps? with enough links to get to a
working telephone? you rec.ham-radio cats are probably familiar
with this sort o technology -- ham to phone links. what do you think?
--
/* eli@spdcc.com eli@pws.bull.com 617 932 5598 508 294 7556 */

901. Re: Need a cheap 10.25 GHZ oscillator

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 15:11:28 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan17.151128.3939@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 4022

>Does anyone know a source for a cheap 10.25 GHZ oscillator ?
> Thanks,
> Lee Stogner, N4XBD

The February 1991 issue of _73_ magazine has several neat microwave articles, also a list of sources of microwave components on page 52. One of the sources is:

SHF Microwave Parts Co.
7102 W. 500S
LaPorte, IN 46350

I sent SASE and got a catalog sheet which lists 10-GHz oscillators for as little as $15.

--

Frank W9MKV reid@ucs.indiana.edu

"Aha! The alien Zorg battle-cruiser's BMW disguise is flawed by a suspicious lump on the dash. Set Nuclear Nerd Neutralizer to medium-well!" [apologies to Calvin and Hobbes.]

902. Re: Ham Flyer for local Radio Shack stores

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 15:16:11 UTC
From: anachem@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan17.151611.4137@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 4023

In article <27080053@col.hp.com> kenw@col.hp.com (Ken Wyatt) writes:
>I think what you are doing is GREAT! I wonder if the average non-ham
>would understand what an "Elmer" was. You might think about using an
>alternative word.

I've been reading this group for a few weeks and don't know
(that I'm not part of the "Illuminati" of the waves is obvious)

I at first suspected it was another code fascist buzzword, but
considering my naivete, thought that a bit harsh - so what does
"elmering" mean?

speaking of code --- my bro still has a code practice machine which
he braeks out occasionally to remind me of the laborious process he
suffered to obtain his General back in '61 (forgot the name - uses
paper tapes). I of course sat there beside him as he constructed his
first Knight Kit transmittre (the one he keeps promising to give me
as soon as I get my Novice), I tuned the waves with him, I spoke on
his station, I felled long slim trees on field days and hefted them
to the tops of hills, dug post holes to plant them and helped string
the dipoles - all this effort rewarded by as much beer as I could hold
(quite a reward for a high school kid). But ny brother doesn't have
the enthusiasm he once did - which didn't help my resolve to learn the
code.

the last time I prepared to get up to 5 wpm (I'm sure I did) I looked
at the non-renewable Novice license as a waste of my time - I didn't
plan to increase my speed just to get a General and at that time VHF
was not attractive to me. MAybe its a genetic trait, but code has been
the stumbling block to all my relatives who have had the interest and
the technical knowledge to get into the "hobby" - epecially for one - my
uncle who built his own transmitter in the early thirties who never learned
the code well enough to meet the relicensing requirements when he let
his early license lapse. What a shame - after his death last year my
brother cleaned out his shack (it really was a shack built esp for the
purpose - between the orchard and the rabbit hutches on the path to the
outhouse - funny, now that I think about it, his interest in radio
dropped sharply after they installed indoor plumbing in '65. Hmmmm.....)

What was once an active setup is now a virtual museum piece in a spare
bedroom. And to think that it was the code requirement that silenced
that radio pioneer. What a SHAME.

903. University ham net (when/where?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 15:42:11 UTC
From: daford@watdragon.waterloo.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan17.154211.10444@watdragon.waterloo.edu>
Source record: 4024

I know there is a ham net for university stations but don't know
when or what frequency. Could someone let me know please. Thanks.

Dan Ford
CS, UofW
VE3DFI

904. Looking for SAURABH SHARMA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 15:50:12 UTC
From: manoj@melee.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <3792@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 4025
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

Saurabh is from Poona and graduated from CoEP (Electronics). Worked as Software Engr for Telco & Thermax. Also an active HAM. Lost contact with him. Last I heard about him was from LA.

If anyone knows about him, please communicate to me this contact details.

Saurabh, if you are reading this message, please contact me.

Thanks.

Regards, 508-755-4821 (Home)
Manoj Bhave (Ex Datapro, Poona). 508-467-3935 (office)

905. Re: NBFM on HF...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 16:32:08 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <58130016@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 4026

An article disscussing the merits of micro-modulation in the April issue of QST is somewhat doubtful as to it technical merits. An on going tradition in the April issue is, of course, the April fool article. Sometimes one has to read very carefully to determine if the article is in fact the April fools article.
73's
Jim, WA6SDM
holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

906. Re: Need a cheap 10.25 GHZ oscillator

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 16:33:11 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250342@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 3827

To: stogner@atccad.enet.dec.com
Subject: Re: Need a cheap 10.25 GHZ oscillator
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
In-Reply-To: article <1991Jan16.203012.24907@e2big.mko.dec.com> of Wed, 16 Jan 1991 20:30:12 GMT

>10.25 GHZ Oscillator
>Does anyone know a source for a cheap 10.25 GHZ oscillator ?

Lee

I use door openers (Solfan(TM) and similar) or radar gun transceivers
(NEC ND751) with good success. See Ham Radio Magazine Feb/June/Oct 1988
for a phaselocked 10 GHz transverter design using these. Also these
are the types of units I used in the Dec '89 HR/91 handbook microwave data link.
Flea markets are good places to get them. You might also try WB6IGP
in the San Diego Microwave Group. Chuck had a stash of them at one time.
Also try:

SHF Microwave Parts Company
7102 W. 500 S.
La Porte, IN 46350

Who has a flyer advertizing several types in the $20-$40 range.

Hope this helps.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

907. Re: J-Pole Performance

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 16:42:32 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880418@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 3828

The J-pole is just a dipole, end-fed with a quarter wave matching section. The advantage of a J is that it doesn't need a groundplane and it has a one-dimensional design, which makes it better suited for some applications, like portable operation.

I'm at a loss to explain how a rubber ducky could outperform the J. I've never seen this to be the case. Did you try both antennas in several (outdoor) locations ? Was the orientation of the antennas the same ?

Perry / KF0CA

908. Communication With Iraq

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 16:50:02 UTC
From: tony@clio.las.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan17.165002.12105@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 3829

Thanks!
tony@clio.las.uiuc.edu

909. Re: Questions from 'G' land . . . . .

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 16:56:21 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880419@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 3830

>This "element 1A", etc., stuff baffles the crap out of me.

Since this very topic counts for several questions in the Extra exam pool, you'll need to know this. :-o I looked at the pool a couple months ago, so I've probably gotten this all wrong, but I'm sure a kind VE will correct this if I'm wrong.

The code elements are 1A, 1B, and 1C, corresponding to 5, 13, and 20 wpm. Passing a higher speed code test implicitly passes the lower speed tests.

The written elements are 2A, 2B, 3, 4A, and 4B, corresponding to the Novice, Tech, General, Advanced, and Extra class licenses. Unlike the code test, each test has unique information, so you must pass each one. It may be true that all you need are the Advanced and Extra class question pools, since much of the technical information is built on previous elements. The last guy I know that tried the first 4 tests in one sitting said that it was hard to keep all the band limits straight, which usually count for several questions on each test.

Perry Scott / KF0CA

910. Re: Automotive stealth (was: Is a passive reflector a "transmitter?")

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 16:59:55 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880420@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 3831

>However, reducing RCS will not make you immune to police radar (unless
>you can eliminate the echo altogether.) Doppler (speed-measuring) radar
>doesn't depend on the strength of the echo, but its frequency. I have
>heard of (illegal) schemes involving a transmitter in the car, which
>produces a dummy echo, causing police radar to indicate some false speed.
>
> Steve Brown, N8HFI

The story I've heard is that you put a little propeller in front of
your radiator, tuned to the radar frequency. The propeller, spinning
in the breeze, adds so much speed to the Doppler, that the patrolman
thinks his equipment is bonkers, and ignores you.

This probably belongs in rec.urban.legend.

Perry Scott / KF0CA

911. Thanks.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 17:30:56 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <17.Jan.91.17
Source record: 3832

Many thanks to all of you (too many to mention) who replied to my request for info on the Hustler CG144 antenna. I bought the thing, and it is a fine piece of engineering!

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

912. Re: FM on HF (was: re: homebrewing)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 17:38:57 UTC
From: davet@tsdiag.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1387@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Source record: 3833

In article <1250338@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
-In rec.ham-radio, kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU (goh kawai - n6uok) writes:
-
->This is one question I have had myself.
-
->I have never seen explicit mention in the FCC rules prohibiting FM on
->frequencies below 29.000 MHz. However, it is a fact that the only
->frequencies where FM is practiced on HF are between 29.000 and 29.700,
->especially between 29.100 and 29.300 plus between 29.500 and 29.700...
-
-I think the answer is bandwidth limitations. Above 29 MHz, the rules
-permit "wideband" FM. "Wideband" means "wider than an equivalent AM
-signal." Note that what is called "narrowband" FM on VHF (5 kHz deviation,
-about 13 kHz bandwidth), is not legal below 29 MHz.
-
-FM is quite legal on 75 meters (last time I looked), but you have to
-limit the bandwidth to 6 kHz, which means very narrow deviation.
-

You're quite right in saying that bandwidth is one of the limiting factors
of FM under 30MHz, but there are a few places where FM voice (F3E) is not
allowed (some are the obvious novice/tech parts):

3500-3750
7000-7150
10100-10150
14000-14150
21000-21200
24890-24930
28000-28300

Note that "On frequencies below 29.0MHz, the bandwidth of an F3E or G3E
emission (frequency or phase modulation) shall not exceed that of an A3E
emission having the same audio characteristics." Title 47, Part 97.65(c) CFR.

--
David E. Tiller davet@tsdiag.ccur.com | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952 Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!davet | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 52" N 73 59' 00" W | N2KAU @ NN2Z

913. Re: On having a copy of the Part 97 rules

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 17:47:38 UTC
From: davet@tsdiag.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1388@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Source record: 3834

In article <9101161536.AA22998@tilde> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
-Someone asked how many hams have a copy of the FCC rules? Right. And how
-many drivers have a copy of their states' driver manual?
-

You bet your butt I do. I thought everybody did, just in case questions
of legality pop up. :-) By the content of articles in this newsgroup,
I'd imagine that 90% of us armchair lawyers have memorized them! :-)
--
David E. Tiller davet@tsdiag.ccur.com | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952 Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!davet | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 52" N 73 59' 00" W | N2KAU @ NN2Z

914. Re: Requesting advice on PC RFI issues

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 17:53:34 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080054@col.hp.com>
Source record: 3835

> From: d_muller@suisse.enet.dec.com (Dan Muller)
> Subject: Requesting advice on PC RFI issues
>
> So here are my questions:
>
> If I purchase a system which is FCC class B certified, can I be
> reasonably certain that I won't have a problem with RFI?

No; you might be reasonably certain that it won't interfer
with TVs several feet away! But for very sensitive rcvrs
sitting right next to the computer; no.

> If I purchase individual components (high-quality stuff, of course!)
> and assemble a system myself, am I more likely to have RFI problems?
> Has anyone out there built their own 33MHz home computer?

Depends how well the chassis fits together. RFI may come
from cracks, seams, holes, or cables. Normally from cables,
with the video cable (to the monitor) being a major culprit.
Try adding a ferrite core around this cable at the computer
end. Other cables may radiate as well; try ferrites on RS232
or printer cables. When you get your system, unplug cables
one at a time while listening to the interference on your radio.
This may help you isolate the problem.

> Can anyone recommend particular mail-order vendors that they've
> purchased RF-quiet systems from? Or warn me about systems that were
> poor in this regard?

Just remember that in general, the higher processor speeds
(33 MHz) usually mean more RFI. "Grounding" your equipment
generally will not help the problem, as the coupling
"mechanism" is usually direct radiation from computer to
radio.

915. Re: Need a cheap 10.25 GHZ oscillator

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 17:58:54 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080055@col.hp.com>
Source record: 3836

I have seen various sources selling surplused "door actuators" which operate at 10.5+ GHz. These are really doplar-activated switchs used to open supermarket doors, etc. The prices hover around $20 and they could almost certainly be tweaked downwards to 10.2 GHz.

916. twin-lead J-pole question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 19:04:00 UTC
From: jmccombi@bbn.com
Message-ID: <62175@bbn.BBN.COM>
Source record: 3837

In the recently posted instructions for the twin-lead J-pole antenna described by N6UBM, the coax center conductor is connected to the long part of the J and the braid to the short part. These connections are the reverse of what is decscribed in the copper-tubing J-pole antenna. The ARRL Antenna Book also describes J-pole antennas and says to connect the coax center conductor to the short side of the J and the braid to the long side.

Is there a typo in the instructions for the twin-lead J-pole? Or does it just not matter at all?

Jon -- KA1WZK

917. Re: Requesting advice on PC RFI issues

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 19:36:06 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250343@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 3838

In rec.ham-radio, d_muller@suisse.enet.dec.com (Dan Muller) writes:

>I'm currently shopping for a 33MHz 80386 PC to replace my creaking old
>XT. I expect to eventually use it for packet and other radio-related
>things, and I'd like to use it right away for logging and such. The
>two PC's we currently have in the house - the afore-mentioned XT and
>an AT - generate lots of radio noise. My radio equipment is only
>grounded through a nearby radiator, because our apartment is on the
>second floor. Perhaps a better ground would help with this problem.

>So here are my questions:

The following answers should be considered as opinions, not facts:

>If I purchase a system which is FCC class B certified, can I be
>reasonably certain that I won't have a problem with RFI?

No. FCC Class-B is not a very tight spec.

>If I purchase individual components (high-quality stuff, of course!)
>and assemble a system myself, am I more likely to have RFI problems?
>Has anyone out there built their own 33MHz home computer?

Possibly. One would hope that vendors who sell systems would have
tested them to FCC class-B specs AS SYSTEMS, whereby individual
components have been tested with "representative" other equipment
attached. By the way, commercial (non-home computer) equipment
is tested to FCC class-A which is NOISIER (worse).

>Can anyone recommend particular mail-order vendors that they've
>purchased RF-quiet systems from? Or warn me about systems that were
>poor in this regard?

Dunno.

AL N1AL

918. Re: how did CNN get their audio feed from baghdad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 19:57:23 UTC
From: henkp@nikhefk.UUCP
Message-ID: <813@nikhefk.UUCP>
Source record: 3839

In article <20470@know.pws.bull.com> eli@pws.bull.com (Steve Elias) writes:
>do any of yall have an theories (ahem ahem) about how the CNN cats
>in the baghdad hotel managed to keep their audio feed alive?
There is a satellite phone service that can be used nearly anywhere on
the earth. The antenna isn't real small, but you can take it with you.
It is expensive. From the Netherlands you must pay ~$11 / min. to
call a satellite phone.

>there was obviously a phone link involved on the US end at least,
>but the reporters on the scene were using a *microphone*, not a
>telephone to talk into.
Connect a junction box to to the satellite phone and wire the microphone
and headphone. This is standard practice for news reporters. Only
normally they using the public phone system.

henk PA0HZP

919. Re: "ricebox"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 19:59:34 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan17.195934.14803@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 3840

randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:

>"Ricebox" is intended to be a derogatory term aimed at a particular
>nationality. This, to my mind, is "racism." ...

As I recall, "ricebox" was a term coined at the end of the era when 2m FM operators were "real hams" instead of appliance operators, i.e., they used Motorola and GE commercial-band equipment modified for the ham band. "Ricebox" was more derogatory of the owner of the radio than of its Japanese manufacturer. "Riceboxes" were typically more sensitive and versatile but lacked shielding and front-end filtering, making them unusable in RF jungles like downtown Chicago.

I'm reminded of Isaac Asimov's "Foundation Trilogy" (now with several additional volumes) in which he remarks upon two kinds of stuff, "Empire products" and "Foundation products": Products of the stagnant and corrupt Galactic Empire were flawless in design and performance but were enormous and heavy. (Rolls-Royce automobiles, Collins R-390 receivers and Motorola Micor VHF-FM rigs come to mind). Products of the more progressive "Foundation" had a different engineering philosophy; they performed as well, had extra features, and were small, light and cost-effective.

--

Frank W9MKV reid@ucs.indiana.edu

920. Re: smith.ps: Smith Chart generator (PostScript)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 20:43:19 UTC
From: mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan17.204319.11757@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>
Source record: 3841

In article <4140035@hpnjld.HP.COM> eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM (Ed Gilbert, WA2SRQ) writes:
>
>Does anyone have a program that gives you the same information as a
>Smith chart? I'd like a program that has inputs of line Z, line attenuation,
>and termination impedance a+jb, and gives you the transformed impedance
>at some distance from the termination.

Actually, I was surprised how easy it is to put the formula into an HP calculator which can do complex arithmetic. The formula is

```
/ \
| Z + Z * tanh ([gamma] * l) |
| L o |
Z(l) = Z * | --------------------------- |
o | Z + Z * tanh ([gamma] * l) |
| o L |
\ /
```

where
Z = characteristic impedance
o
Z = load impedance = R + jX
L L L
tanh = hyperbolic tangent
[gamma] = propagation constant of medium
= (attenuation constant) + j (velocity_factor / wavelength)
l = distance from Z to Z(l) (in same units as [gamma])
L
wavelength = light_speed / frequency
attenuation_constant = [nepers per unit length]
velocity_factor = relative propagation speed in the
transmission line

Of course, the definition of the propagation constant would change if you wanted to talk in terms of wavelength (electrical length) rather than physical length. Anyway, I don't have the program here, but it wasn't too many steps on an HP-42S.

For those of you who want to pretend that the line is lossless, you can replace the "tanh's" above with "tan's" and [gamma] with (velocity_ factor / wavelength).

Tally ho,
Marshall Jose WA3VPZ
mjj%stda@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu || ...mimsy!aplcen!aplvax!mjj

921. Re: On having a copy of the Part 97 rules

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 21:36:34 UTC
From: IO60370@MAINE.BITNET
Message-ID: <91017.163634IO60370@MAINE.BITNET>
Source record: 3842

I have a copy. Actually, I bought two - one for a friend.

922. Re: Telemetry

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 22:56:10 UTC
From: lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <613@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 3843

froncio@caip.rutgers.edu (Andy Froncioni) writes:

>Ah, yes - one more thing: this will be used in
>Canada where the airwave traffic is considerably less than here
>in the US.

You just made things very easy on yourself :-)

>- What (legal) frequencies are available to me unlicensed?
>- What (legal) frequencies are available to me licensed?

The Dep't of Communications (DOC) has a number of frequencies
available for short term, temporary use. You do not need a
license to use these frequencies. Contact the DOC for a list
of these frequencies (and power limits, time limits, etc). There
is one around 150 MHz that should work fine for your purposes.
Be aware though that you have to accept any interference from
other users of these shared frequencies. I also suggest that you
give the DOC the impression that you will be transmitting voice, not
data :-)

>- Should the digital encryption be done on the transmitter
> side or should the transmission be sent as analogue data
> and digitized at the receiver? ASCII? PCM? FM? SSB? ???

Since you have two different pieces of data to send you're best
off sending it digitally, allowing you to mux the values together.
It should be pretty easy to do. Mount the A/D converters on the
cart, feed the data through a mux circuit, run that through a D/A
to get audio tones (use a 555) and feed that to the transmitter
(an very used very cheap commercial VHF handheld).

If you want to spend mucho bucks, check out the Kantronics remote
telemetry unit that's advertised in the ham rags. No idea on price,
but I'll bet it aint cheap ...

--
Lyndon Nerenberg VE6BBM / Computing Services / Athabasca University
{alberta,cbmvax,mips}!atha!lyndon || lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca
Packet: ve6bbm@ve6mc [.ab.can.na]
The only thing open about OSF is their mouth. --Chuck Musciano

923. Re: FM on HF (was: re: homebrewing)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 23:00:42 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jan17.230042.26205@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 3844

As quoted from <17186@csli.Stanford.EDU> by kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU (goh kawai - n6uok):
+---------------
| I have never seen explicit mention in the FCC rules prohibiting FM on
| frequencies below 29.000 MHz. However, it is a fact that the only
| frequencies where FM is practiced on HF are between 29.000 and 29.700,
| especially between 29.100 and 29.300 plus between 29.500 and 29.700.
| (29.000 thru 29.100 is primarily the AM subband. 29.300 thru 29.500
| is the satellite subband. FM can be used in both subbands if it will
| not cause interference.) It is also a fact that in some countries, FM
| is indeed limited by law to the higher portion of 10 meters.
|
| Is there any legal limit on bands we can use for FM? Does anybody know
| for sure?
+---------------

I just CAREFULLY read the copy of Part 97 in the ARRL's rule book. The extent of its statements about FM on HF is to assign the following note to HF band sections where voice emissions are permitted:

$97.307 (f) (1) No angle-modulated emission may have a modulation index greater than 1 at the highest modulation frequency.

(Angle modulation, you will recall, means either frequency or phase modulation.)

My guess is that we don't use FM below 29.0MHz because it uses quite a lot of bandwidth compared to SSB (not to mention CW).

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

924. QRP CW Rig in Dec90/Jan91 QST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-17 23:35:58 UTC
From: jolly@b11.ingr.com
Message-ID: <9920@b11.ingr.com>
Source record: 3845

Greetings Hamdom:
I recently renewed my license after a 13 year break in any ham activity
and am interested in CW again. The recent article in QST on the QRP rig
caught my eye and am considering building this rig. I phoned the firm listed
in the article as having boards/parts kit and obtained the following.

Portable QRP CW transceiver for 20 meters with:

- VFO tuning
- AGC
- 5 watts output
- Semi-QSK TR switching
- CW Sidetone

Complete kit including case $ 159.95 + $4.50 shipping charge
Blank receiver board $ 15.95
Blank transmitter board $ 12.95

The article mentioned a signal strength meter but the person I talked
to did not mention if it was included.
Does this look like a reasonable price for what you get?

The heart of the receiver is a VHF FM receiver IC from Motorola the
MC3362. Anyone have any experience with this chip? How about cost?

20 meters sounds very crowded to me and I am considering modifying it
to 30 meters. Has anyone else looked at this?
The VFO on the 20m version runs at 6015 to 6065 Khz and mixes with a 8000
khz IF to give 14,015 to 14,065 khz. If the VFO was modified to operate
at 2100 to 2150 khz and some input coils were adjusted, you could move to
10,100 to 10,150 khz. What else am I missing here?

By the way the firm offering the kit was:

A & A Engineering
2521 W LaPalma
Unit K
Anaheim CA,92801
(714) 952-2114

Anyone ever dealt with them before?

- Ron Jolly KC4UGL

925. Re: "ricebox"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-18 00:02:30 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jan18.000230.28355@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 3846

As quoted from <17190@csli.Stanford.EDU> by kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU (goh kawai - n6uok):
+---------------
| something so badly, why mention it at all unless there is a vacant
| yearing in your soul groping for something better? If you seek
| fulfilment, why not work harder to better your environment?
+---------------

Because, in the case of both the so-called "Jap riceboxes" and Radio Shack, there is nothing we can do. Were there 10 million hams in the U.S., we might be able to push for better stores and more radios made (and serviced!) here with our wallets. Were there 100 million, companies would come to us instead of the other way around. As it is, we must live on sufference, because we're such a small market that no company's going to "waste" resources on us. Ah, isn't the "bottom line" mentality wonderful! :-(

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

926. CNN on Shortwave?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-18 00:04:21 UTC
From: jneher@tenorman.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <6214@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 3847
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

Does anybody know if CNN audio can be heard anywhere on HF
(SSB feeds etc.). I live in the S.F. bay area and can't seem to
find any full-time CNN audio on any radio stations around here,
and I'm tired of the TV networks running CNN for a while then coming
on with their drivel.

Thanks,

Jon

927. Re: HT with tone burst and CTCSS tone

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-18 00:24:37 UTC
From: mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan18.002437.19203@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 3848

In article <5548@feldspar2.UUCP> svec@motcid.UUCP (Larry Svec) writes:
>Does anyone know if any of the new dual band HTs available in the US have
>both 1750Hz tone burst and PL tone capability in the same HT which would
>ideally be front-panel programmable or easily jumperable without major
>surgery to convert back and forth. I understand in Europe this can be
>found rather easily so perhaps the radios DO do both but the one's sold
>in USA have that not enabled???
>I talked to Yaesu and they said these were solder-in modules, not
>easily swappable (on their FT470).
>Thanks...
>--
>Larry Svec - KD9OF
> home: 708-526-1256 e-mail: uunet!motcid!svecl VHF: 145.150-
> work: 708-632-5259 fax: 708-632-2413, -3741 UHF: 443.575+
> "I know everything... even some things that are true!"

Try the Kenwood TH-75.
The newer, zippier, more expensive model is the TH-77 (also smaller &
more functional but may have a bug which causes memory loss when battery is
dead).

* * * * * * * ========================== Meir Green
* * * * * * * * ========================== mig@cunixb.cc.columbia.edu
* * * * * * * ========================== N2JPG

928. Uniden 100xlt HandScanner

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-18 01:38:12 UTC
From: UK03981@UKPR.UKY.EDU
Message-ID: <9101180137.AA22464@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 3849

I have a Uniden Bearcat 100xl handscanner, and I am looking for ANY mods that are available for this particular scanner.

If anyone knows where I can find some information, or that someone has some 'mods', please send them to me.

Chris Nalley
UK03981@ukpr.uky.edu

929. ICOM R1 Adjustment

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-18 02:49:14 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <308@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 3850
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

The ICOM R1 Receiver seems to have a noise blanker when using the
AM mode.

I assume this can be defeated by a keyboard command. Does anyone know
what the command(s) would be to defeat the "Noise Blanker" "Automatic
Noilse Limiter (ANL)"?

Thanks in advance for any help.

A list of all the "secret" keyboard commands would be a treat.

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@N6YN (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

930. CW snobbery - was "homebrewing"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-18 04:14:28 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1084.27962B03@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 3851

> From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu (Richard Currier)
> Date: 16 Jan 91 17:40:43 GMT
> Organization: MPL of SIO at UCSD
> Message-ID: <667@chiton.ucsd.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <1069.27922A3F@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
> (Jim Grubs) writes:
> >They're all over the place.
>
> This is very strange...I belong to several local clubs and went to the
> South-
> western ARRL convention. I go to local swap meets and know a lot of
> hams. I
> just don't seem to meet the kind snobby elitists that several on the net
> say
> they have been put off by. Now I don't say that they are not there and
> I'm not
> impugning anyones integrity, but I am at a loss as to why the vast
> majority of
> hams I know and seem to meet are friendly, normal people.

I never said they weren't "friendly, normal people". They just think their high speed CW capability makes them better hams than those without that capability. Of course, there are also people who think the fact they are on packet makes them superior. Among the latter, those with 56 kbps think they're better than those who can only go 9600, etc., ad nauseum. In other words, they're not renegades - they're just people.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

931. Re: CNN on Shortwave?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-18 04:45:10 UTC
From: b_egan@levers.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <2331@shodha.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 3852
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

i HAVE NOT HEARD THEM FULL TIME..BUT THE BBC HAS SIMU-CASTED THEM
SEVERAL TIMES...

In article <6214@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>, jneher@tenorman.Eng.Sun.COM (Jonathan Neher X62863) writes...
>Does anybody know if CNN audio can be heard anywhere on HF
>(SSB feeds etc.). I live in the S.F. bay area and can't seem to
>find any full-time CNN audio on any radio stations around here,
>and I'm tired of the TV networks running CNN for a while then coming
>on with their drivel.
>
>Thanks,
>
>Jon
Bob Egan b_egan@levers.enet.dec.com
--or-- ...!decwrl!levers.enet.dec.com!b_egan
--or-- b_egan%levers.dec@decwrl.dec.com

932. Re: Existing 610 form

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-18 05:13:44 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <900@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 3853

In article <9101171334.AA03361@next0.looney>, rachiele@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL writes:
> Concerning VE sessions having a hard time processing applicants
> the word "Examination" to "application", but until the form is
>
> updated, I'm sure any sane VE (and maybe even Dave Heller as well)
> could figure out how to submit the old form to handle the new case.
> Jim, NE3X
> rachiele@nadc.nadc.navy.mil

1.
1. Gee, tanks.

2. Now maybe even Crunchy could upgrade legally.

3. There can be no s;u;ch thing as a SANE VE
^^^^
4. You gotta be nuts to get involved.

5. PF.

K3TX

933. ARRL news

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-18 05:15:19 UTC
From: root@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1995@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 3854

```
From n8emr!W8PH Thu Jan 17 20:35:08 1991
Return-Path: <n8emr!W8PH>
Message-Id: <m0iwkrk-0000XQC@n8emr.uucp>
[Date: Thu, 17 Jan 91 20:28 EST
[To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:910118/0104z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:669 Z:43232
R:910118/0025 @:AD8I.OH.USA.NA Ashville, OH #:15569 Z:43103
R:800101/0223 @:WB8JIB.#DAY.OH.USA.NA Yellow Springs #:16891 Z:45387

ARRL BULLETIN 5 ARLB005
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT JANUARY 17, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

U.S. AMATEURS ARE ADVISED THAT AS OF 1430 EST OR 1930 UTC, JANUARY
17, 1991, NO SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSMITTING ARE CURRENTLY IN
EFFECT AS A RESULT OF HOSTILITIES IN THE PERSIAN GULF. TO REPEAT,
THERE ARE NO SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS AT THIS TIME. AMATEURS SHOULD BE
PREPARED TO OBEY ANY INSTRUCTIONS RECEIVED THROGH THE FEDERAL
COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION. MONITOR W1AW BULLETINS FOR UPDATES.

-73-
```

934. Re: Exam Procedure

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-18 05:27:31 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <901@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 3855

1. The code tests given are optional with the VE teams.

2. Most I"ve seen have been ultra-easy, to the point that
a 13 wpm test is really an 8 wpm test and the usual 20 test
only needs 15 wpm capability.
]
3. Nothing like the good old days, where FC\C gave you a
5 minute disjointed bit of text and you got a solid minute.

4. I've been at some sessions where I've been ashamed to
sign the 610 forms. I had to, because the only cheating was
by the examiner who made up the tests, and the examinees got
the answers right. But:

5. Most teams have no idea how to construct a test. FI,
almost all have as one question what are the callsigns given.
Too easy.

6. Next to none of them test the punctuation.

7. And on and on.

8. I like a well-constructed true and false test. To pass
you have to b e able to copy.

9. But most teams seem to want to be Good Guys and give the
upgrades for the taking.

10. Who's kidding whom.

K3TX

935. MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-18 08:24:24 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910118012424.272014af@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 3856

-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

JANUARY 17, 1991

Flare Event Summary
Potential Impact Forecast

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

A major solar flare erupted off of the sun beginning at 14:55 UT, peaking at 15:02 UT and ending at 15:41 UT (event duration was 46 minutes). The flare was rated as a respectable class M6.9/1B energetic event. It was associated with a 350 s.f.u. (solar flux unit) Tenflare and a significant Type II sweep frequency burst event. The region responsible for this flare was Region 6455, which has exploded in growth over the past 24 hours. It now covers an area of approximately 330 million square kilometers and contains 17 visible spots within its boundary. It currently consists of a Beta type magnetic configuration in a type DAI optical pattern. It's location as of 18 January at 00:00 UT was S14W07. The location of the flare was S11W04.

Other regions currently visible are Regions 6444 (N15W50) and 6447 (S07W23). Region 6444 continues to span very large areas (3,840 million square kilometers with an angular extent of 21 degrees) and is by far the most impressive optical region visible, but has not succeeded in producing any flaring more energetic than class C x-ray events. Region 6447 is also quite impressive optically, but has become nearly dormant in flare output.

Solar activity should remain mostly low to moderate. No further major flaring is currently anticipated from Region 6455, although there is obviously a slight risk that it may produce surprisingly energetic activity. However, the data presently indicates that major flaring from this region will probably cease, although M-class flaring remains a possibility in this region, as well as in Regions 6444 and 6447.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT FORECAST

The association of this major flare with a strong Type II radio sweep indicates the distinct possibility that this event produced a coronal mass ejection. It is certainly well placed for producing terrestrial impacts, however it is important to note that no Type IV continuum radiation accompanied the Type II sweep. Hence, terrestrial impacts will likely remain relatively low.

There is a moderate to high probability that this flare will produce a sudden magnetic impulse within the next 48 hours or so followed by increased

levels of geomagnetic activity and corpuscular radiation. However, the geomagnetic activity is expected to remain confined to mostly unsettled to perhaps active levels. There is a risk of minor storming over high latitudes. Middle latitudes should remain mostly unsettled with potential periods of active conditions. Worst case scenario's indicate potential minor storming over middle latitudes and major storming over high latitudes, however this projection is considered inaccurate considering the data collected thus far.

Auroral activity should increase coincident with the increase in geomagnetic activity sometime late on 19 January or 20 January. Activity is expected to be mostly moderate over high and middle latitudes.

Radio propagation conditions will likely witness decreased signal quality and increased fading, noise and distortion associated with the arrival of any enhanced corpuscular radiation. However, the conditions are not expected to be severely degraded. Relatively good DX should still be possible despite the expected increase in geophysical activity.

VHF auroral backscatter communications may become possible for high and northerly-middle latitude locations on 20 January, depending on the actual intensity of auroral and geomagnetic activity achieved. Any backscattering will likely be localized and sporadic.

It is entirely possible that we won't experience any geophysical impacts. However, the data would seem to indicate otherwise. Terrestrial impacts from this flare are currently expected to be relatively low, but should be measurable.

** End of Report **

936. Police radars and stealth cars

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-18 09:05:59 UTC
From: fire%vaxfi.decnet.cern.ch@PUCC.PRINCETON.EDU
Message-ID: <9101180905.AA27222@dxmint.cern.ch>
Source record: 3857

I don't want to destroy your dreams of getting rid of police radars but...
here in Italy police uses infrared or laser beams: two beams permit
measurement of speed and activate a photo-camera that is pointed to take
a picture of your plate. Bills arrive a few days later at home, together
with a sunspension of your driving licence...
What about a transparent radarproof car?

(add a big big smilie...)

73 de ik5pvx Pierfrancesco

937. Re: ARRL News

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-18 14:16:00 UTC
From: MOSIER@UNCG.BITNET
Message-ID: <D1D26FE79E9F206049@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 3858

I'd like to ask a question about a regular feature of the Info-Hams distribution. It is listed as "ARRL News" in the Table of Contents and is found in most issues. Here it is, in its entirety, complete, uncut, unabridged, and uncensored:

> ------------------------------
>
> Date: 18 Jan 91 05:15:19 GMT
> From: n8emr!root@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (Root)
> Subject: ARRL news
> To: info-hams@ucsd.edu
>
>
>
> ------------------------------

Why don't I find this very newsworthy??

de W3GRG - steve
mosier@uncg

938. Re: Ham License Text Files Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-18 16:27:38 UTC
From: pbhx@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan18.162738.2263@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 3859
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,comp.sys.mac.hypercard

In article <289@kumr.UUCP> kamins@kumr.UUCP (Scot Kamins) writes:
>
>This is a repost of an article I first posted on 1/9/91. I'm reposting it
> because I got -NO- responses. Nada. Zip. I'm hoping the reason that I
>got no responses is that the article didn't get out. (Hope springs eternal...)
>

You might wish to check your software. Our site has articles back to
1/4, and your posting is not here in rec.ham-radio.

>I'm currently developing a drill-and-practice HyperCard (Macintosh) stack for
>people interested in becoming Ham operators, or interested in upgrading to
>higher licences (eg, tech to general). While I'm still in the process
>of designing the feature set, the stack will do the following:
.
(edited out)...

Why reinvent the wheel? Diana Syriac has already developed a series
of hypercard stacks that do much of what you propose. They are
excellent; I used them for Novice thru Extra. Email her at
dls@genrad.com.
--

Peter B. Hayward WX9T
University of Chicago Computing Organizations

939. Ramsey kits

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-19 21:13:41 UTC
From: UD186413@NDSUVM1.BITNET
Message-ID: <91019.151341UD186413@NDSUVM1.BITNET>
Source record: 3860

I'm currently studying to take my novice exam, and have no equipment yet. I have a couple of questions about the Ramsey kits.

Do you think that these kits would make good first radios? (I have experience in electronics, and have built one of Ramseys 2m receivers, so building is not a problem. Is it possible to use the VFO in a transmitter kit to tune a receiver kit (thus making a small transciver)? Where would I get crystals to operate on the novice bands?

A friend of mine leads a boy-scout troop, who are also studying for their novice tickets, and he indicated intrst in buying some of these kits for them after they get their liscences.

Any info/advice would be greatly appreciated!

John Nordlie
University of North Dakota
Space Studies Dept. UD186413@VM1.NoDak.EDU

940. Re: how did CNN get their audio feed from baghdad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-20 16:38:40 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <1986@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 3861
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,alt.desert-shield

In article <20470@know.pws.bull.com> eli@pws.bull.com (Steve Elias) writes:
>do any of yall have an theories (ahem ahem) about how the CNN cats
>in the baghdad hotel managed to keep their audio feed alive?
>
>there was obviously a phone link involved on the US end at least,
>but the reporters on the scene were using a *microphone*, not a
>telephone to talk into. plus, other networks phone links were
>not working. and the baghdad telecom CO is apparently missing part
>of its top floor, as well as having many melted satellite dishes.
>
>my theory is that they used some sort of radiolink to get to someplace
>where phones were still working. some sort of radio-repeater link
>set up with local hams, perhaps? with enough links to get to a
>working telephone? you rec.ham-radio cats are probably familiar
>with this sort o technology -- ham to phone links. what do you think?
>--
>/* eli@spdcc.com eli@pws.bull.com 617 932 5598 508 294 7556 */

Working for the competition just down the street from CNN world headquarters leads to a better grade of gossip. My understanding is that the CNN crew has their own flyaway satellite uplink pack on the roof of their hotel. When the power went off at the hotel (a Tomahawk said hello to the power station), they lugged car batteries to the roof. This only gave them enough power to run their SPSC talkback link to the satellite. Thus they were totally independent of Iraqi telcom. When the Iraqi ministry of communications found out what they were up to, the Iraqis watch CNN, they came over Friday morning at 11 am eastern time and made them pull the plug. As a late breaking note, the Iraqis have expelled all foreign correspondents *except* the CNN crew. The Iraqis are still letting the CNN guys file reports as of 5:58 AM eastern time 1-20-91, but are now censoring what may be said.

Gary KE4ZV

941. Re: how did CNN get their audio feed from baghdad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-22 13:01:16 UTC
From: davecb@yunexus.YorkU.CA
Message-ID: <20931@yunexus.YorkU.CA>
Source record: 3864
Cross-posted to: alt.desert-storm,rec.ham-radio

gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
| Working for the competition just down the street from CNN world headquarters
| leads to a better grade of gossip. My understanding is that the CNN crew
| has their own flyaway satellite uplink pack on the roof of their hotel.

Last night, CBC (Canadian Broadcasting Corp) showed tapes brought out of
Bagdad by their reporters: the british had a pair of battery-powered
man-packable sattelite uplinks, which they used from the hotel grounds
after the power went off. They were kind enough to let U.S. reporters
use them for a while, too.
The equipment was a 3' collapsable wire dish, a lump of equipment in
a nylon suitcase-like bag and a rather ordinary telephone handset.

--dave
--
David Collier-Brown, | davecb@Nexus.YorkU.CA | lethe!dave
72 Abitibi Ave., |
Willowdale, Ontario, | Even cannibals don't usually eat their
CANADA. 416-223-8968 | friends.

942. Re: yes, I goofed re: 160m

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-23 12:47:37 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <2002@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 3865

In article <1991Jan21.071457.24731@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
>
>This is why I propose OPEN BOOK exams on the rules part (make it a
>separate element). Each examinee will be required to bring his/her
>own copy of the FCC rules, which will be checked for LACK OF ANY
>interpretation by the VE's before its use is allowed (given this
>setup of exams ARRL and others WILL end up making little rule books
>available). The questions will then be worded with the assumption
>that the rule book is available. Thus they will be harder, more
>thorough, and more of them. But with the rule book in hand, this
>should be plenty easy enough, *IF* you know how to read the rules
>and find out what you are allowed to do and not do. It is more a
>test of ones ability to read the current rules rather than memorize
>the rules that happen to be in effect at the time of the exam.
>
>It might also encourge more hams to actually have a copy of the rules.

This is the way the Master Electrician exam is given in the state of Georgia. You are required to bring a copy of the Southern Electrical Code with you to the exam. This is a four hour exam and you'd better already be familiar with the sections of the Code or you'll never find the things you need in time. You are also questioned about Georgia laws on billing and fair trade practices as well as the State Tax code. Good test.

Gary KE4ZV

943. Re: CNN on Shortwave?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-23 12:58:00 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <2003@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 3866

In article <1991Jan21.072332.25223@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
>ralph@cbnewsj.att.com (Ralph Brandi) writes:
>
>>There were rumors a while back that Ted Turner was considering
>>setting up a shortwave station for CNN. Anybody for a lobbying
>>campaign to convince him of the worth of WCNN-SW? I was wishing
>>such a thing existed as I was driving around listening to local WCBS
>>blathering on and on....
>
>This would certainly be a very worthy use of the SWBC spectrum, IMHO.
>I would certainly want to encourage Mr. Turner to go for it.
>
>However, the way shortwave broadcasting works, especially in the US since
>the FCC adheres to international rules and proceedures, makes doing a full
>24 hour news operation difficult. Four times a year, the SW broadcast
>licensees "apply" for a schedule of hour+frequency slots. The US is granted
>a certain number of them (I believe by the ITU) each quarter and VOA surely
>gets the major portion. The independent stations get the pick of what is
>left.
>
>The SWBC spectrum is intended for INTERNATION, not domestic, broadcasting.
>CNN certainly can qualify for it, but this will also affect how the spectrum
>and time is allocated each quarter.
>
>I would also like to see the 120m, 90m, and maybe even the 60m bands opened
>up for regional and domestic broadcasting in the US.

There are several problems from a business point of view with this type of operation. Mainly there is no audit of audience size or demographics available to allow commercial sales. Without solid commercial sales there is no profit. Also, the intent of the 50,000 watt clear channel rules in the AM band is to allow regional broadcast coverage already. At least for the eastern two thirds of the US, WHO in Des Moine covers this nicely. Their slogan is "From border to border and coast to coast and then some". Other wide coverage stations are WLS Chicago, WOWO Ft. Wayne, WWL in New Orleans, WBZ Boston, WLW Cincinati, and good old WSB in Atlanta. There are several more, but those are the ones I listen to on occasion.

Gary KE4ZV

944. Re: NEEDED:: TH-75A MODS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-23 18:22:50 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080056@col.hp.com>
Source record: 3867

The ICOM IC-32AT may fairly easily be converted to transceive from 430 to 462 (I'm not exactly sure of the limits here). It has CTCSS and programmable (odd) splits. I have been very satisfied with its ham/ scanner performance. My only beef would be that during scan mode, the scan will resume after 15 seconds, even though you might be listening to a station at the time. Other radios allow for several scan "modes" which allows the user to specify the most useful mode for the situation. Also, the scan rate is a fairly low 6 ch/sec.

945. Re: Amateur Radio Callsign on 11M

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-23 19:28:15 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <806@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 3975

In article <1991Jan16.161507.7398@cck.cov.ac.uk>, esf100@cck.cov.ac.uk (Pierre BESSON) writes:

> So far, discussions have referred to CB licensing procedure,
> where any handle can be used.
>
> However, a ham with a valid CB licence and an autorized transceiver
> shouldn't use his Amateur Radio Callsign (as handle) on the CB bands
> as he would be operating under the Amateur Radio rules
> where 27Mhz is not a band he can operate.

I don't know about France, but here in the US the Citizens Band has been unlicensed for years. I understand that it is legal to use any kind of callsign or identifier on 11 mtrs that you want, including your own ham call, or anyone elses.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

946. Hams to visit in KH6?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-24 03:59:37 UTC
From: dhp1@harvey.gte.com
Message-ID: <10423@bunny.GTE.COM>
Source record: 3868

I'll be visiting Hawaii on business near the end of February and would like to get on the air if possible. I thought of bringing my rig but with the airline security the way it is and the fact that I need to carry lots of other stuff I'd rather not have the hassle. Plus, it will be tough to get a decent antenna up where I'll be.

Does anyone know any ham(s) on Hawaii (near Hilo or anywhere else I guess) or on Oahu who I might be able to visit and guest-op for a little while? I'll be stopping on Oahu for a day or so and then on to Hawaii.

Any suggestions are welcome...please e-mail to me at the address below.

--
Dave Pascoe | Internet: dhp1@gte.com
GTE/EDCD | UUCP: ...!{harvard}!gte.com!dhp1
KM3T | Packet Radio: km3t @ ka2qhd.nj

947. Re: "ricebox"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-24 14:36:06 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <16052@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 3779

In article <1995@ke4zv.UUCP>, gary@ke4zv (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>I love old Drakes and old Collins gear, but let's be realistic. Who
>hasn't had to repair the bandswitch on their T4X? Whose R4C doesn't
>have hum in the audio? Whose 30L1 hasn't gone parasitic and eaten a
>set of finals? These radios were great in their day, but with the
>advent of GASFET frontends and double balanced power fet mixers and
>low phase noise synthesisers, their day has long past.

I haven't seen anyone mention it here, but according to "Passport to
World Radio - 1991", Drake is supposed to come out with a new
general coverage receiver mid year. It has at least a few nice whistles,
like a synchronous detector.

-don perley - ke2tp
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

948. Re: U2MIR on packet already?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-24 14:51:22 UTC
From: davet@tsdiag.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1412@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Source record: 3782

In article <1991Jan22.112945.1276@mdcbbs.com- perschau@mdcbbs.com writes:
-Reposted from packet radio this morning.
-
-> HELLO...MAYBE I HAVE BEEN BUSY AND MISSED THIS, BUT U2MIR IS RUNNING
-> PACKET, JUST LIKE THE SHUTTLE DID. I HEARD U2MIR WORKING ABOUT 5 8S AND
-> 3S BEFORE HE FADED. HEARD IT FIRST ON THE SCANNER. 145.55. SAME AS
-> SHEUUTLE WAS. HAD FORGOT TO TAKE IT OUT OF THE SCANNER! MISSED A BUNCH BEFORE
-> I GOT IT ON PACKET AND OPERATING. THOUGHT YOU ALL MAY LIKE TO KNOW.
-> PS.
-> HEARD AT 0200 1-21-91
-> 73 DAN KA9DZM @ N8GTC
-
-Anybody else hear/work MIR on packet?I thought it was not supposed to be until
-sometime in February. Well good luck and happy MIR chasing.

I got hung up on by MIR on 01/22/91 22:00Z. The BBS was sending out huge
numbers of disconnect requests, and I got hung up on with the best of them.
I was running 5 Watts into a quarterwave in the attic. I heard it again on
01/23/91 23:34, and at 01:10Z.

PS - Please listen before you blast packets!!! I'm pretty sure that U2MIR
is still doing simplex phone QSO's when not running packet. If you don't
hear U2MIR sending CQ packets, please don't try to connect! There is a local
guy (nameless) who is doing this, and it prevents anyone from having a phone
QSO. I realize most hams do this automatically, but it doesn't hurt to remind
those who don't.
--
David E. Tiller davet@tsdiag.ccur.com | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952 Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!davet | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 52" N 73 59' 00" W | N2KAU @ NN2Z

949. Re: Hallicrafters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-24 14:59:45 UTC
From: jimallen@hpcuha.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <32700006@hpcuha.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 3781

Hallicrafters is indeed out of
business. I might be able to
come up with the schematic.
What model do you need it for?

I am working on a Novice right
now. You can buy a book to
study from. It has all the
questions that could be used
on the test.

950. Re: U2MIR on packet already?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-24 15:20:20 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <40473@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 3778

In article <1991Jan22.112945.1276@mdcbbs.com> perschau@mdcbbs.com writes:
>Reposted from packet radio this morning.
>
>> HELLO...MAYBE I HAVE BEEN BUSY AND MISSED THIS, BUT U2MIR IS RUNNING
>> PACKET, JUST LIKE THE SHUTTLE DID. I HEARD U2MIR WORKING ABOUT 5 8S AND
>> 3S BEFORE HE FADED. HEARD IT FIRST ON THE SCANNER. 145.55. SAME AS
>> SHEUUTLE WAS. HAD FORGOT TO TAKE IT OUT OF THE SCANNER! MISSED A BUNCH BEFORE
>> I GOT IT ON PACKET AND OPERATING. THOUGHT YOU ALL MAY LIKE TO KNOW.
>> PS.
>> HEARD AT 0200 1-21-91
>> 73 DAN KA9DZM @ N8GTC
>
>Anybody else hear/work MIR on packet? I thought it was not supposed to be until
>sometime in February. Well good luck and happy MIR chasing.

I thought this was common knowledge. I haven't been paying too much
attention, cuz I've had other more important things to do, but this is a
subject discussed on our 2 meter repeater quite often, and I know K1YOW
has talked with U2MIR, and I believe WA1RHP has also. It's also not just
packet....sometimes he's on voice, on the same frequency, per K1YOW and
KA1ULT, two people who've been watching this closely.

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

951. Re: Flux Gate Compass

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-24 16:07:40 UTC
From: larry@kitty.UUCP
Message-ID: <4346@kitty.UUCP>
Source record: 3869
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <541@cow.ecs.oz>, bmp@cow.ecs.oz (Bruce Paterson) writes:
> A friend is attempting to build (from scratch) a flux-gate compass
> for use in a vehicle mounted dead-reckoning navigation system.

You might have a difficult time in the design and winding of the flux gate itself, which is not a trivial undertaking if you hope to achieve any reasonable accuracy and linearity! While there are single-phase rectilinear flux gates wound on a straight core, it is more common to see two-phase and three-phase flux gates wound on toroidal cores. I cannot give you any practicable details for winding your own flux gate, however.

> We can't really use other methods of navigation like Omega or Nav-Star
> since 1) Neither are very well covered here
> 2) We need information about the current heading of the vehicle as well.

You should be aware that even the best quality military grade flux gates (commonly called a "north seeker", btw) have an accuracy of no better than +/- 1 degree of azimuth, with lesser quality military grade models having accuracies of +/- 3 degrees of azimuth. Commercial devices degrade from there... :-) I point this out because some people incorrectly believe that flux gate devices have greater accuracy than the above.

> Has anyone had experience with these beasts ? Likely problems/ shortcomings
> etc.
> In particular
> 1) How do you negate the magnetic effects of the vehicle itself ?
> (bearing in mind we have overhead tram lines here !)

Using small adjustable compensation magnets, which are internal to some flux gate devices. A traditional marine approach is to use the large ferrous mass of a binnacle, but that is not to practicable for a car. :-)

> 2) How do you negate the effects of vehicle tilt (That is, the
> verticle component of magnetic field biassing the readings ?

Many military and commercial aircraft flux gates are mounted on gimbals to provide pitch and roll tolerance of up to 45 degrees.

For further information on flux gate devices, you might wish to try a flux gate manufacturer, such as Humphrey, Inc. or Sperry Navigation Systems.

Larry Lippman @ Recognition Research Corp. "Have you hugged your cat today?"
VOICE: 716/688-1231 {boulder, rutgers, watmath}!ub!kitty!larry

FAX: 716/741-9635 [note: ub=acsu.buffalo.edu] uunet!/ \aerion!larry

952. Freq Co-ord in NE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-24 16:13:34 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.91Jan24111334@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 3874

Does anyone know who the frequency co-ordinator is for the New England central MASS area is? Does one guy cover all bands or is it broken into different bands?

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ
InterLan

953. Re: Sex and CW outmoded?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-24 16:37:50 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.91Jan24113750@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 3875

Naw, the computer does the work and works up the sweat!

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ

954. Re: Sex and CW outmoded?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-24 17:29:02 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <678@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 3777

In article <1991Jan24.150746.21155@lonex.radc.af.mil> popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil (Leonard J. Popyack) writes:
>WM1W Writes:
>>
>>In article <CDEECE1E121F0016A2@uncg.bitnet> MOSIER@UNCG.BITNET (Steve Mosier)
>writes:
>>
>>Oh no!!! you mean a computer can do it now???? Oh man that would be *so*
>>great! I'll bet the next thing they invent is a computer that can have
>sex
>>for you too!!! :-)
>
>Does that mean sex is outmoded too?
>
Actually you can find lots of sex on the 10 meter CW band. I was chatting away with an east coast friend on 28.005 on CW when we got blown off by a big USB signal off to the side. We both started listening to a female voice shouting into a power mike about how she had some and it was the best we'd ever find and we had better come on back if we wanted some. Well, my buddy who has a sick sense of humor warped by many years of living alone in a shack in NH started coming back to her in CW with some suggestions about what he'd like to see right about now after three months of New Hampshire winter in the sticks She started describing some very interesting acts that she would perform for the right change and insisted that someone should "come on back" with a proper offer. Well, my CW buddy had a few ideas of his own and proceeded to describe in detail what you can do with a bunch of wet towels laid over a hot wood stove. Right about this time I was laughing so hard my wife ran in the shack and shouted into my headphones, "What are you laughing about?". "What's the matter with you?". You're frightening everyone in the house!". So I told her what was going on and she looked at me real hard and said, "So this is what you do with all this time you spend out here. A grown man. You should be ashamed of yourself!".

I'm afraid it's going to be a long time before I can convince the XYL that what I do out here really is a public service. It really is. Isn't it?

AA6PN
--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

955. U2MIR

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-24 17:33:03 UTC
From: jay@AMATEUR1.CAC.STRATUS.COM
Message-ID: <9101241733.AA04170@amateur1.cac.stratus.com.>
Source record: 3876

After several passes I got a connection into U2MIR (not U2MIR-1).
I sent a single message up but their wasn't a control op on at the
time. Do they have any provisions to see at a later time the message
I sent or must I log into the bbs ? The window in the Northeast is
approximately 6 Minutes. My understanding is that they will QSL
right ?

Thanks

Jay Appell - KA1SNA

956. DSP, DSP Book

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-24 18:17:00 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <869@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 3780
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Howdy:

I received official notification from ARRL yesterday that The DSP Experimenter's Handbook is a go. Now to finish all the work required ;-(.

Bob

--

```
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

957. Re: CW snobbery - was "homebrewing"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-24 18:37:46 UTC
From: rwa@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <629@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 3870

In article <1991Jan23.175856.28160@NCoast.ORG>, allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR) writes:
> As quoted from <672@chiton.ucsd.edu> by rec@chiton.ucsd.edu (Richard Currier):
> +---------------
> | I'll check it out...Any other freqs of interest to a new rttyite? rittyiter?
> | rttyperson? I got it...rttyophyle...B-)
> +---------------
>
> None I've heard that I can use with a Tech license... which is one reason why
> I'm working on Advanced. [;-)] I am told that 80m is popular for RTTY.

Yes, there's lots of action from about 3095 to 3635, the RATS net runs weekday evenings @ 04:00Z at or near 3620.0. For some reason, the Seattle area seems to be a hotbed of RTTY activity. The fly in the ointment is that there seem to be some long-haul packet stations on 3618.0 or thereabouts, so when conditions are good they tend to rise up out of the noise.

And for something completely different - on Friday last, about 06:30Z or so, I found a group (I think at least 4 stations) of Asian fishing boat ops having a chat net on 3555.0. They must have been close on-shore, their signals were s7 to s9, although the loudest signal was also the dirtiest; it sounded like he was transmitting from the inside of a culvert. Fortunately they weren't QRMing anyone.
--
--
Ross Alexander rwa@cs.athabascau.ca (403) 675 6311 ve6pdq
"Sometimes, you want everything to look like a nail." -- Larry Wall

958. Re: Flux Gate Compass

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-24 19:38:18 UTC
From: gibbonsj@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <2939.279ef15b@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 3783
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <541@cow.ecs.oz>, bmp@cow.ecs.oz (Bruce Paterson) writes:
> A friend is attempting to build (from scratch) a flux-gate compass
> for use in a vehicle mounted dead-reckoning navigation system.

stuff deleted...

Why build one from scratch? You can buy a WWII flux-gate compass from
a company called JOLLYCO (or something like that) out of Chicago. These
are the real thing, minus electronics, for somewhere around $35.

If you're interested, I can dig up / verify the company name & phone number.

--

John Gibbons

Of all the things I've lost, I miss my mind the most...

959. What do you want in a rig? (was 'ricebox')

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-24 20:42:04 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9101242042.AA09713@tilde>
Source record: 3788

From: CPDVAX::DUBE 24-JAN-1991 14:39:16.55
To: INFOHAMS
CC: DUBE
Subj: What do you want in a rig? (was "ricebox")

Gary, KE4VZ, has mentioned a lot of stuff about what makes Japanese rigs stand out against American products. I agree with almost all he had to say about the subject in general: what the user wants. As for such names asn Motorola, et al, one must keep in mind that they are *not* in the consumer electronics business with their radios, or I'm absolutely certain that their marketing department would have a pretty good handle on what the *consumer* wanted. Then again, Hams are not the "consumer" market that marketing departments usually think about when they talk about "consumer electronics". They are a very narrow niche market which few are willing to invest in. What Hams usually see, IMHO, is spinoffs from other equipment that the company may be making for military or commercial markets.

What do *you* want in a rig? Everyone has his own set of requirements for functionality; and everyone has his own idea of what constitutes "quality" in a product. For instance, for me a "quality" product must have these:
1. 100-200 watts out on 160-10 meters.
2. Will load into a dead short or open circuit for a reasonably short time without blowing up.
3. Rock-solid stability under all operating conditions, and low or no long-term drift.
4. Knobs and controls easy to manipulate and don't fall off, slip, and not jammed together like sardines.
5. Frequency readout that is easily readable, and can be depended upon to be accurate day after day after day.
6. Easy to maintain. After all, no piece of equipment will last forever; and if it needs fixing, I don't want to have to take it to a brain surgeon.
7. Receive sensitivity and selectivity such that I can copy everyone who can copy me without being wiped out by the Ham down the street operating 100 kHz away.
Requirements 2 through 7 apply to rigs for any band above 10M. Notice that I didn't include memory capability. To me, that's just unnecessary expense for bells and whistles which contribute little to the performance of the radio. If you are going to build a radio for me, you can put that hundred dollars into triple- or quadruple- saftey factor components that will last longer, and a heavy copper-plated chassis with lots of shielding. Or in more expensive finals that will loaf along at rated output. I don't attach much importance to miniaturization, so you can make mine a mite large; certainly not any smaller than, say, an FT-101.

That's *my* requirements. As Phil says, "your mileage may differ". How's a prospective manufacturer to know? Well, if I were in the marketing department of a mfgr who made Ham gear, I'd ask. And ask, and ask, and ask; just as Gary said. When I got a lot of answers, I'd try to make a product (or, more likely, several products) that met what the majority of Hams said they wanted.

73,
Dube N5PDK

960. Re: HELP with mike cord

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-24 20:43:26 UTC
From: rusty@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <3620@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 3871

In article <10510014@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com> fel@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com (Skip La Fetra) writes:
->It's preventive medicine, rather than a cure, but......
->
->If you never turn the mike over (observe the way you pick up &
->put down the mike -- you'll be surprised) or (if you have a long
->telephone handset cord) do the same thing by stepping over the
->cord (i.e. walking in a circle), then the cord will take a very
->long time to kink. Ideally, never.

You also have to watch out for hand changing - you'd also be surprised
how easily that will rotate the cord (generally a half turn for each
ear switch, even if you switch, for example, from right to left and
back again you tend to rotate it the same way each time, giving a
full rotation.

->However, to me the prevention is worse than the problem. Paying
->enough attention to my (habitual) mike-handling takes more effort
->than periodically unkinking the cord.
->
->Such is life. -73 Skip AA6WK

Ah, but if you trained yourself to NEVER kink the cord, then you
would never have to unkink it, so you would never have to periodically
unkink the cord.

I do not know if this works, though, I've never been able to train myself
to not kink it - so I periodically disconnect the cord from the handset
and let it untangle itself. (Hanging a heavy weight on the cord
only makes it unwind differently than it would at rest, which means
that your cord ends up kinked anyway).

Oh, well. We now return you to something REALLY important - whatever
it is thats currently going on in r.h-r (I'm about 2 weeks behind,
in case you could not tell by the age of the article I'm replying
to!). :-)
--
+++ 73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ +++ Bang: ames!ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!rusty
inet: anasaz!rusty@asuvax.eas.asu.edu Pony xpress: POB 27001, Tempe AZ 85285
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, saturdays, 1700-1900Z, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The Ham Callsign Project, part 3 (the 1990 version) - its HERE! Email for info

961. Re: Flux Gate Compass

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-24 21:07:36 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan24.210736.5285@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 3784

In article <541@cow.ecs.oz>, bmp@cow.ecs.oz (Bruce Paterson) writes:
> A friend is attempting to build (from scratch) a flux-gate compass
> for use in a vehicle mounted dead-reckoning navigation system.

See December 1988 _Radio Electronics_ "Hardware Hacker" column, where Don Lancaster discusses fluxgate theory and includes some circuits.

The November 1989 issue of _Radio Electronics_ magazine has an article on how to tap two voltages from the Radio Shack Electronic Car Compass to provide heading information for a computer. This compass costs about $50.

Larry Lippman writes:
>For further information on flux gate devices, you might wish
>to try a flux gate manufacturer, such as Humphrey, Inc. or Sperry
>Navigation Systems.

For about $300 you can get a gimballed, damped fluxgate with RS232 output (NEMA standard) from a marine supply house such as West Marine. [This paragraph saved from previous discussion; I don't know a brand name.]

--

Frank Reid W9MKV reid@ucs.indiana.edu

962. Re: Transverting (Was WHAT'S THE BEST RIG FOR VHF/UHF?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-24 21:19:21 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <16070@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 3785

In article <"24-Jan-91.10:20:06.GMT".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>, hugh_davies.wgc1@rx writes:
>In V91 #100, Mike Owen W9IP <MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@CORNELLC.cit.cornell.edu>
>makes some comments about using transverters with HF rigs to get on VHF/UHF. I
>have some useability comments to add to his technical ones.
>(I get on 144MHz via a Microwave Modules transverter and an FT757)

>i) You've got to be *seriously* careful not to transmit full power into the
>transverter. Disabling the PA on the FT757 is a pain, but may not necessarily
>be so on other rigs. I have tried various arrangements of relays to switch PA,
>transverter and antenna feeds, but I can't come up with one that's fail-safe.

What we do is use an attenuator. Not real elegant, but failsafe. I think
some rigs have a low level output for use with transverters.

>
>ii) It's a nuisance not being able to operate 144MHz and HF simultaneously. Why
>would I want to? So I can connect to the local PacketCluster *and* listen for
>the DX!

Moonbounce and UHF DXing/contesting is a whole different game than
local packet. I would use a separate rig for packet.

> Also, you can't operate some of the satellites that use VHF/UHF uplinks
>and 28MHz downlinks.

If you want full duplex, then you need a second receiver, but that is also
true if you are using a UHF allmode.

-don perley

perley@trub.crd.ge.com

963. I bought it!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-24 21:39:19 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1343@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 3786

With my hand shaking, I nervously wrote out the check... $1629.00 plus tax. I'm not one who can afford to make a $1600 mistake and if it weren't for my trade in allowance I wouldn't have done it at all. Now that I've owned it for all of 1 day, I'm so excited that I can hardly wait to write about it.

Im talking about the new Kenwood TS-850S. Yesterday, I traded in my old reliable TS-440 (sniff) and took the plunge. For the past several months, I'd been eyeing the TS-950SD but could not for the life of me see paying ~$3500+ for the thing. Worse yet, I'd heard some mixed reviews about it which weren't all that great.

Last Monday I stopped in to the local candy store and lo and behold there it was - the TS-850. I'd seen it in the magazines for about 2 months now and it had just arrived. Although I had previously discounted it in my mind as a lesser radio (compared to the 950), I sat down to it anyway to see what it had to offer. Within about 20 minutes I was hooked and had made the decision to buy.

After reading most of the manuals (yes, there's more than 1) and playing around with it for an evening, I have the following to report:

FEATURES:

Here's what the basic rig has built in (in no particular order):

- Band stacking
I really wanted this on the 440. Although there's not a separate button for each band, when you use the UP/DOWN buttons to change bands the computer remembers your last used FREQ/FILTER/MODE for that band.

- Serial computer interface (TTL).
This has been an option on most all of the previous Kenwood rigs. Now, all you need is a simple level translator (1488/1489) to run this on RS-232).

- PL tone encode
Again, what was once an option is now standard. Can't say that I'm that interested in 10m repeaters but it's nice anyway. The PL mode is adjustable for Burst or Continuous.

- Electronic keyer with adjustable weight
This will likely become standard on all future rigs in the mid to high price range. Haven't tried mine yet since I just had built the QST CMOS Super Keyer II (sigh).

- Auto CW keyer weight adjust according to speed
This adjustable feature apparently does a weight adjustment for you as the speed increases. It can be disabled. The adjustment can be set to increase or decrease the dash length with increases in speed.

- 105 memories plus band memory for each band
100 main memory channels in the typical Kenwood fashion. Channels 90-99 are special function for split and for programmed scan band limit. 5 more "Quick" memory channels (see below).

- 5 position FIFO scratch pad memory
This is really neat. There's a couple of little buttons right next to the VFO knob labeled "Quick Memory" MI and MR. Pressing MI puts the current VFO/filter/mode selection into the top of the scratchpad stack. When another frequency of interest is found, you press MI again and what was in #1 is pushed down to #2, the new frequency becomes #1 and #5 falls off the end of the stack. This is completely independent of the regular 100 memory channels.

- All mode output power level control
The PWR control controls output power independent of the current mode selected. You still have your CW Carrier level and MIC gain controls as well.

- Automatic Tuner with band memory
A big improvement over the TS-440 auto tuner, and even better than that in the 950. There's the same Auto/Thru switch and a AT TUNE switch. The nice thing about this one is that when you press AT TUNE, the rig tunes up and releases (it's a momentary button). In the older rigs, you had to release the AT TUNE button yourself. As you change bands, the auto tuner automatically switches to pre-programmed positions so that when you do hit the AT TUNE switch the tuner is almost ready to go - thus shortening tuning time.

- Manual auto tuner override
This is quite interesting. By setting one of the options on in setup mode, you can indicate that you prefer to operate the internal tuner manually. To do this, you watch the SWR meter and turn the VFO and the MCH/VFO knobs for best indication.

- Digital CW pitch control 400 - 1000 hz
Another nice feature. The digital selection is made in steps of 50hz from 400 to 1000 hz. Changes both tone and transmit offset.

- Fine tuning button
I don't know how I ever lived without this one. By pressing one button, the resolution of the VFO knob is divided by 10 allowing for very smooth fine tuning adjustments. Should be

very good for RTTY and also very helpful for SSB transmissions.

- Tune switch to zero beat a received CW signal
This button is used for tuning a linear as well as zero beating incoming signals for CW.

- Memory scan, programmed band scan, adjustable scan speed
The scan speed control is a nice touch. While scanning, you turn the RIT control to speed up or slow down the scan. Scan rate is adjustable (in VFO mode) from between 700hz/sec to 20hz/sec. There's also an auto-resume mode which will allow you to twiddle the VFO knob a bit and then after a period of inactivity it will resume scanning.

- All memories store filter and mode selection with frequencies
This is getting to be a bit more typical in the newer rigs but coming from a TS-440 I'm still impressed with it.

- Reverse function for LSB CW and USB FSK
This is truly unique and I've not seen it elsewhere. By hitting the REV button you can switch sidebands on CW and FSK. Probably most useful for FSK.

- SSB slope tune (no more IF shift control)
Although this has been out a while, I can already tell that I like it better than the TS-440's IF SHIFT function.

- M CH/VFO knob for fast band excursions
This little knob, just to the right of the VFO, is an optically encoded shaft which is used for all sorts of things. Normally, it is used to either scroll through the memory channels or to traverse the band in 10khz steps. Takes no time at all to move up or down hundreds of kilohertz. The main VFO does not appear to change excursion rate with knob speed as the 440/940 did. Incidently, unused memory channels don't show up when you're scrolling through memory.

- 2 Adjustable noise blankers
There's a fast blanker for ignition type noise and a wide blanker for woodpecker noise. The width of the wide blanker is adjustable with a front panel knob.

- Adjustable speech processor
Sure, these have been around for years, but not on the TS-440 which only had a PROC ON/OFF switch. It's nice to have control back.

- Monitor function with separate level control
I also missed this on the 440 although Kenwood has been offering it for years on the other rigs. Glad to see it return.

- 32 adjustable function setup procedure
Say goodbye to dip switches and clipped diodes. We now have a

smart user interface that allows you to set some of the CMOS RAM operating parameters. The only drawback that I can see is that the setup procedure can only be invoked at power-up time by holding the USB/LSB switch.

- Lock out function
Completely disables transmit. Turn the rig into a receiver to prevent unauthorized usage.

- Adjustable FSK shift
This is nice too. You can select from 170 to 850 hz shift in 4 or 5 steps.

- Adjustable RIT/XIT range
This can be set to +- 1.4khz or 2.8khz in 10 or 20hz steps.

- Display dim control
A single button on the front panel - bright or dim. Bright does not seem as bright as the 440 however. Regardless, there's no trouble reading anything.

- IF output for band scope
The 440 did not have this either. Now you can have direct access to the 8.33 Mhz IF.

- 2 850's can be connected in master/slave arrangement
By connecting 2 850's together via their serial ports, one can dump it's contents into the other. I'm not quite sure yet what this will buy you. It's probably cheaper, however, and more flexible than buying a TS-950 with it's crippled dual receive function.

- Display can indicate transverter frequencies (144/220/450)
This will be very nice, as soon as the transverters are available.

- DVR (option) stores cw and voice messages (3)
I didn't buy the DVR but am thinking about it. There are 3 record and play buttons on the front panel for operating it.

- Remote control input
By building a small box with resistors and switches in it, you can plug it into the back through a single 3.5mm plug to control 11 different functions (DVR, VOICE, Quick Memory, etc.). The input resistance on the 3.5mm jack is sent to an internal A/D converter, sampled and decoded into a function.

- 13 pin DIN and 6 Pin DIN interface connectors supplied
I had to buy one of those @#$# 13 pin DIN's for the 440. The plug was hard to get and expensive. Now it comes with the radio - finally.

- Comes with separate remote programming manual
A nice manual covering all of the functions available on the

serial control port.

- 3 speed AGC control
Fast, Medium, Slow and Off. Again, big improvement over the 440 which only had Fast and Slow. When AGC is off, however, the S-Meter ceases to function. Although normal, I found was this confusing at first.

- Peak reading multifuntion digital meter (as with TS-950)
I like the new metering. Some of the old timers who are bad-mouthing the 950 say that they would rather have an old analog meter. The peak hold amounts to a single bar element which stays on for a second or two after the last highest excursion. Nice for figuring RST reports when conditions are fluctuating.

- Dual cascaded selectable IF filters (as with TS-950)
Filtering is very good with this arrangement and I plopped down the extra $200 to get the pair of 500hz filters (I work a lot of much damned CW mode).

- Auto mode shift (USB/LSB) according to frequency
Nice and it's about time.

- Linear amp relay enable switch on back panel
The 950 has this too. On the 440 you had to open up the radio and install a jumper to enable the linear amp TR relay. The problem was that the relay makes a lot of noise which I don't care for when operating QSK CW (oops! I said the C-word again :-). The switch allows you to disable the clatter when you're not running QRO.

- Many more I/O connectors on the back panel
Lot's more - many relating to the external DSP box which I haven't seen yet. Don't know that I'll put $500 down for one yet, I'll have to see some proof of it's worth first.

- It comes with a microphone (same mic as the 440).
Many of the base-style rigs don't come with a Mic. The dividing line seems to be power supply. If the rig runs of 110, it doesn't come with a mic.

- Enhanced split frequency operation
You can split between: VFO-A/VFO-B, VFO-B/MEM, VFO-A/MEM in any combination of transmit/receive.

+ more that I can't think of right now...

OTHER IMPRESSIONS

The salesman at the candy store said that Kenwood had underpriced this radio. I tend to agree since it's only $400 above the price of the TS-440. The TS-440 has been the best selling rig of all time but I do believe that its days are now numbered. Also, there are some non-overlapping features between the 950 and the 850 to the point where

I really think that 950 sales will suffer. Unless you really-really think that the sub-receiver is worth it, and that the extra 50 Watts is needed, then I can't really think of a reason to buy a 950. I'm sure there are some, but not for me.

Also note that the 850 operates on 12 Volts!. The companion PS-52 power supply (not included in the $1629 price) is wimpy. It's rated at only 16A continuous. I opted to keep my Astron 35. The companion speaker, the SP-31 is ugly. It does not have a wire-mesh grille and you can see the speaker cone when looking at its front. It does have a couple of passive filters but it did not sound appreciably different than the built-in speaker - again, I passed on it.

The optional 500hz filters seem to be of a much higher quality than those I had in the 440. With the 440 where was noticable insertion loss of about 2 to 3 s-units. Not so in this rig and about all I see is 1/2 to 1 s-unit penalty for filtering.

The construction of the radio is almost all SMD (surface mount devices). I only took the bottom cover off to install the filters but inside I saw no leaded components. The boards were profusely lettered which should help in troubleshooting. Some of the potentiometers were only about 1/8" square!.

My general impression is that I'm operating a computer that looks and acts like a radio. This is more evident in this rig than any other I've seen. Learning the various commands, however, was not at all difficult (although I'll concede I'm a computer person), and I believe that the user interface is very well done. The Quick Memory, for example, was impossible to decipher until I had read the manual (RTFM!). After reading it, however, I had no trouble at all.

CONCLUSION

Well, this article has gone on about long enough as I've spent about as much time writing about it as I have using it. I'll post any updates or new info as I become aware of them. As you can probably tell, my initial reaction has been positive :-).

73's

-fred

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

964. Re: Numbers lady on 30 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-24 21:40:16 UTC
From: paulb@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <22886@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 3787
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <1991Jan23.170640.12281@mailer.cc.fsu.edu> rocker@fsucs.UUCP (Raymond Rocker(csg)) writes:
+With the onset of Desert Storm, I've noticed a sharp increase in activity on
+the SW channels used by MOSSAD (Israel's version of the CIA).

I have also seen reference somewhere (Monitoring Times?) to Mossad Frequencies. What puzzles me is that how does anyone know that it is the Mossad. It is not Hebrew, for one thing. I can guess that the Mossad doesn't advertise their frequencies. Has it been triangulated to Israel? Could other countries be spreading disinformation?

==========
Paul Blumstein | Posted by a mild-mannered computer jock
Citicorp/TTI | working for a great metroplitan bank
Santa Monica, CA +----------
{rutgers,philabs,psivax,pyramid}!ttidca!paulb or paulb@tti.com
DISCLAIMER: The posting ain't over till Milli Vanilli sings

965. Amiga Morse Code Tutor

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-24 22:13:16 UTC
From: fbalady@tronsbox.xei.com
Message-ID: <1241@tronsbox.xei.com>
Source record: 3974
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,comp.sys.amiga.misc

I'm looking for a good morse code tutor for the amiga computer, preferably
farnsworth method. If anyone has one please send me mail or reply here.
An FTP site is okay.

-Fred

--

Freddy Balady fbalady@tronsbox.xei.com
---

966. beggine (was Re: WEFAX question and comments)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-24 22:41:03 UTC
From: rusty@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <3624@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 3795

In article <246@heimat.UUCP> dan@heimat.UUCP (Dan 'Sneakers' Schein) writes:

> I beg to differ ;-)

Don't beg, Dan, it looks tacky! :-)

--
+++ 73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ +++ Bang: ames!ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!rusty
inet: anasaz!rusty@asuvax.eas.asu.edu Pony xpress: POB 27001, Tempe AZ 85285
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, saturdays, 1700-1900Z, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The Ham Callsign Project, part 3 (the 1990 version) - its HERE! Email for info

967. Re: HT with tone burst and CTCSS tone

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-24 23:32:12 UTC
From: mig@cunixb.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan24.233212.29648@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 3800

In article <5630@feldspar2.UUCP> svec@motcid.UUCP (Larry Svec) writes:
>A number of people have mentioned the Kenwood TH-75 has both tone burst
>and CTCSS (alias PL tone) but... on the UHF portion, the ads say it
>only covers 438-450. In Europe, their UHF allocation is 430-440.
>Has anyone extended their Kenwood TH-75 down to 430? Was there
>any compromise in the 440-450 band TX or RX worth noting?
>Thanks again...
>--
>Larry Svec - KD9OF
> home: 708-526-1256 e-mail: uunet!motcid!svecl VHF: 145.150-
> work: 708-632-5259 fax: 708-632-2413, -3741 UHF: 443.575+
> "I know everything... even some things that are true!"

There is a European version.
You can apparently turn the American into the European with a diode mod.

* * * * * * * ======================== Meir Green
* * * * * * * * ======================== mig@cunixb.cc.columbia.edu
* * * * * * * ======================== N2JPG

968. Re: J-Pole / Dual Band

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-24 23:42:02 UTC
From: mig@cunixb.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan24.234202.24462@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 3801

In article <YETSKO.91Jan22155557@interlan.interlan.com> yetsko@interlan.interlan.com writes:
>Has anyone thought about a tri-band J-pole for 2M/220/440? I saw the
>designs for the dual-band 2M/440 J-pole and wondered how a Tri-band
>version would work, each part mounted 120 degress around a central
>pole.
>
>Also, how bad does transmitting on one band affect reception on the
>other band with the dual-band J-poles?
>
>Mike Yetsko
>InterLan
>N1DVJ

Would someone please send me the dual band j-pole information.
I missed it.
Thanks & 73.

* * * * * * * ======================== Meir Green
* * * * * * * * ======================== mig@cunixb.cc.columbia.edu
* * * * * * * ======================== N2JPG

969. Re: Numbers lady on 30 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-24 23:53:28 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan24.235328.2856868@locus.com>
Source record: 3810

In article <98034@aerospace.AERO.ORG> obrien@aero.aero.org (Michael O'Brien) writes:
>
>People have been wondering about these various "numbers stations" for
>years. There are enough DF freaks out there that I'd have thought
>they'd track down a few of the stronger of these regular stations,
>at least. Just five or six guys around the country laying tracks
>down on a map should give a rough idea what's going on.
>
>How come we never hear about that?

This subject was discussed on rec.radio.shortwave last year. As I
recall, several gentlemen located a numbers station. The discussion
didn't yield any great detail but implied that these stations are
operated by intelligence organizations that take security very seriously.

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *

970. Re: Frequencies of radio Baghdad

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-24 23:54:18 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan24.235418.16631@informix.com>
Source record: 3806
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

```
In article <803@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>In article <1991Jan19.001647.19740@rodan.acs.syr.edu>, japullin@rodan.acs.syr.edu
(Pullin) writes:
>>
>> Hello
>> Could someone email me if it is possible to listen to Radio Baghdad and in what
>> frequencies and hours?
>
>
>Sure. Here it is. Time is in UTC, of course:
>
>
>Iraq R. Baghdad 0230-0430+ 11830 11810 NA/SA/Ind/Pak
> 2100-2300+ 13660 Eu
> V. of Peace 1000-1200* 11860 Troops in Gulf
> 1600-1800* 11860 Troops in Gulf
> 2001-2200* 11860 Troops in Gulf

Has anyone actually heard either station over the past few days? I
heard that both are off the air ... gee, wonder why?

--

=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
Randall Rhea Informix Software, Inc.
Senior Programmer/Analyst, MIS uunet!pyramid!infmx!randall
```

971. Re: rfi help

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 00:14:49 UTC
From: mig@cunixb.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan25.001449.4655@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 3803

In article <58130018@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com> holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com (Jim Hollenback) writes:
>Try bypassing the speaker leads AT the amplifier end. A 0.01 ufd or
>there abouts to the chassis and a speaker lead should do the trick.
>One capacitor per lead between the lead and the chassis.
>Jim, WA6SDM
>holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

I recall that some amps are supposedly susceptible to problems of oscillations
when connected to a capacitave load. I recommend using a choke before the
capacitor to eliminate such problems and help cure the RFI.

* * * * * * * ====================== Meir Green
* * * * * * * * ====================== mig@cunixb.cc.columbia.edu
* * * * * * * ====================== N2JPG

972. Re: Need a simple computer/radio interface

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 00:21:06 UTC
From: mig@cunixb.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan25.002106.30023@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 3804

In article <1991Jan24.125202.13009@lonex.radc.af.mil> szarekw@lonexc.radc.af.mil (William J. Szarek) writes:
>In article <CDEECE1E121F0016A2@uncg.bitnet> MOSIER@UNCG.BITNET (Steve Mosier) writes:
>>I have a copy of Super Morse, . . .
>>Has anyone played around with hooking this up to a receiver . . .
>>I . . .[just] . . . want to see if my computer will copy morse off my receiver.
>
>Oh no!!! you mean a computer can do it now???? Oh man that would be *so*
>great! I'll bet the next thing they invent is a computer that can have sex
>for you too!!! :-)
>
>why bother?
>buzz
>wm1w

Have you ever tried copying code at 100 WPM?
How about sending it with a straight key?

Some people even like to record SSB QSOs in case they miss any information!
Worse heresy has been committed.
If you prefer to copy your code on a slate or on papyrus, that is fine, too.
Probably even better than a stick and sand!

Incidentally, computer generated code is a lot easier to copy since most
peopler have TERRIBLE fists!

No need to reply to this, I can also think of responses
Live and LET LIVE. I doubt that using a computer to receive code is the
FCC's idea of poor operating practice!

73 for now.

* * * * * * * ====================== Meir Green
* * * * * * * * ====================== mig@cunixb.cc.columbia.edu
* * * * * * * ====================== N2JPG

973. Radio Baghdad - Anyone heard it since war ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 00:27:47 UTC
From: jeremym@syma.sussex.ac.uk
Message-ID: <4319@syma.sussex.ac.uk>
Source record: 3872
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

I heard Baghdad up till war broke, but not since. BBC reports indicate
that monitoring is from Nicosia in Cyprus, and a reporter there once relayed a
very noisy, jammed transmission via his mike. THe signal seemed weak
with a chirping jammer of equal strength.

Has anyone heard anything from it recently, English or otherwise ?

--
Jeremy Maris G3XDK
Sussex University
Brighton England

974. Re: Sex and CW outmoded?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 01:13:37 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan25.011337.18401@informix.com>
Source record: 3797

You know, this brings up an interesting subject. Do hams have less sex that other people? If this is true, then it explains a lot about the hobby. Perhaps the ragging on the ARRL and Radio Shack is simply misplaced sexual tension. Maybe the new no-code thing violates a deep-seeded need to have some sort of passage into manhood. Are huge vertical antennas really phallic symbols? I do notice that a lot of hams seem to have interesting ideas about antennas, you know: "mine's bigger, so it's better", "yeah, my vertical is smaller, but it packs more power into a small size", "my vertical gets out further", "I get better reports from my vertical", etc. Just what is a ham saying when he talks about a "full quarter-wave with radials?" I'm sure if Freud had been a ham, he would have written extensively on the subject.

The big question is does ham radio CAUSE a lack of aforementioned physical activity. Well, I'm a ham, and I haven't so much as had even one date in months. Of course, I think this is because I've spent my Saturday nights lately building all those different versions of twin-lead jpoles that have been posted on the net. I don't know why .... I already have a 2m antenna that works just fine ... I feel that it somehow is a deep calling from within me.

Perhaps if I were to give up jpole building, stay away from Radio Shack, and build a 40m vertical that I would see significant improvement in my love life. Maybe if QST had an annual swimsuit issue like Sports Illustrated, people would like the ARRL more. Then again, maybe such questions are better suited to psych.ham-radio or rec.sex-never-received.

--

=-=
Randall Rhea Informix Software, Inc.
Senior Programmer/Analyst, MIS uunet!pyramid!infmx!randall

975. Heathkit Multi-mode Active Audio Filter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 01:27:03 UTC
From: davea@n3eua.ampr.org
Message-ID: <1991Jan25.012703.4920@n3eua.ampr.org>
Source record: 3873

I just got the latest HeathKit catalog and noticed that they've got their Multi-mode active audio filter on sale for $70. Does anyone have any experience with this filter?

I'm currently using a Heath SB-104A with a 400 Hz CW filter for CW on HF. This rig doesn't have much to help filter out audio noise or adjacent signals --I'm hoping that an active audio filter might help.

Any experience with this filter, or experience with a similar filter in the same price range, would be appreciated.

'73

Dave Allen, N0IPQ
davea@winfree.COM

976. Re: Numbers lady on 30 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 02:27:33 UTC
From: Firesign@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <38441@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 3808
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In fact, according to Havana Moon's book "Uno,Dos,Cuatro..A Guide to
the Numbers Stations", several of these transmissions, have, over time
been tracked to various locations. Some have been tracked to a military
installation near Warrentom/Remington, Va. SOme have been tracked to
an installation near the Dade County Zoo in Florida. Some have been
determined to be eminating from Cuba (*German* numbers no less!).
Most are unknowns, though. HM's book is interesting reading by the way.
It's published by Tiare Publications, ISBN# 0-936653-06-X.
Glenn
Firesign@cup.portal.com
72561.1062@compuserve.com

Disclaimer: TINAR. I have no connection with Havana Moon or Tiare
Publications. Period. So there.

977. Re: Flux Gate Compass

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 03:26:56 UTC
From: steveq@syd.dms.CSIRO.AU
Message-ID: <1991Jan25.032656.3794@syd.dms.CSIRO.AU>
Source record: 3805
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <2939.279ef15b@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com> gibbonsj@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com writes:
>In article <541@cow.ecs.oz>, bmp@cow.ecs.oz (Bruce Paterson) writes:
>> A friend is attempting to build (from scratch) a flux-gate compass
>> for use in a vehicle mounted dead-reckoning navigation system.
>
>stuff deleted...
>
>Why build one from scratch? You can buy a WWII flux-gate compass from
>a company called JOLLYCO (or something like that) out of Chicago. These
>are the real thing, minus electronics, for somewhere around $35.
>
>If you're interested, I can dig up / verify the company name & phone number.
Or buy a complete compass from Tandy (Radio Shack) for $Aus 99. Don't know
how good they are though.

978. Re: "ricebox"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 03:51:11 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <909@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 3811

1. Comments about minor flaws in Drakes and Collins?

2. Cleaning a Drake bandswitch is sure a lot easier than
the routine maintenance on any Ricebox -

time cost etc

and when you're done you have a GOOD transceiver.

K3TX

979. Re: I bought it!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 04:01:50 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <910@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 3812

AA7BQ reviewed all the bells and whistles about
a new Kenwood.

Seems he forgot one thing: does it receive and
transmit, the former especially, any better than
the ts430, ts440, ts940? I sure hope it's some
improvement, especially in the built-in phase
noise department. Sure a lot of Kenwoods have
been sold --- the *power* of *advertising* I
guess.

K3TX

980. Sex and CW outmoded?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 04:13:05 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1144.279F674F@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 3807

> From: popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil (Leonard J. Popyack)
> Date: 24 Jan 91 15:07:46 GMT
> Organization: RADC
> Message-ID: <1991Jan24.150746.21155@lonex.radc.af.mil>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> WM1W Writes:
> >
> >In article <CDEECE1E121F0016A2@uncg.bitnet> MOSIER@UNCG.BITNET (Steve
> Mosier)
> writes:
> >>I have a copy of Super Morse, . . .
> >>Has anyone played around with hooking this up to a receiver . . .
> >>I . . .[just] . . . want to see if my computer will copy morse off my
> receiver.
> >
> >Oh no!!! you mean a computer can do it now???? Oh man that would be *so*
> >great! I'll bet the next thing they invent is a computer that can have
> sex
> >for you too!!! :-)
> >
> >why bother?
> >buzz
> >wm1w
>
> Does that mean sex is outmoded too?

Sex is NOT outmoded. Just having a sex proficiency test before issuing a
marriage license.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

981. old WW2 aircraft electronics manuals

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 06:25:28 UTC
From: mmm@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <38451@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 3796

I have some WW2 manuals for military electronics equipment available
free if you pick them up at my house or for a small fee if you want them
by mail. Priority goes to people who have the actual equipment described
by these manuals.

AN/ARN-8 Marker Beacon Receiver
RAK-7 Radio Receiver
AM-40/AIC Interphone Amplifier
AN/ARC-1 Aircraft Radio Equipment
AN/ARC-2 Aircraft Radio Equipment
ZB-3 Aircraft Radio Homing Adapter Equipment
LM-15 Crystal Calibrated Frequency Indicating Equipment
AN/APN-4 Radio Set

I intend to keep the following manuals, but would consider parting with
them to a sufficiently interested party.

TS-45/AP Radar Test Set
TS-146/UP Radar Test Set
TS-147/UP Radar Test Set
TS-148/UP Radar Spectrum Analyzer

I'd be interested in what installations had the AN/APS-4, AN/APS-6A, and
AN/APS-15 radars. These are some of the radars mentioned in these manuals.
I know AN/APS-15 was used in B-17 bombers, because there's pictures of
TS-146/UP being used both inside and outside the bomber. I'd like to know
what theaters and during what time span these radars were used.

I'd also like to know if there were microwave spectrum analyzers which
are older than the TS-148/UP, either military or civilian.

982. POTENTIAL MAJOR FLARE WARNING - ATTENTION

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 08:32:30 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910125013230.29e014cf@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 3798

/\

POTENTIAL MAJOR FLARE WARNING

ATTENTION ATTENTION

/\

January 25, 1991

ATTENTION:

A significant surge of solar activity has begun. Two very significant
and very large active regions have developed and are now capable of spawning
major energetic flare activity. In addition, significant activity has been
observed on the eastern limb. Loops and an associated flare was observed
near S14E90 today. The solar flux has exploded to a value of 244 and is
expected to rise perhaps in excess of 260 by the time the peak is reached.
The sunspot number has likewise experienced a dramatic increase and is now
reported at a value of 216 (although it will likely climb quite higher
as the eastern limb region(s) rotate into view).

This warning presently applies to Regions 6462 (S15E32) and
Region 6466 (S09E37). THESE REGIONS ARE CAPABLE OF SPAWNING VERY STRONG
MAJOR FLARES ANYTIME OVER THE NEXT 3 TO 7 DAYS! PROTON FLARING IS A
STRONG POSSIBILITY FROM THESE REGIONS.

Region 6462 has an FKI optical configuration and now sports a potent
Beta-Gamma magnetic configuration. Magnetic gradients in this region are
HIGH. It covers an area of 3,780 million square kilometers and encompasses
a total of 59 sunspots. It has an angular extent of 18 degrees. MAJOR
FLARING FROM THIS REGION MAY BE IMMINENT!

Region 6466 also contains an FKI optical configuration and contains
a strong Beta-Delta configuration. Magnetic gradients in this region are
also HIGH. This region contains 42 sunspots within an area of 2,970 million
square kilometers. It has an angular extent of 17 degrees. MAJOR FLARING
FROM THIS REGION IS ALSO IMMINENT!

At 03:18 UT on 24 January, a long-duration class M3.2/SN flare was
generated jointly by Regions 6462 and 6466. The duration of this flare was
an enormous 173 minutes (2 hours, 53 minutes)! It was accompanied by
significant radio bursts as well as Type II and Type IV sweep frequency
events. The flare location was at S19E42 and was associated with a strong
5,800 s.f.u. (solar flux unit) radio burst at 245 MHz. It produced a
SID/SWF between 03:18 UT and 06:11 UT, affecting frequencies up to 13 MHz.
This flare WILL produce a terrestrial impact with the earth (see below).

The Space Environment Services Center has issued a condition YELLOW alert status for potential PCA activity. Translated, this means that if a major flare occurs in either Region 6462, or 6466, the probability that the flare will eject energetic protons capable of producing potentially significant PCA activity, is very high.

MAJOR ENERGETIC FLARING WILL BE POSSIBLE FROM REGIONS 6462 AND/OR 6466 FOR AT LEAST THE NEXT 3 TO 7 DAYS (possibly longer). WATCH FOR IMPENDING MAJOR FLARE ALERTS.

RECENT MINOR FLARE TERRESTRIAL IMPACT FORECAST

The class M3.2/SN long-duration event which was accompanied by Type II and a moderate Type IV sweep frequency events is expected to produce a terrestrial impact. The accompanying shock is expected to reach the earth late on 26 January through 27 January. Geomagnetic activity is expected to reach minor to major storm levels over high latitudes, but should be mostly active to very active over middle and low latitudes. There is a risk of minor storming over middle latitudes.

An auroral storm may materialize over high latitudes on 26/27 January in response to the enhanced corpuscular radiation from this long duration flare. The auroral activity will be moderate with possible periods of high activity over high latitudes. Activity over middle latitudes should remain confined to mostly moderate levels, but some localized area's of high auroral activity may become visible over middle latitudes (particularly the northerly middle latitudes).

HF propagation conditions will become markedly degraded late on 26 January through 27 January. Moderate to high levels of distortion, noise, fading and flutter could be experienced, if activity reaches or surpasses the levels currently predicted. High latitudes will likely experience very poor radio propagation conditions late on 26 January through to 28 January.

VHF signals could experience some interesting phenomenon on 26/27 January, particularly over the northerly middle and high latitudes. There is a substantial possibility for auroral backscatter communications on VHF frequencies (6 meters to 2 meters) late in the day on 26 January and into 27 January. The best periods to attempt backscatter communications will be near sunset and near midnight (+/- a few hours). VHF signals will likely become degraded late on 26 January through 27 January as intense ionospheric ionization forms near and in the auroral zone during these potentially stormy days.

Active geophysical conditions and degraded radio conditions are expected to persist until about 28 January (barring any significant solar outbursts, which seem quite likely at the present time). It should be noted that the start-time of the degraded conditions may not occur until sometime on 27 January. However, models indicate the shock velocity should be high enough to impact with the earth late on 26 January or early on 27 January (UT time).

POTENTIAL MAJOR FLARE WARNING SUMMARY

- MAJOR ENERGETIC FLARING IS POSSIBLE IN TWO ACTIVE SOLAR REGIONS.

- THERE IS A STRONG POSSIBILITY FOR POTENTIALLY INTENSE PCA AND SATELLITE PROTON ACTIVITY FROM MAJOR FLARING (IF IT MATERIALIZES).

- PROTON FLARES ARE VERY POSSIBLE.

- INTENSE SID/SWF EVENTS ARE LIKELY OVER SUNLIT AREAS OF THE EARTH IF MAJOR FLARING OR PROTON FLARING OCCURS.

- TERRESTRIAL IMPACTS COULD BE HIGH IF PROTON FLARING BEGINS ANYTIME WITHIN THE NEXT FOUR TO SIX DAYS.

- PCA ALERT STATUS: CONDITION *YELLOW*.

- HIGH-LATITUDE PCA-INDUCED RADIO BLACKOUT WARNING HAS BEEN ISSUED. RADIO BLACKOUTS OVER HIGH LATITUDES ARE POSSIBLE IF PROTON FLARING OCCURS.

/\

983. U2MIR

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 10:07:31 UTC
From: John@jh.nu.manchester-computing-centre.ac.uk
Message-ID: <52.John@mcc.nu.jh>
Source record: 3817

Last weekend my system had U2MIR in the axheard list on 144.625, I
didn`t realise what it was until much later. I thought it was just
another local node as TheNET/NETROM nodes have wierd names around here.

John.

984. What do I want in a radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 11:40:53 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <25.Jan.91.12
Source record: 3928

What do I want in a radio? well, here goes:

1) Understandable circuit constructed using as many off-the-shelf parts as possible. Surface-mounted chips may be a plus-point for the manufacturer when he assembles the thing, but they are a pig of a job to change in the average ham workshop. And where do i get a new PAL chip to fix my dead Kencomsu TX9900 at 4:30PM on a saturday? Certainly not from the local Radio Shack; ('Sorry sir, if its not in the catalog it dont exist').
2) Plenty of space inside to allow me to fit internal modifications, try out new demodulators, filters etc. and to repair the thing when it dies.
3) Full schematics and alignment instructions to be supplied, ideally with voltage readings on critical points etc. (if these are not supplied, then no worry - an hour with the DVM to establish the 'when working' voltages is time well spent when the thing dies in 5 years time).
4) For HF gear, an analog VFO and a nice heavy flywheel on the tuning knob. The 'feel' of a control is just as important as how well it works.
5) For VHF gear (FM) a few channels accessible by a simple rotary switch. Try programming 145.5625MHz when wearing gloves at 3AM in the dark on some of the modern micro-hand-helds and you will see what i mean.
6) Able to operate into any (or no!) RF load without damage. Power output to degrade 'gracefully' with increasing SWR. (the 'sudden death above 2:1' type of SWR protection makes it almost impossible to use the radio when experimenting with antennas, using radio as temporary RF-dielectric-heater etc)
7) Freedom from crossmodulation/desense - most important when operating on more than one band at the same time.
8) Robust construction so i do not have to worry about the radio suffering mechanical damage when portable/mobile. 'Robust' to me implies a steel case/chassis, and proper 1/4-inch-shaft controls. Make it *HEAVY*.
9) Proper design - able to operate continuous duty without overheating; (this means using tubes etc. run at 'continuous commercial service' ratings, not 'Intermittent commercial & amateur service' ratings - likewise for solidstate PA's.) How many modern '100-watt' radios have to reduce to, say, 25 watts for AM operation? To me, this says these are '25 watt' radios.

I am prepared to do without memories, scanning, LCD readouts of the designer's star-sign, microphone-controlled up/down tuning, extended frequency coverage, computer control, speech-indication of frequency, digital voice storage, built in keyers, real-time dollar/yen conversion, and all the other stuff that seems to be included nowadays.
At times, looking at some of the modern gear, it looks to me more like 'a computer that just happens to be able to transmit' rather than a radio.
Now if someone were to start selling kits to build-your-own KWM-2A and charging, say, 1500 dollars for the parts, I would buy one rather than

fork out the same cash on the products of any of the top three brands from the Orient. Most of the equipment i use is/was designed for the 'commercial' market rather than the 'amateur' market. I would rather buy a 10-year-old Mercedes than a new Subaru.

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

985. DSP, DSP Book

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 12:29:48 UTC
From: Pete_Simpson@DGC.ceo.dg.com
Message-ID: <9101251229.AA00018@rtp40.dg.com>
Source record: 3818

If I mail you my copy & a bribe, will you autograph it for me, Bob?
What with the article on MININEC caveats in this month's QST and
Bob's book, could we be seeing a refocussing of the ARRL from
yesterday's technology towards tomorrow's?
:-)

Pete, KA1AXY

986. RFI help

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 12:37:00 UTC
From: Pete_Simpson@DGC.ceo.dg.com
Message-ID: <9101251237.AD00018@rtp40.dg.com>
Source record: 3819

I've been working (on and off) on an RFI problem like you describe.
It's a relatively inexpensive "entertainment center" (has a receiver,
amp and 8-track player). Speakers, leads are shielded and bypassed.
No difference. Power cord is filtered. No difference. Only when the
entire box is wrapped in aluminum foil, does the interference lessen.
(BTW, the volume control has no effect on the level of interference,
which suggests the power amp output stages being involved)
My theory is that the power supply leads which connect to the output
amplifier are long and not bypassed. I haven't taken the box apart
yet. There's only so much you can do to these things if they're not
in a metal case...
73,
Pete, KA1AXY

987. sex and cw

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 14:05:15 UTC
From: frankjo@lonex.radc.af.mil
Message-ID: <1991Jan25.140515.17568@lonex.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 3821

WM1W raises the great philosophical question: "why bother?" This is a very good question indeed.

First of all, technology has advanced to the point where cw can be done in an automated fashion. Therefore, I need not do cw by hand.

Also, since Buzz brings the issue of sex into the debate, it is only fair to point out that technology now allows for artificial insemination. Therefore, I need not have sex to pro-create. In fact, it is not all too unrealistic to envision computers being involved in this process as WM1W so wisely predicts.

The point being, there are often different means to the same end. The rate of technological growth has increased these possibilities even further. With so many possibilities available, the choice becomes a personal one.

So, the conclusion from this line of thinking is:

why bother? ------> BECAUSE I WANT TO!!!!

Also, "Why bother?" indicates that it is a **bother** to do cw with a computer. I think not. Connecting the TNC to the computer was not much of a bother. Turning the computer and tnc on is not much of a bother either. Personally, I find computer generated cw easier, more enjoyable, and much more precise [C.A.A.I. may be too!!]. The statement also seems to imply that cw done by hand is the only way, or the right way. Again, I think not. It may be your way, or the traditional way, but not the only way.

So, the conclusion from this line of thinking is:

why bother? ------> it's no bother, really!

988. GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 14:09:22 UTC
From: michael@vk2bea.UUCP
Message-ID: <846@vk2bea.UUCP>
Source record: 3789
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,sci.physics

Has anyone noticed a degradation of the Navstar GPS system since the outbreak of unpleasentness in the middle east?

The implication, when GPS was first started, was that during times of crisis the C/A code would be degraded so that an enemy could not use it.

Does differential GPS totally get around this, or is there a trick they can use to defeat this technique?

--
Michael Katzmann > Broadcast Sports Technology Inc.
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ < Crofton, Maryland. U.S.A
Amteur Radio Stations: >
NV3Z / VK2BEA / G4NYV < UUCP: uunet!opel!vk2bea!michael
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

989. Re: Flux Gate Compass - Source

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 14:49:35 UTC
From: gibbonsj@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <2962.279fff2f@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 3932
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

> In article <541@cow.ecs.oz>, bmp@cow.ecs.oz (Bruce Paterson) writes:
>> A friend is attempting to build (from scratch) a flux-gate compass
>> for use in a vehicle mounted dead-reckoning navigation system.
>
> stuff deleted...
>
> Why build one from scratch? You can buy a WWII flux-gate compass from
> a company called JOLLYCO (or something like that) out of Chicago. These
> are the real thing, minus electronics, for somewhere around $35.
>
> If you're interested, I can dig up / verify the company name & phone number.
>
> --

Due to the response, I will make a general posting...

Jerry Co., Inc. (Well, at least it was close... 8-])
601 Linden Place
Evanston, IL 60202

(708) 475-8440

Hope this helps!

John Gibbons

Of all the things I've lost, I miss my mind the most...

990. Re: Flux Gate Compass

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 14:55:36 UTC
From: rhaar@albert.cs.gmr.com
Message-ID: <43236@rphroy.UUCP>
Source record: 3938
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <1991Jan25.032656.3794@syd.dms.CSIRO.AU>,
steveq@syd.dms.CSIRO.AU (Stephen Quigg) writes:
|> In article <2939.279ef15b@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
gibbonsj@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com writes:
|> >In article <541@cow.ecs.oz>, bmp@cow.ecs.oz (Bruce Paterson) writes:
|> >> A friend is attempting to build (from scratch) a flux-gate compass
|> >> for use in a vehicle mounted dead-reckoning navigation system.
|> >...
|> >Why build one from scratch? You can buy a WWII flux-gate compass from
|> >a company called JOLLYCO (or something like that) out of Chicago. These
|> >are the real thing, minus electronics, for somewhere around $35.
|> >
|> >If you're interested, I can dig up / verify the company name & phone
number.
|> Or buy a complete compass from Tandy (Radio Shack) for $Aus 99. Don't know
|> how good they are though.
Wasn't there an article in one of the pop. press magazines (maybe Radio
Electronics) about six months ago on how to interface to the Rat Shack
flux gate compass> The RS unit is intended as a standalone automotive
compass but the main element is a reasonable flux-gate magnetic heading
sensor.

Note that in addition to sensor inaccuracies, you will have to cope with
the magnetic declination - the differnece between magnetic and
geographic north - that varies from one location to another.

Bob Haar InterNet : rhaar@albert.cs.gmr.com
Computer Science Dept., G.M. Research Laboratories
DISCLAIMER: Unless indicated otherwise, everything in this note is
personal opinion, not an official statement of General Motors Corp.

991. Impedance matching

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 15:27:08 UTC
From: jl@newt.sbi.com
Message-ID: <426@newt.sbi.com>
Source record: 3822

I am interested in replacing a ceramic filter that has an impedance of 330 Ohms
with a crystal filter with an impedance of 3KOhm//25pF. I understand that the
crystal filter requires its impedance to be matched perfectly otherwise the
ripple gets ugly.
How can I match the impedance of the crystal filter with my circuit ?

can anyone either explain me the theory and give me an example to extrapolate,
give me the reference of the magic transformer to order ...

The IF of the crystal filter is 10.7 Mhz.

--
Jean-Louis Ecochard O
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~./_\.~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
(__Y__) uunet!sbi!chi!jl
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

992. reply to Need a simple computer/radio interface

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 15:36:38 UTC
From: rcorley@wellfleet.com
Message-ID: <9101251536.AA00589@orleans.Wellfleet.Com>
Source record: 3933

>>In article <CDEECE1E121F0016A2@uncg.bitnet> MOSIER@UNCG.BITNET (Steve Mosier) >>writes:
>>I have a copy of Super Morse, . . .
>>Has anyone played around with hooking this up to a receiver . . .
>>I . . .[just] . . . want to see if my computer will copy morse off my receiver.

>Oh no!!! you mean a computer can do it now???? Oh man that would be *so*
>great! I'll bet the next thing they invent is a computer that can have sex
>for you too!!! :-)

>why bother?
>buzz
>wm1w

Isn't this what ham radio is all about? Experimenting with computer/radio interfaces may not be your cup of tea but why do you find it necessary to bash somebody who whats to experiment? If you cann't offer some assistance to Steve then don't waste the bandwidth with your negative responses!

Rich WA1TMT

993. Re:Flux Gate Compass

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 15:54:24 UTC
From: hbg6@citek.mcdphx.mot.com
Message-ID: <14464@mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com>
Source record: 3945
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <4346@kitty.UUCP> larry@kitty.UUCP (Larry Lippman) writes:
> For further information on flux gate devices, you might wish
>to try a flux gate manufacturer, such as Humphrey, Inc. or Sperry
>Navigation Systems.
>
Or: KVH Industries, Inc.
850 Aquidneck Avenue
Middletown, RI., 02840
(401)847-3327

products include:

Toroidial Fluxgate Sensor Coil $100
Toroidial Fluxgate Sensor coil w/gimbal $125

up to a complete digital compass with RS-232 output
for around $1000
(note: these prices are old)

Good Luck,
John

.....
reply to 'from' address; hbg6@citek.mcdphx.mot.com
NOT the 'sender' line address!
Someday my sysadm will decide this is a 'real' problem. :-)
.....
All opinions expressed are mine and not Motorolas, their loss.
.....

994. Re: ham calls on CB

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 15:59:00 UTC
From: henryb@hpspdra.HP.COM
Message-ID: <12280034@hpspdra.HP.COM>
Source record: 3790

oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX, good buddy)) writes:
> Would you mind a CBer using *your* callsign? This could be fun, can I be
> 9N1MM? Can you identify using the call of a commercial radio station too?

A ham call sign identifies the station, not the operator. A CB "handle"
identifies the operator, not the station. So if you use a ham call as
a CB handle it's important to make sure that no reasonable person could
mistake it for a station ID. Otherwise it's a deceptive radio signal or
it's operation out of band. Either way it's grounds for having the ham
station license pulled if the signal is sent with the knowledge and
consent of the station licensee.
In short using a ham call this way is needlessly risky.
Why not use (for example) "Derek" as a CB handle ?

Henry Black (KK6JR, G4NOC, Henry) henryb@hpspd.HP.COM +1 415 857 6655
Purely my views, not intended to represent those of Hewlett Packard Co.

995. BFO for AM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 16:09:12 UTC
From: dlp@zule.Ebay.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <4665@male.EBay.Sun.COM>
Source record: 3930

I'm looking at building a receiver that is in the 1991 ARRL Handbook.
I think I understand everything that is identified in the schematics
and text, but I'm a little confused on the demodulation circuit. The
receiver is currently designed to support CW, USB, and LSB, but I would
also like to include AM so I can use it for SW reception as well as
future ham use. It would appear that all I need to do is add an additional
BFO circuit that I switch in, but after going through the book a couple
of times I'm having a hard time finding a circuit to help me with this.

Can someone point me in the right direction in terms of references?

Thanks in advance for any help. My apologies if this is a simple question
but my brain is really rusty on this non-digital stuff.

Dan Pritchett | ARPA/Internet: dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM
Sun Federal System Engineer | UUCP: ...!sun!dlp

It's written in the stars, and every line in our palm
We are fools to make war on our Brothers in Arms.
--Mark Knopfler

996. Re: Sex and CW outmoded?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 16:53:54 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <680@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 3931

In article <1991Jan25.011337.18401@informix.com> randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
>The big question is does ham radio CAUSE a lack of aforementioned physical
>activity. Well, I'm a ham, and I haven't so much as had even one
>date in months.

Your problem is you don't work enough CW!!! Just start up a nice QSO on the low end of 10 Meters and within moments your front end will overload with all of the CB hookers transmitting illegally on the band. The problem is I haven't found one yet that can copy 35 WPM. Oh well, it's got to be that damn no-code..

Many many B-) 's AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

997. Re: Flux Gate Compass

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 16:54:09 UTC
From: kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1991Jan25.165409.8299@news.larc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 3936
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <1991Jan25.032656.3794@syd.dms.CSIRO.AU> steveq@syd.dms.CSIRO.AU (Stephen Quigg) writes:
>Why build one from scratch? You can buy a WWII flux-gate compass from
>a company called JOLLYCO (or something like that) out of Chicago. These
>are the real thing, minus electronics, for somewhere around $35.

a. The company's name is Jerryco.
b. They don't have any flux-gate compasses in their last few catalogues.
c. There weren't any flux-gate compasses used in WWII.

998. Re: HT with tone burst and CTCSS tone

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 17:09:55 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <19451@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 3927

```
|>
|>I did the 'green wire' modification to my TH-75A to increase RX coverage
|>(short green wire near the back of the display -- clip it). The mod (I
|>thought) wasn't supposed to affect TX coverage.
|>
|>Just checked my unit -- it will TX as low as 420.005 MHz. Don't know
|>how effectively, but a scanner nearby will pick up the signal.
|>
|>Caveat -- use a dummy load when trying this at home, to avoid out-of-band
|>TX.
|>
Out of band? 420.005 MHz is in band, unless you're north of "Line A" or
in one of two or three specific cities. Sure, the 70 cm equipment makers
don't seem to know this, and some equipment reviewers who write for some
of the ham mags don't know it, but them's the rules...

paul, ni1d
```

999. Re: Numbers lady on 30 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 17:37:17 UTC
From: trb@ima.isc.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan25.173717.20077@dirtydog.ima.isc.com>
Source record: 3949
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <22886@ttidca.TTI.COM> paulb@ttidca.TTI.COM (Paul Blumstein) writes:
> +With the onset of Desert Storm, I've noticed a sharp increase in activity on
> +the SW channels used by MOSSAD (Israel's version of the CIA).

> I have also seen reference somewhere (Monitoring Times?) to Mossad
> Frequencies. What puzzles me is that how does anyone know that it is
> the Mossad.

I don't think any random listener knows who it is. I do know that
when you're scanning around the short waves in Israel you pick up
that numbers lady all day and all night, starting every 15 minutes,
sometimes on as many as ten different frequencies (I did this during
the spring of '90). You also pick up a handful of other numbers
ladies, but this one that people call the Mossad lady seems most
prevalent.

Andrew Tannenbaum Interactive Cambridge, MA +1 617 661 7474

1000. TH77A mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 17:52:53 UTC
From: dkazdan@cwsys3.cwru.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan25.175253.17287@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 3935

Hamfolks:

Enormous overjoyment--my wife got her technician license and is taking the General code this weekend (listen for N8NFE, Laura) and we got a pair of HTs which she seems to enjoy enormously. We bought TH77As, which I can recommend except for those little dummy-load antennas shipped with them.

Anyone know the mod for aircraft band AM? The Kenwood ads say its possible, but there's nothing in the manual about it.

Any other mods known?

Thanks!

73,

David, AD8Y

1001. Re: DANGER in sexless Standard 12V DC Connectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 18:00:47 UTC
From: billt@hprnd.rose.hp.com
Message-ID: <15780014@hprnd.rose.hp.com>
Source record: 3791

I believe the part numbers for Anderson Power Products parts are
as follows:

contact: CAT. 1330 POWFRPOLF 30AMP CONTACT #12 QTY 1
contact: CAT. 1331 POWFRPOLF 30AMP CONTACT #12 QTY 100

red body:CAT.1327 POWERPOLE 30AMG HSG/SPG RED QTY. 100
black body: ?

The address of the company from the box is as follows:
Anderson Power Products,
Division of High Voltage Engineering
145 Newton Street
Boston, Massachusetts
02135

To connect two cables you would need 4 contacts, 2 black bodies, and 2 red bodies. The bodies are grooved on the sides so they can be locked together into a single plug. A screw can be used to pernamently lock a black and red body together but so far the connectors stay together all by themselves because the cable they are attached to prevents them from slipping apart. For cable I use the dual conducter cable that is used on boats. It is made in various gauges. One side is red and the other is black. I split the cable down the center as far from one end as is necessary to attach the connectors. A short length of heat shrink tubing is used to prevent the split from traveling further down the cable.

I do not know why this connector was chosen over others. The most apparent advantages are that there is no gender problem and it is intuitively obvious which contact is plus, i.e. the red one. Since this connector is being used state wide, anything which reduces the chance that one department, county, or service district would do something backwards from everyone else is eliminated. Some of these entities are more than than 500 miles from each other.

1002. Re: U2MIR

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 18:06:57 UTC
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <241@platypus.uofs.edu>
Source record: 3940

In article <52.John@mcc.nu.jh>, John@jh.nu.manchester-computing-centre.ac.uk (John Heaton) writes:
>
>
> Last weekend my system had U2MIR in the axheard list on 144.625, I

OK, someone (AMSAT?) what is the definitive word on what frequency
U2MIR is going to be using?? So far people have been claiming to
have heard him on everything from DC to LIGHT. Where exactly should
I be listening?? I didn't get to work the Shuttle, but I would
gladly settle for MIR.

bill KB3YV

--

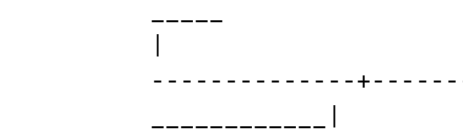
Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

1003. DUAL BAND J-POLE 2M/220MHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 18:10:25 UTC
From: LSPRINGSTEEN@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <12656772969.23.LSPRINGSTEEN@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 3937

You asked and here it is!

These dimensions are from the 2M/220 Mhz dual band J pole I built in
1984 when I got my 220 rig. It took me only a few hours and 10 feet of
1/2 inch cooper tubing (I had some left over for a 440 as well).
39.5 inches to the first 'T'
13.25 inches 220 MHz stub
1.75 inches from tuning stub to 'T'
19.5 inches from first 'T' to second 'T'
19 inches 2M tuning stub
2.25 inches from stub to 'T'
other hardware I used:
2 'T's, 2 90 degree elbows and 3 end caps
7 feet of cooper tubing would do it if you are crunched for
resources.



This is a rough idea of what mine looks like. I made the tuning
stubs 180 degrees from each other. All of the measurements are
approximate to the nearest 1/4 inch. I used a 3/8 inch rod to
support the whole array. I fed it with RG-58 coax and did not use
a balun. If I had a rig for 440 I would have included that bthis antenna (donations of 440
rigs will be accepted).
I hope I made this clear enough, drop me a note if you found this
of use. 73 LARRY

e mail--> LSPRINGSTEEN @ WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Packet--> LARRY WB8LBZ @ K5WPH-2.NM.USA.NA
Ma Bell-> w (505)ny one
h (915) 821-3021 after 1600 before 2000 MST(MDT)

1004. "ricebox"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 18:21:36 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1146.27A02F25@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 3825

> From: k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller)
> Date: 25 Jan 91 03:51:11 GMT
> Organization: Wells Computer Systems Corp., Levittown, Pa. 19058
> Message-ID: <909@wells.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
>
>
> 1. Comments about minor flaws in Drakes and Collins?
>
> 2. Cleaning a Drake bandswitch is sure a lot easier than
> the routine maintenance on any Ricebox -

I never had many problems with bandswitches on MY Drake equipment. But then I think that's because I kept using them. The only occasions that problems DID occur followed long periods of non-use. Running the switch through its range a few times fixed it right up good as new.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

1005. Re: Flux Gate Compass

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 18:24:33 UTC
From: cdl@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <681@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 3941
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <1991Jan25.165409.8299@news.larc.nasa.gov> kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (Scott Dorsey) writes:
>c. There weren't any flux-gate compasses used in WWII.

There certainly were flux-gate magnetometers, used
for MAD (Magnetic Airborne Detection of submarines).

--
carl lowenstein marine physical lab u.c. san diego
{decvax|ucbvax} !ucsd!mpl!cdl cdl@mpl.ucsd.edu
clowenstein@ucsd.edu

1006. Re: Kenwood TM-941A

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 18:34:37 UTC
From: jrr@wiffle.techbook.com
Message-ID: <esecw1w163w@wiffle.techbook.com>
Source record: 3792

c-stumpf@steer.sdsu.edu (Robert S. Radvanovsky KC6ONL) writes:

> I have recently won this radio from a raffle. I've no idea how good or bad
> this radio is other than that it is very expensive in the retail market.
> I am a new HAM (about 3 months) and have figured out some of the concepts
> enough to get me by. For those that have this radio, do you or have you
> have(had) any problems with this rig? Second, those who do not have this
> radio (and would like to comment), do you have any preferences about anything
> good or bad about this radio? Has anyone encountered trouble with the
> performance and daily operation of this radio?
>
> I do not know if this was the approriate area to ask this question. For thos
> who wish to reply, please send PRIVATE E-mail to this account. Thank you.
>
> Robert S. Radvanovsky, KC6ONL

I am seriously interested in buying this radio right now. I have heard
it is very good and is very promising.. If you find any other
information about this radio, could you please send it to me at
johnr@twiki.pdx.com.
Thankyou
John Rosenbaum

1007. Re: sex and cw

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 18:57:01 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <682@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 3946

In article <1991Jan25.140515.17568@lonex.radc.af.mil> frankjo@lonex.radc.af.mil (Joseph W. Frank) writes:

> Personally, I
>find computer generated cw easier, more enjoyable, and much
>more precise [C.A.A.I. may be too!!]. The statement also
>seems to imply that cw done by hand is the only way, or the
>right way. Again, I think not. It may be your way, or the
>traditional way, but not the only way.

One thing I have found to be true since using a PK-232 to copy code is that it is the best way to improve code reception by ear. In fact I'm so impressed with the results of watching the screen display while listening to the audio code that I would say that this technique is a major breakthrough for those trying to improve their code speed. There is an unconcious connection made between the words coming out on the screen and the sound of the word in CW that trains the ear rapidly to make the same association when later one justs listens to the code without the screen. Try listening to the ARRL bulletins and code practice sessions while looking at the words on the screen. I was amazed at the results.

It also does one thing that I think is very exciting. It opens the door to activity on the CW bands to those who cannot yet copy the majority of QSO's going on. Anyone with a PK-232 or similar TNC can jump right in and enjoy what is happening on the CW bands while at the same time training their ear for higher and higher speeds. If they use a keyboard, they can jump right in and become an instant CW OP. Sound strange coming from an OF key banger? Not really By getting on the air any way they can they will be getting involved in what is happening on the CW bands, meeting some of the great, friendly people that hang around there and at the same time constanly raising their code speed painlessly while having fun at the same time. I don't look at code reading TNC's as a crutch but, rather, as excellent training machines. If the end result is another OP who feels as much at ease on CW as any of the many other modes, the machine has done its job. Whether you use a key or a keyboard, you are on the air improving your operating skills and having a good time.

Inevitably the lure of sending effortless code with a beautiful chrome Bencher key will seize the poor sucker by the throat and a new addict to the outmoded mode will be born....B-) B-) B-)

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

1008. Re: no code licenses

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 19:17:32 UTC
From: rpA-Inc@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <38467@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 3942

>
> During the Great CW Debate, a leading arguement for retaining the code
> requirement was that CW filters out bad operaters. The fear was that our ham
> bands would sound like the CB band if not for CW keeping out the trash.
>
> An arguement in favor of the no-code license was that CW was preventing
> many otherwise technically competant potential hams from going on the air.
> The hope was that these folks would flock to receive amateur licenses and
> increase the amount of experimentation, especially in digital modes.
>

I can tell you from personal experience that the code has been a deterrent
to otherwise technical people to get into amateur radio. A few months back,
a friend and I went ahead and passed the written tests all the way up to
and including advanced (w/ perfect scores on 2 out of the 3 I might add (;-)

We have since stalled on the code (mainly because of a lack of time... or
perhaps its psychological (:-). Our intent was to use the license purely
for packet radio use. We are both sufficiently versed in general datacomm
issues and have access to extensive computer resources at work and at home.

Now we WILL finish off the code test. But who knows how long that will take
and in the meantime many many others are staying away from getting into
packet radio because of the code requirement. I personally think it's one
of those things that might come handy in life (sort of like knowing how
to start a fire without a match, etc...) but one that is absolutely of
no relevance to data communications (I never bothered to memorize EBCDIC
codes. There are a lot of IBM machines out there but I don't usually
come into contact with them. And when I do, there is a conversion program
that takes care of things...)

I think a codeless license would increase the number of interested parties.
Even more valuable though would be a packet class license (with its own
identifier to set it apart from general CW) for those without any intention
of going voice or code. You would get an incredible increase in R&D
and experimental networking (especially in the area of Wide Area
networking and distributed networks) if that comes to be. Not many people
have access to satellite and leased lines for network research.

Anyone with a PC, a TNC, and a willing friend can come up with amazing
distributed network facilities.

Just my two cents worth...

Cheers,

Ramin Firoozye'
rp&A Inc.
San Francisco, CA.

1009. Re: Frequencies of radio Baghdad

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 20:14:39 UTC
From: jmasters@fxrs.intel.com
Message-ID: <306@fxrs.intel.com>
Source record: 3943
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

```
In article <1991Jan24.235418.16631@informix.com> randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea)
writes:
|In article <803@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
|>In article <1991Jan19.001647.19740@rodan.acs.syr.edu>, japullin@rodan.acs.syr.edu
(Pullin) writes:
|>>
|>> Hello
|>> Could someone email me if it is possible to listen to Radio Baghdad and in what
|>> frequencies and hours?
|>
|>
|>Sure. Here it is. Time is in UTC, of course:
|>
|>
|>Iraq R. Baghdad 0230-0430+ 11830 11810 NA/SA/Ind/Pak
|> 2100-2300+ 13660 Eu
|> V. of Peace 1000-1200* 11860 Troops in Gulf
|> 1600-1800* 11860 Troops in Gulf
|> 2001-2200* 11860 Troops in Gulf
|
|Has anyone actually heard either station over the past few days? I
|heard that both are off the air ... gee, wonder why?

Maybe it has something to do with this weather forecast taken off a Saudi BBS.

Weather forecast seen on Saudi BBS 'Last Outpost':

"Baghdad will be bright and sunny, with lows in the mid-40s and highs in the
upper 10,000's. Winds will be from the south, southeast, and southwest at
1,500-1,800 knots. Sunscreen 300 is recommended. Chances of precipation of
molten objects are 90-99%."

:-)
|
|--
|
|=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
|Randall Rhea Informix Software, Inc.
|Senior Programmer/Analyst, MIS uunet!pyramid!infmx!randall

--
"We are greatful for the dedication of the men and women serving in the gulf
and our prayers are with them. Some say they are just doing their job, but it
goes beyond that. They are serving this country and us, and they are serving
what we believe in." - Glenn Ballard. | jmasters@fws136.intel.com
```

1010. Re: POTENTIAL MAJOR FLARE WARNING - ATTENTION

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 20:20:59 UTC
From: jmasters@fxrs.intel.com
Message-ID: <307@fxrs.intel.com>
Source record: 3944

In article <910125013230.29e014cf@HG.ULeth.CA> std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA (Cary Oler) writes:
|
| /\
|
| POTENTIAL MAJOR FLARE WARNING
|
| ATTENTION ATTENTION
|
| /\
|
|
| January 25, 1991
|
|
|ATTENTION:
|
| A significant surge of solar activity has begun. Two very significant
|and very large active regions have developed and are now capable of spawning
|major energetic flare activity. In addition, significant activity has been
|observed on the eastern limb. Loops and an associated flare was observed
|near S14E90 today. The solar flux has exploded to a value of 244 and is
|expected to rise perhaps in excess of 260 by the time the peak is reached.
|The sunspot number has likewise experienced a dramatic increase and is now
|reported at a value of 216 (although it will likely climb quite higher
|as the eastern limb region(s) rotate into view).

I am new to this newsgroup. What harm/benefit does a solar flare bring?

--
"We are greatful for the dedication of the men and women serving in the gulf
and our prayers are with them. Some say they are just doing their job, but it
goes beyond that. They are serving this country and us, and they are serving
what we believe in." - Glenn Ballard. | jmasters@fws136.intel.com

1011. Re: Numbers lady on 30 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 20:26:04 UTC
From: edw@sequent.UUCP
Message-ID: <51595@sequent.UUCP>
Source record: 3793
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <38441@cup.portal.com> Firesign@cup.portal.com (Glenn Firesign Josephson) writes:
%In fact, according to Havana Moon's book "Uno,Dos,Cuatro..A Guide to
%the Numbers Stations", several of these transmissions, have, over time
%been tracked to various locations. Some have been tracked to a military
%installation near Warrentom/Remington, Va. SOme have been tracked to
%an installation near the Dade County Zoo in Florida. Some have been
%determined to be eminating from Cuba (*German* numbers no less!).
%Most are unknowns, though. HM's book is interesting reading by the way.
%It's published by Tiare Publications, ISBN# 0-936653-06-X.
%Glenn

It would not be so hard for folks to post an rdf azimuth and their
location to the net , and then after a few postings we could all
sort out where the numbers folks are.
Ahhh the power of the net.
Ed
KA9AHQ
--
I think I've got the hang of it now .... :w :q :wq :wq! ^d X exit
X Q :quitbye CtrlAltDel ~~q :~q logout save/quit :!QUIT ^[zz
^[ZZ ZZZZ ^H ^@ ^L ^[c ^# ^E ^X ^I ^T ? help helpquit ^D ^d
^C ^c helpexit ?Quit ?q decwrl or uunet or tek !sequent!edw

1012. Re: Numbers lady on 30 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 20:35:51 UTC
From: obrien@aero.aero.org
Message-ID: <98317@aerospace.AERO.ORG>
Source record: 3794

So, the upshot seems to be that the "numbers stations" can be located (at least some of them) and that they are not-so-secretly identifiable with various intelligence agencies.

But they aren't frequency-coordinated or sanctioned by anybody, at least, not under ITU or Federal regulations. Technically, that would mean that no one could be nailed for interfering with them under FCC regulations, at least, in terms of interference with another assigned service. Of course, they run about a megawatt so attempted interference would be futile. And they don't seem to be commonly jammed, either, which has to be curious. Perhaps potential jammers find more benefit in copying the numbers and trying code-breaking.

The point is that these transmissions aren't "legit" under the federal and international frequency regulations. I have heard it rumored that other federal services tend to wander all over the bands as well, because they are at the same level as the FCC and hence immune from regulation. Co-ordination yes, regulation no. I'd be interested in knowing the legalities of this.
--
Mike O'Brien
obrien@aerospace.aero.org

1013. How to get a No-Code Technician Ham license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 20:42:00 UTC
From: abeals@Autodesk.COM
Message-ID: <2295@autodesk.COM>
Source record: 3947
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.electronics

[I have set the followup-to header to rec.ham-radio]

[Um, if you're not in the Bay Area, you should check with your local hams
and or electronics stores to find out information on testing]

Summary:

Yes, as of 14 February 1991, you can now get an amateur [ham] radio
license without having to learn Morse code!

Take your test[s] now, avoid the rush. Easier than the SAT.

Cost for the test is $5.25 Cost for study materials ranges from $0.00
[if you get the "ham stacks" off of apple.com and have a mac] to
somewhere in the neighborhood of $16.00

Details:

The ARRL [Amateur Radio Relay League] petitioned the FCC [Federal
Communications Commission] in 1989 for a new class [a modified
Technician] of license ham license, to be dubbed the "Communicator".
The FCC decided to remove the 5WPM Morse code from the current
Technician license and restrict Novice HF ["high frequency" - to you
and I, shortwave] privileges to only those people who have passed a
5WPM exam. [The FCC calls it "Element 1A".]

So, what do you get?
Full privileges on all the VHF, UHF and microwave ham bands above 30MHz.

What does this mean?
International communication on the 6m band when conditions are right.
Local communications on the popular 2m and 440MHz bands.
More local communications on the other UHF bands.
Satellite communications. Satellite "voice mail" is apparently
coming soon - leave your message when it's over you and your
friend on the other side of the planet can pick it up when
it's over her. Use an amateur satellite as a "repeater".
Talk to the hams on the Mir space station! [There appears to be
at least one ham on Mir all the time these days.]
Talk to the hams when they fly on the space shuttle.
Bounce your signals off of the moon for long-range conversations.
Use a large temperature inversion to your advantage.
Packet radio [TCP/IP] at various speeds [mostly slow right now,
but it will get faster]
Use "repeaters" to extand your working range. If you're in the
Bay Area and are patient enough, you can set up links from

Baja California to British Columbia.

What do you have to do?

Pass two exams - Elements 2 and 3a. The Novice written exam [Element 2] is 30 multiple-choice questions taken from a pool of about 350 questions. The Technician written exam [Element 3a] consists of 25 questions out of a pool of about 250 questions. You need to get a score of 73% or better in order to pass. The Novice exam costs nothing to take and if you want to take any more exams, it costs $5.25 per testing session [take as many tests as you like, so long as you do them in order and keep passing].

How do you learn the material?

Buy a book -- the ARRL publishes license manuals that run about $8 each. Or, if you can't find the license manuals [Ham Radio Outlet in Oakland or Burlingame, almost any electronics parts shop, maybe even Cody's or Stacy's] in a regular store, you can go to any Radio Shack and buy their license manuals, which are maybe even better [for your purpose] than the ARRL manuals. Make sure that you get a book that is still valid - it should say something like "Material good until <some date>" on the cover.

Study the tests. The book may say "Don't start here", but why not? Your objective at the moment is to learn the material that will be presented on the exam and the correct answers. There are some trick questions - you want to learn those. Some questions will have obvious answers - this is good as it means you don't have to stuff those answers into your memory. Play with the ham stacks if you have a macintosh [if you have a PC clone, you can get practice test software from SIMTEL]. Practice practice practice until you have it down pat.

Find a testing center. Phone (408) 255-9000 for the Sunnyvale VEC which gives you locations and contact phone numbers for when and where you can take your exams. Phone (408) 984-8353 for the ARRL VEC.

When can you take your test? Well, definitely on 14 February you can get everything done in one day by going to the Sunnyvale VEC's special exam date. The ARRL VEC, in Cupertino, will let you take your tests now [well, first Saturday of February] and hold your "Form 610" [your license application to the FCC] until the 14th and then send it in. If you find a VEC that won't send in your form 610 right now, take elements 2 and 3a anyway - they'll give you a CSCE form that says that you passed those two elements and it's good for a year. Then, you can take your CSCE to someone on or after the 14th and they will have you fill out a form 610 which will be sent to the FCC.

Then what?

Wait 4-6 weeks for the FCC to process your form and STUDY THE BOOKS! You want to know what the proper procedures are - this is not CB radio where anything goes. As you'll find out on your exam, there are

strict rules and good practices to be followed, sort of like when you join a mailing list.

If you need more information, please don't hesitate to call me. I may not be an expert, I may not even be licensed yet [passed my two exams this past Saturday], but I have what I hope is good information.

GOOD LUCK!

Andy Beals
415 289 4850
--
Andrew Scott Beals
abeals@autodesk.com

1014. Hams to visit in Hawaii?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 21:00:56 UTC
From: km3t@jjmhome.UUCP
Message-ID: <9540@jjmhome.UUCP>
Source record: 3948

I'll be visiting Hawaii at the end of February on a business trip and I'd like to visit some of the locals and get some operating time in. Does anyone know any hams on Hawaii (preferably near Hilo but it doesn't matter) with HF capability who I might be able to visit?

--

Dave Pascoe | Internet: km3t@jjmhome.m2c.org
KM3T/ZF2PT | UUCP: km3t@jjmhome.UUCP

1015. Re: Numbers lady on 30 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 21:29:56 UTC
From: rocker@fsucs.cs.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan25.162956.11637@mailer.cc.fsu.edu>
Source record: 3799
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <22886@ttidca.TTI.COM> paulb@ttidca.TTI.COM (Paul Blumstein) writes:

>What puzzles me is that how does anyone know that it is the Mossad. It is
>not Hebrew, for one thing. I can guess that the Mossad doesn't advertise
>their frequencies. Has it been triangulated to Israel? Could other countries
>be spreading disinformation?

A few years ago an article appeared in Popular Communications (I forget the
exact issue) where a SWL in Tel Aviv traced the source of this particular
breed of numbers transmissions to the MOSSAD headquarters. Since then it's
generally been agreed that MOSSAD is behind them.

** updates to the MOSSAD frequency list (boy these are active lately) **

found frequency 5091 kHz w/"Juliet Sierra Romeo" marker at 0500 UTC
identifier on 5437 kHz is "Alpha Romeo Tango"
" " 5629 kHz " "Sierra Yankee November"
" " 5820 kHz " "Yankee Hotel Foxtrot"

--
Raymond R. Rocker - Department of Computer Science - Florida State University
Via the Internet : rocker@nu.cs.fsu.edu
Via the ionosphere : WQ5L/4

1016. CNN on Shortwave?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 22:24:32 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1148.27A067C7@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 3934

> From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
> Date: 23 Jan 91 12:58:00 GMT
> Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
> Message-ID: <2003@ke4zv.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> >>There were rumors a while back that Ted Turner was considering
> >>setting up a shortwave station for CNN. Anybody for a lobbying
> >>campaign to convince him of the worth of WCNN-SW? I was wishing
> >>such a thing existed as I was driving around listening to local WCBS
> >>blathering on and on....
> >
> >This would certainly be a very worthy use of the SWBC spectrum, IMHO.
> >I would certainly want to encourage Mr. Turner to go for it.
> >
> >However, the way shortwave broadcasting works, especially in the US since
> >the FCC adheres to international rules and proceedures, makes doing a full

I'm not sure what they would gain by a SWBC station. They're already seen in
110 countries.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

1017. Help on SW plans?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 22:24:40 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1149.27A067CD@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 3939

> From: lrj@fibercom.COM (Larry Johnson)
> Date: 24 Jan 91 03:28:55 GMT
> Organization: FiberCom Inc., Raleigh, N. C.
> Message-ID: <482@millbrook.fibercom.COM>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave
>
> In article <1991Jan17.193604.15024@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> myc18656@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu (Melinda Y Chen) writes:
> >I'd like to embark on a nice, long electronics project. I plan to
> >start building a shortwave radio. Would anyone know where
> >I can find plans?
>
> Check the various publications of the American Radio Relay League
> (ARRL), the major Amateur Radio organization in the U.S. Their

Please check out the Radio Society of Great Britain's RADIO COMMUNICATIONS HANDBOOK, 2 volumes. It has by far the best coverage of home radio construction projects of any of the popular ham radio handbooks. The Bill Orr RADIO HANDBOOK, published by the Editors and Engineers subsidiary of Sams. comes second. The ARRL Handbook is, sadly, a waste of time for the sort of thing you have in mind.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

1018. Re: HT with tone burst and CTCSS tone

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 22:52:55 UTC
From: fel@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <10510021@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 3802

/ hpcuhb:rec.ham-radio / koning@koning.enet.dec.com (Paul Koning) / 9:09 am Jan 25, 1991 /

> |>
> |>Caveat -- use a dummy load when trying this at home, to avoid out-of-band
> |>TX.
> |>
> Out of band? 420.005 MHz is in band, unless you're north of "Line A" or
> in one of two or three specific cities. Sure, the 70 cm equipment makers
>
> paul, ni1d

That's what I get for letting my fingers do the thinking for me. When the original question asked about 438 MHz, my fingers assumed that was a limit without even talking to the brain..... And rec.ham-radio has enough flames whenever anyone asks about out-of-band modifications that I wanted to take extra pains not to give any cause.

My fingers give their public apologies for the mistake. The brain wasn't involved. It proves that license class is not a good judge of how well or often people think.

- Skip AA6WK

1019. Re: Medium Wave "clear channels" (was: CNN on shortwave)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-25 23:39:43 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan25.233943.18140@informix.com>
Source record: 3809
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

```
In article <2003@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>............. Also, the intent of the 50,000 watt clear channel rules in
>the AM band is to allow regional broadcast coverage already. At least for
>the eastern two thirds of the US, WHO in Des Moine covers this nicely.
>Their slogan is "From border to border and coast to coast and then some".
>Other wide coverage stations are WLS Chicago, WOWO Ft. Wayne, WWL in New
>Orleans, WBZ Boston, WLW Cincinati, and good old WSB in Atlanta. There
>are several more, but those are the ones I listen to on occasion.
>

Add KFI 640 Los Angeles to that list.

Is there still such a thing as "clear channel" on the AM BCB? I thought
that the FCC started getting away from that about 10 years ago due to
complaints from local daytime-only stations that wanted to operate at
night.

--

=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
Randall Rhea Informix Software, Inc.
Senior Programmer/Analyst, MIS uunet!pyramid!infmx!randall
```

1020. Re: What do I want in a radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-26 00:27:20 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan26.002720.19360@informix.com>
Source record: 3813

In article <25.Jan.91.12:09:53.GMT.#7896@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") writes:
>What do I want in a radio? well, here goes:
>
>1) Understandable circuit constructed using as many off-the-shelf parts as
> possible. Surface-mounted chips may be a plus-point for the manufacturer
> when he assembles the thing, but they are a pig of a job to change in
> the average ham workshop. And where do i get a new PAL chip to fix my dead
> Kencomsu TX9900 at 4:30PM on a saturday? Not at Radio Shack [...]

I guess what it comes down to is that some people like to work on their radios. Some people like to work on cars also. I have a friend who has an old Camero; the thing breaks down all the time, but he doesn't mind working on it all weekend.

On the other hand, I just want to jump in, turn the key, and drive. I have no desire to work on my car or my radio. This is why I have a Toyota Celica and an Icom 735. Mind you, I'm not saying that there's anything wrong with working on your own stuff; in fact, I make my own antennas and have also built a QRP 40m rig. I just want a rig that I can use at home, and then unplug it, so I can use it in my car too. The 735 fits the bill beautifully.

You can't have everything. You can't have a super-compact rig with a lot of features AND have room inside to modify it. You can't have bomb-proof solder connections AND make it easy to modify them. There is no one radio that will fit the needs of everyone. Therefore, if you want a Ten-Tec/Camero, buy them; if you want a Toyota/Icom, buy that.

I will say this, though: look in Consumer Reports. You will see that the frequency-of-repair records are signifcantly better on Toyotas than on Chevys. In general, Japanese companies are just more serious about quality control. American companies tend to be short-sided, with the attitude of "just get the darn thing out, so we can make a profit this month." This is why I (and the entire world) tend to buy Japanese.
--

=-=
Randall Rhea Informix Software, Inc.
Senior Programmer/Analyst, MIS uunet!pyramid!infmx!randall

1021. Re: numbers stations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-26 00:30:58 UTC
From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <22916@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 3814

In article <43047@ut-emx.uucp> oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:
+Several of the stations have been located, and usually turn out to be associ-
+ated with CIA establishments, or are huts in the woods with barbed wire and
+"Keep Out" signs. People who locate them are told to go away and forget they
+ever saw them.
+
+Or perhaps this was all in alt.folklore.urban (a fun group, by the way)?

Very funny, Derek! I invite you to t-hunt one of these for yourself,
then you tell the rest of us (that have already had the experience!) about
how nice those guards with their M16's treat 'visitors'! ;-) Urban
folklore indeed!

-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-------------------------+
Citicorp(+)TTI *----------> panic trap; type = N+1 *
3100 Ocean Park Blvd. Santa Monica, CA 90405 +-------------------------+
{csun,philabs,psivax,pyramid,quad1,rdlvax,retix}!ttidca!sorgatz **
(OPINIONS EXPRESSED DO NOT REFLECT THE VIEWS OF CITICORP OR ITS MANAGEMENT!)

1022. Re: DSP, DSP Book

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-26 01:06:15 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jan26.010615.7036@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 3815

As quoted from <9101251229.AA00018@rtp40.dg.com> by Pete_Simpson@DGC.ceo.dg.com:

```
+---------------
| What with the article on MININEC caveats in this month's QST and
| Bob's book, could we be seeing a refocussing of the ARRL from
| yesterday's technology towards tomorrow's?
| :-)
+---------------
```

I don't know that I'd laugh. I mean, they're actually planning to work on PR, up to and including hiring a PR consulting firm to help! (And about time, too!)

Maybe the ARRL took careful note of who advanced the suggestion that became the new Tech license, and decided that they really *were* slipping.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

1023. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-26 01:20:21 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9101260120.AA23480@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 3816

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #801 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 91 22.63115690 .00000183 00000-0 21101-3 0 3810
2 00424 80.4643 69.7266 0024539 69.0609 291.3157 13.67443814412686
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 91 19.01897396 -.00000075 00000-0 99999-4 0 4978
2 03029 13.4689 19.3955 0016274 222.1752 137.7518 1.00272624 84952
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 91 24.18343416 .00069900 18977-4 35982-3 0 3608
2 04966 51.5265 29.2011 2118208 215.3093 128.7560 11.39380269616498
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 91 23.38031083 -.00000008 00000-0 41490-4 0 1877
2 07646 49.8259 9.6393 0206461 198.3445 160.9884 13.82148686806237
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 91 19.20466833 .00000006 00000-0 99999-4 0 1824
2 08820 109.8515 69.1328 0044508 192.6523 167.3115 6.38664540 87738
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 91 22.99849112 -.00000258 00000-0 99999-4 0 5510
2 10061 8.5861 61.0782 0003406 321.7485 38.2595 1.00285869 51215
IUE
1 10637U 78012 A 91 18.15265769 -.00000182 00000-0 79862-4 0 1951
2 10637 32.5291 114.7847 1749954 357.8242 1.3892 1.00262242 8621
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 91 17.34044539 .00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 5929
2 10684 63.8269 82.9286 0124625 198.4548 161.1934 2.00554609 80148
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 91 16.83496534 -.00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 2994
2 10893 64.2918 323.7871 0169928 23.6963 337.0773 2.00537329 92954
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 91 21.33313208 .00000097 00000-0 99999-4 0 320
2 10953 7.4780 63.8959 0005785 125.4205 234.7068 1.00258170 7102
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 91 22.63002397 .00000457 00000-0 19935-3 0 4522
2 10967 108.0250 53.2386 0003535 268.1878 91.8875 14.36138249657955
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 91 23.07420227 -.00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 3423
```

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2 11054 63.8095 319.7755 0060192 118.6942 241.9329 2.00571027 90092
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 91 22.66237311 .00000081 00000-0 10254-3 0 7289
2 11080 99.1819 287.4257 0008389 216.2637 143.7949 13.83491964618380
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 91 21.19715647 .00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 1110
2 11141 63.8289 82.6822 0059758 312.4828 47.0880 2.00549136 88751
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 91 17.34769543 .00000006 00000-0 99999-4 0 891
2 11690 64.3071 85.0350 0121568 202.9072 156.6195 2.00553192 94537
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 91 23.63185061 -.00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 3390
2 11783 63.6030 319.2772 0150359 59.8615 301.6757 2.00567407 78744
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 91 23.22713086 .00000102 00000-0 99999-4 0 399
2 12472 4.0123 72.9824 0001851 258.5658 101.2788 1.00224737 34431
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 91 24.16401030 .00180810 00000-0 84382-3 0 859
2 12887 97.5941 93.6918 0000898 251.7364 108.4012 15.82814464515787
Salyut 7
1 13138U 82 33 A 91 24.80566199 .00503707 14381-3 46765-3 0 7476
2 13138 51.5885 237.2458 0002307 226.8432 133.3715 16.11628531499863
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 91 17.72036255 .00000102 00000-0 10757-3 0 6812
2 13301 82.9324 143.5538 0026702 292.8771 66.9565 13.67872057427006
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 91 23.69132011 -.00000141 00000-0 -26270-4 0 6500
2 13367 98.1367 86.5371 0003695 150.3467 209.7957 14.57140265453416
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 91 20.50791822 .00000027 00000-0 30692-4 0 8921
2 13777 99.0133 218.8335 0012922 142.8547 217.3371 13.98868235 77325
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 91 7.59454320 .00000096 00000-0 95684-4 0 7767
2 13916 82.9429 220.9328 0037106 292.3749 67.3473 13.74088526390742
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 91 23.31230123 .00000129 00000-0 99999-4 0 2485
2 13969 5.0072 63.9009 0002777 244.7845 115.2108 1.00279216 1555
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 91 23.24835916 .00000118 00000-0 99999-4 0 3532
2 14050 2.7843 75.4921 0000828 301.2975 58.6267 1.00279454 342
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 91 17.23522100 .00000054 00000-0 99999-4 0 6348
2 14129 25.9088 165.0333 5975208 209.5353 96.4473 2.05878895 29146
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 91 24.06202424 .00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 8913
2 14189 63.4720 80.9453 0144957 223.7107 135.1941 2.00569175 55197
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 91 24.95924600 .00000427 00000-0 99999-4 0 4993
2 14780 98.2588 86.9125 0002261 91.2701 268.8758 14.57089281367010
UoSat 2
```

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1 14781U 84 21 B 91 21.12883954 .00001263 00000-0 23804-3 0 9036
2 14781 97.9228 71.2854 0011696 278.8268 81.1583 14.66081278367893
GPS-0009
1 15039U 84 59 A 91 18.25138794 .00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 1525
2 15039 63.2998 80.2482 0026609 223.7301 136.1298 2.00566802 48351
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 91 23.66165980 .00000093 00000-0 93906-4 0 222
2 15055 82.9571 259.7729 0029201 69.1810 291.2469 13.73403950330330
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 91 21.18693655 -.00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 9938
2 15271 63.1038 318.7997 0111883 330.3116 29.0805 2.00562941 45521
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 91 23.82025448 .00002526 00000-0 33626-3 0 4600
2 15331 82.5388 156.2702 0022386 334.2664 25.7470 14.79186888340698
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 91 24.24272163 .00000147 00000-0 10040-3 0 6931
2 15427 99.1723 34.2989 0016046 107.9050 252.3872 14.12783483315195
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 85 86 A 91 24.74362767 .00456166 11786-3 42583-3 0 8961
2 16095 51.5888 237.5860 0001823 238.1859 121.8590 16.11551103291258
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 91 23.39934355 .00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 7148
2 16129 63.9976 81.2567 0123528 148.3897 212.4252 2.00564732 38773
Mir
1 16609U 91 25.11775628 .00047914 00000-0 51190-3 0 2252
2 16609 51.6105 292.4283 0025819 159.5960 200.6442 15.62997154282764
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 91 23.68581413 .00000680 00000-0 33714-3 0 2260
2 16613 98.7116 100.0262 0000236 279.0554 81.0675 14.20021455 95224
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 91 23.55249241 .00000747 00000-0 99999-4 0 2861
2 16881 82.5293 215.2949 0022642 352.2600 7.8351 14.78667019241708
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 91 18.24414429 -.00000025 00000-0 99999-4 0 3355
2 16908 50.0115 314.8580 0011790 24.8466 335.2934 12.44391035201638
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 91 24.36695528 .00000355 00000-0 17191-3 0 5402
2 16969 98.5780 52.1566 0013171 351.6109 8.4850 14.23863360226082
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 91 24.21455226 .00000653 00000-0 51109-3 0 7394
2 17527 99.0883 98.6869 0000633 131.2986 228.8836 13.94900779200074
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 91 18.97202978 -.00000044 00000-0 99999-4 0 7134
2 17561 0.0779 98.1776 0003894 258.1567 3.6559 1.00270215 7734
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 91 24.79806688 .00033876 00000-0 36565-3 0 4553
2 17845 51.6092 294.0465 0024649 160.2647 199.9434 15.62940999217442
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 91 24.93351405 .00000172 00000-0 99999-4 0 8318
2 18123 98.8098 217.5591 0015341 110.8967 249.3873 14.14293500185745
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RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 91 25.06630241 .00000070 00000-0 69871-4 0 5048
2 18129 82.9275 164.6013 0010983 218.4988 141.5392 13.72137691179954
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 87 68 A 91 23.29863295 .00000195 00000-0 16712-3 0 5994
2 18312 82.5557 115.8484 0012647 2.4022 357.7197 13.83720334173420
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 91 23.99778876 .00000089 00000-0 73978-4 0 4468
2 18820 82.5426 174.9179 0018015 64.5693 295.7316 13.84409996150736
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 91 24.91145163 .00000401 00000-0 20005-3 0 7712
2 18822 98.6174 264.0083 0006782 358.5223 1.5935 14.21712190154328
Glonass 34
1 19163U 88 43 A 91 23.22878452 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 1461
2 19163 64.9139 151.7821 0007145 185.1443 174.8375 2.13102724 20832
Glonass 36
1 19165U 88 43 C 91 19.53167002 .00000026 00000-0 14520 2 0 1497
2 19165 64.9017 151.9029 0003486 342.6503 17.3185 2.13103041 20756
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 91 12.58308178 .00000220 00000-0 99999-4 0 2350
2 19216 56.8342 115.9835 7102346 244.7572 28.8440 2.09694183 19799
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 91 23.91490732 .00002790 00000-0 38252-3 0 374
2 19274 82.5190 313.6911 0023353 119.4355 240.9271 14.77951890137511
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 91 23.74831512 .00000047 00000-0 10403-3 0 7017
2 19336 82.5433 121.3995 0017964 119.1876 241.1046 13.16910002119988
Glonass 39
1 19503U 88 85 C 91 25.18251316 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 620
2 19503 65.4165 31.1130 0005908 206.4412 153.5666 2.13103705 18369
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 91 24.36427523 .00000497 00000-0 29255-3 0 4474
2 19531 99.0122 338.2581 0012413 25.4000 334.7778 14.11868853120171
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 91 13.17266677 .00000112 00000-0 99999-4 0 2311
2 19548 0.6391 81.0572 0003242 194.2171 84.6113 1.00270707 7023
Glonass 40
1 19749U 89 1 A 91 23.81586381 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 8454
2 19749 64.8504 151.4216 0004751 268.6639 91.2732 2.13101846 15866
Glonass 41
1 19750U 89 1 B 91 23.40480270 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 9003
2 19750 64.8774 151.4617 0005389 244.5272 115.4065 2.13102495 15854
GPS BII-01
1 19802U 89 13 A 91 13.80044442 .00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2294
2 19802 55.0382 189.1099 0051688 161.7372 198.4468 2.00554695 13973
Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 91 24.87463518 .00024745 00000-0 17098-2 0 9072
2 19822 75.0706 129.3278 4119519 79.1036 323.5611 7.21156565 15709
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 91 23.59365682 .00000117 00000-0 99999-4 0 3980
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2 19851 82.5172 52.8516 0015740 102.9685 257.3230 13.84050458 96056
MOP-1
1 19876U 89 20 B 91 12.68849133 .00000029 00000-0 99999-4 0 1773
2 19876 0.1927 15.8409 0002124 285.7731 58.3621 1.00282017 2762
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 91 21.77929078 -.00000235 00000-0 99999-4 0 2286
2 19883 0.6874 81.0652 0001796 241.6243 37.4615 1.00280583 77088
GPS BII-02
1 20061U 89 44 A 91 14.12991735 -.00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 2323
2 20061 54.8519 7.2546 0089983 183.1245 176.8410 2.00566408 11727
Nadezhda 1
1 20103U 89 50 A 91 23.29934419 .00000093 00000-0 92540-4 0 2971
2 20103 82.9618 122.7634 0038014 143.2915 217.0855 13.73639404 77932
GPS BII-03
1 20185U 89 64 A 91 12.97382907 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1731
2 20185 54.8925 189.9796 0021684 161.5715 198.5126 2.00571834 10279
GPS BII-04
1 20302U 89 85 A 91 12.99702874 -.00000025 00000-0 99999-4 0 1759
2 20302 54.4766 308.5061 0033132 328.8268 30.9957 2.00555701 9077
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 91 24.02432385 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 3152
2 20305 82.5528 62.2621 0017446 135.4855 224.7670 13.15937576 59991
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 91 22.52283337 .00000459 00000-0 31875-3 0 2448
2 20322 99.0224 35.7347 0009489 118.8944 241.3187 14.02950170 60248
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 91 24.73414415 .00031075 00000-0 33544-3 0 5542
2 20335 51.6088 294.3743 0025766 157.6352 202.6704 15.62950923 66364
GPS BII-05
1 20361U 89 97 A 91 13.51461900 .00000013 00000-0 99999-4 0 1248
2 20361 55.0128 132.0170 0064443 58.5593 302.0420 2.00584453 7947
SPOT 2
1 20436U 90 5 A 91 24.00279377 .00000239 00000-0 13017-3 0 4679
2 20436 98.7129 100.4125 0001020 100.0316 260.1396 14.20050274 52087
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 91 20.20421620 .00000345 00000-0 15281-3 0 2916
2 20437 98.6788 100.4921 0010602 240.9907 119.0208 14.28850219 51851
UO-15
1 20438U 90 5 C 91 22.72368890 .00000221 00000-0 10445-3 0 1846
2 20438 98.6841 102.9339 0009577 232.1844 127.8459 14.28522620 52201
PACSAT
1 20439U 90 5 D 91 23.18960385 .00000332 00000-0 14738-3 0 1892
2 20439 98.6840 103.7048 0010751 229.6354 130.3901 14.28949031 52288
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 91 21.07695549 .00000374 00000-0 16345-3 0 1888
2 20440 98.6856 101.6297 0010728 237.4076 122.6061 14.29009017 51981
WO-18
1 20441U 90 5 F 91 21.19288106 .00000321 00000-0 14230-3 0 1882
2 20441 98.6866 101.7879 0011295 237.5816 122.4280 14.29083541 52002
LO-19
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1 20442U 90 5 G 91 20.54499127 .00000341 00000-0 15043-3 0 1883
2 20442 98.6849 101.1820 0011599 238.6806 121.3239 14.29157014 51910
GPS BII-06
1 20452U 90 8 A 91 13.90396454 .00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 1506
2 20452 54.4617 247.3925 0057932 53.1036 307.5176 2.00552516 7077
MOS-1B
1 20478U 90 13 A 91 19.72820873 .00000107 00000-0 92582-4 0 4893
2 20478 99.1684 93.7851 0000805 136.4839 223.6381 13.94845812 48327
DEBUT
1 20479U 90 13 B 91 24.44466569 .00000030 00000-0 11733-3 0 1819
2 20479 99.0194 33.9455 0540075 267.2471 86.6733 12.83168463 45122
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 91 14.00153565 .00000062 00000-0 18958-3 0 1777
2 20480 99.0174 25.4880 0540619 291.0398 63.3713 12.83165137 43782
MOS-1B R/B
1 20491U 90 13 D 91 22.54539388 -.00000079 00000-0 -12379-3 0 1937
2 20491 99.0145 42.2236 0470176 237.0655 118.4380 13.02797896 44968
LACE
1 20496U 90 15 A 91 24.63270695 .00006791 00000-0 38168-3 0 4032
2 20496 43.0941 183.4486 0018619 299.3462 60.5790 15.13678348 52121
RME
1 20497U 90 15 B 91 24.56185116 .00014359 00000-0 33196-3 0 4460
2 20497 43.1080 107.5975 0019438 354.7672 5.3142 15.42148159 52948
Nadezhda 2
1 20508U 90 17 A 91 23.63589116 .00000111 00000-0 10754-3 0 2486
2 20508 82.9528 257.3556 0046134 92.2824 268.3622 13.73260245 45268
OKEAN 2
1 20510U 90 18 A 91 24.01959077 .00001352 00000-0 20216-3 0 4114
2 20510 82.5243 254.2230 0017999 279.8123 80.1090 14.74016668 48596
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 91 24.03350704 .00007270 00000-0 51282-3 0 4422
2 20523 28.3382 255.7931 0013957 30.1147 330.2439 15.03025403 47708
GPS BII-07
1 20533U 90 25 A 91 13.31870982 -.00000033 00000-0 99999-4 0 1214
2 20533 55.1808 7.4642 0033396 100.6704 259.7261 2.00561464 5811
PegSat
1 20546U 90 28 A 91 24.29333986 .00010806 00000-0 61684-3 0 4050
2 20546 94.1401 332.9895 0138017 255.3177 103.2886 15.04946680 43285
HST
1 20580U 90 37 B 91 24.05885823 .00003478 00000-0 37326-3 0 3955
2 20580 28.4715 282.8936 0006100 257.9222 102.0975 14.85993227 40848
Glonass 44
1 20619U 90 45 A 91 24.18627986 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 3542
2 20619 65.0145 31.3662 0024037 218.8066 141.0568 2.13103152 5333
Glonass 45
1 20620U 90 45 B 91 25.24268054 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 3628
2 20620 65.0118 31.3433 0007198 17.6810 342.3772 2.13102986 5362
Glonass 46
1 20621U 90 45 C 91 18.73171932 .00000005 00000-0 56311 2 0 3032
2 20621 65.0275 31.5699 0013938 211.8202 148.1438 2.13103073 5229
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Kristall
1 20635U 90 48 A 91 24.86200685 .00029367 00000-0 31762-3 0 3531
2 20635 51.6144 293.7182 0025146 161.5073 198.7219 15.62949665 37260
ROSAT
1 20638U 90 49 A 91 24.83162286 .00002894 00000-0 25595-3 0 1683
2 20638 52.9869 146.0073 0012664 280.6162 79.3416 14.99265438 35510
Meteor 2-19
1 20670U 90 57 A 91 23.38449942 .00000210 00000-0 17912-3 0 1486
2 20670 82.5475 113.8933 0016943 34.5550 325.6713 13.83898769 28976
CRRES
1 20712U 91 25.38412519 .00001853 00000-0 15772-2 0 1153
2 20712 18.1824 331.9043 7128025 339.8609 2.3269 2.43784685 4490
GPS BII-08
1 20724U 90 68 A 91 11.66946520 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 805
2 20724 54.7089 187.9424 0095719 119.9699 240.9341 2.00563450 3225
Feng Yun1-2
1 20788U 90 81 A 91 19.60498879 .00000214 00000-0 16700-3 0 898
2 20788 98.9318 56.1921 0010720 236.6090 123.4047 14.00624147 19409
Meteor 2-20
1 20826U 90 86 A 91 23.98835791 .00000149 00000-0 12589-3 0 977
2 20826 82.5237 52.5733 0011788 287.2962 72.6908 13.83263258 16272
GPS BII-09
1 20830U 90 88 A 91 4.72776045 .00000013 00000-0 99999-4 0 792
2 20830 54.9063 130.4340 0121315 31.1486 329.5406 2.00565966 2171
GPS BII-10
1 20959U 90103 A 91 23.58268576 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 199
2 20959 54.9188 189.0507 0042744 212.9700 146.8569 2.00561915 1137
DMSP B5D2-5
1 20978U 90105 A 91 24.91932055 .00000738 00000-0 28992-3 0 443
2 20978 98.8549 59.2268 0081143 197.7553 162.0800 14.30502615 7761
Soyuz TM-11
1 20981U 90107 A 91 24.73412722 .00033914 00000-0 36565-3 0 619
2 20981 51.6080 294.3695 0025190 157.7935 202.4266 15.62953535 8356
Glonass 47
1 21006U 90110 A 91 23.46344772 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 488
2 21006 64.8360 150.8568 0062729 184.6525 175.2806 2.13102106 1004
Glonass 48
1 21007U 90110 B 91 23.63948012 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 575
2 21007 64.8558 150.8742 0039902 177.5062 182.5029 2.13100306 1000
Glonass 49
1 21008U 90110 C 91 24.93008002 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 509
2 21008 64.8373 150.8198 0008664 294.7835 65.1122 2.13100339 1031
Raduga 26
1 21016U 90112 A 91 20.19447093 -.00000165 00000-0 99999-4 0 209
2 21016 1.3854 273.7234 0021605 308.1592 53.1369 1.00270521 312
Cosmos 2113
1 21026U 91 25.03465068 .00257927 32275-4 46014-3 0 804
2 21026 64.7578 91.2991 0059964 93.6944 267.0075 15.98038608 5593
Cosmos 2114
1 21028U 90114 A 91 23.55202533 .00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 194
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2 21028 82.5749 209.1073 0003628 98.1960 261.9542 12.62466884 4071
Cosmos 2115
1 21029U 90114 B 91 24.00751321 .00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 178
2 21029 82.5668 208.7573 0002214 2.7570 357.3533 12.63240446 4132
Cosmos 2116
1 21030U 90114 C 91 23.98748579 .00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 155
2 21030 82.5734 208.7608 0005242 314.8605 45.2066 12.64015833 4132
Cosmos 2117
1 21031U 90114 D 91 23.57511088 .00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 155
2 21031 82.5751 209.0049 0009153 324.1335 35.9143 12.64668076 4083
Cosmos 2118
1 21032U 90114 E 91 23.56044548 .00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 157
2 21032 82.5648 208.9601 0011930 317.0358 42.9798 12.65242972 4081
Cosmos 2119
1 21033U 90114 F 91 23.54050807 .00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 140
2 21033 82.5714 208.9645 0015997 309.8647 50.1037 12.66026516 4083
Cosmos 2120
1 21035U 90115 A 91 17.03778199 .00124691 63449-5 10476-3 0 490
2 21035 82.5712 265.4370 0015719 106.5265 253.7863 16.13374734 3458
Raduga 1-2
1 21038U 90116 A 91 23.27873008 .00000145 00000-0 99999-4 0 159
2 21038 1.4427 272.4440 0152569 258.0568 102.0405 1.00243183 283
1990 116D
1 21041U 90116 D 91 9.40497267 -.00000091 00000-0 99999-4 0 62
2 21041 1.4614 272.3884 0040110 18.1934 342.7211 0.98740862 141
1990 116E
1 21044U 90116 E 91 20.76975950 .00004880 00000-0 24414-2 0 187
2 21044 47.2293 265.3768 7312130 6.4349 359.4582 2.22772589 538
1990 116F
1 21045U 90116 F 91 20.36891147 .00001392 00000-0 16992-2 0 74
2 21045 47.2540 265.5684 7293455 6.2012 359.3803 2.22234001 522
1990 102G
1 21046U 1990-102 91 23.63330585 -.00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 138
2 21046 1.3273 272.9677 0019624 14.6297 345.9617 0.97868232 361
NATO IVA
1 21047U 9101A 91 20.83775404 -.00000129 00000-0 99999-4 0 101
2 21047 4.2519 308.1791 0088832 98.0557 263.3179 1.02086149 113
1991 001B
1 21048U 91 1 B 91 19.05065408 .00000282 00000-0 33050-3 0 92
2 21048 18.4465 262.2862 1190669 105.8215 267.6412 11.84519953 1327
1991 001C
1 21049U 91 1 C 91 18.84282757 -.00000036 00000-0 99999-4 0 89
2 21049 25.8893 295.0571 7089169 186.0226 156.2363 2.26481251 240
Progress M6
1 21053U 91 2 A 91 24.79805844 .00033965 00000-0 36565-3 0 179
2 21053 51.6134 294.0464 0026135 158.5039 201.6773 15.62957925 1604
ITALSAT-1
1 21055U 91 3 A 91 17.07792088 .00000344 00000-0 49999-4 0 47
2 21055 6.9862 276.9686 7293204 178.8962 184.9647 2.28277773 372
EUTELSAT
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1 21056U 91 3 B 91 24.00000000 .00000168 00000-0 99999-4 0 88
2 21056 0.0925 277.7192 0026909 175.8557 48.6159 1.00699493 94
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1 21057U 91 3 C 91 20.62476257 .00024796 00000-0 51570-2 0 77
2 21057 6.8955 276.1886 7306621 181.3518 174.2549 2.25677830 440
1991 003D
1 21058U 91 3 D 91 21.85253477 .00076747 00000-0 11961-1 0 107
2 21058 7.0111 274.8755 7279702 183.0084 167.8588 2.29651606 486
1991 004A
1 21059U 91 4 A 91 24.79115554 .00183672 13204-4 25372-3 0 145
2 21059 82.5900 292.8341 0049864 61.1277 299.5567 16.03418934 1189
1991 004B
1 21060U 91 4 B 91 19.14633968 .25915039 -68084-5 25229-3 0 117
2 21060 82.5714 299.0773 0020088 111.1996 249.2265 16.49920252 281
1990 115F
1 21063U 90115 F 91 24.19730974 .03274796 -58150-5 51334-3 0 188
2 21063 82.5608 257.2397 0006810 98.2098 262.1014 16.33934847 4603
1991 005A
1 21065U 91 5 A 91 25.17549520 .00009365 00000-0 15846-3 0 181
2 21065 65.0165 303.3590 0009967 264.7798 95.2277 15.52064315 1034
1991 005B
1 21066U 91 5 B 91 18.84659738 .51482078 36310-4 40930-3 0 58
2 21066 64.9939 324.6035 0110921 54.8243 307.2708 16.35593683 51
1991 005C
1 21067U 91 5 C 91 21.31087994 .00045136 00000-0 76279-3 0 78
2 21067 65.0199 316.4386 0010822 256.3733 103.6166 15.51287455 434
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tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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1024. Re: Medium Wave "clear channels" (was: CNN on shortwave)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-26 02:32:19 UTC
From: taubman@horton.Colorado.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Jan26.023219.1441@csn.org>
Source record: 3820
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <1991Jan25.233943.18140@informix.com> randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
>
>Is there still such a thing as "clear channel" on the AM BCB? I thought
>that the FCC started getting away from that about 10 years ago due to
>complaints from local daytime-only stations that wanted to operate at
>night.
>
The short answer is no, there are no true clear channel MW stations in the US. Clear channel protection did indeed go away several years ago. However, many of the old clear channel stations still cover a large area because few new 50KW licenses have been assigned on those frequencies.

I can still hear WLS, WMAQ, and WBBM from Chicago here in Colorado. However, each of these stations have some other station using the

frequency somewhere in the US, which occasionally interfears, depending on weather.

In these days when half the AM (MW) stations in the US carry the same programming via sattelite (LArry King, Talknet, etc.), clear channels seem less important. I still enjoy listening to distant AM though, and always will!

Sincerely;

NOT! TAUBMAN JASON ROBERT
.sig pending

A

1025. Re: Where to Buy??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-26 03:37:52 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080057@col.hp.com>
Source record: 3823

>/ col:rec.ham-radio / rjc@bpdsun1.uucp (Bob Crockett) / 6:51 pm Jan 22, 1991 /
>I plan to be joining the ranks of the Amateur Community in the next few months
>and would like to know about any good sources of Amateur Equipment. I'm sure
>that each of you has a favorite mail order house or local dealer, so which ones
>are the good ones? Which ones always seem to have the lowest prices around?
>Which ones stand behind the products they sell?
>

I've used a bunch of distributors of radio gear over the years and I
won't claim to know of the 'best'. But here are a few that have done
good by me:

Ross Distributing, Preston Idaho 208-852-0830
[can usually beat any price, will ship based on credit card number
and then accept a check to avoid credit card surcharge]

Amateur Electronic Supply Milwaukee, Wisconsin 1-800-558-0411
[not the lowest in price but good selection and a good catalog]

Austin Amateur Supply Austin, Texas (where else?) 1-800-423-2604

Ham Radio Outlet, a million locations.

No warranty expressed or implied. Your mileage may vary. Some restrictions
apply.

Bob Witte HP Colorado Springs Division
bobw@col.hp.com P.O. Box 2197
Phone:(719) 590-3230 Colorado Springs, CO 80901
Radio: KB0CY
"All Disclaimers Apply."

1026. * SpaceNews 28-Jan-91 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-26 03:47:54 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <403@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 3824
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

SB SPACE @ ALLBBS < KD2BD $SPC0128
* SpaceNews 28-Jan-91 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC0128

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY JANUARY 28, 1991

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, USA. It
is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* U2MIR-1 NEWS *
================
Packet Radio (AX.25) communications were carried out last week between
the Soviet "Mir" space station and many ground stations on 145.550 MHz.
Callsigns of U2MIR and U2MIR-1 were used by the amateur radio station
on board Mir. Personal observations as well as observations by others
seem to confirm the fact that Mir now has a fully operational packet
radio bulletin board system, complete with a "standard" PBBS command
system capable of supporting mail exchanges between users as well as
disseminating news bulletins to all users of the system.

The U2MIR-1 BBS system is compatible with standard 1200 baud 2-meter
FM packet stations currently in existance all over the world. No
special TNCs or external PSK modems are required for access. Downlink
signals from Mir are strong. Even operation with indoor antennas seems
possible.

Packet radio operations from Mir came as quite a surprise to many who
expected operations to begin in March. While BBS operations took place
for several days last week, it remains to be seen when or if operations
will continue on a permanent basis. Packet BBS operations from U2MIR
can generally be made at any time, since the station can be run in an
unattended mode while the cosmonauts are sleeping or busy with other
work.

* SPACE RADIATION *
===================
NASA is reporting that operations of the orbiting Hubble Space Telescope
are being affected by radiation induced electronic failures on a daily
basis. Single event upsets (SEUs) in a 1 kilobit low-power TTL bipolar
random access memory (93L-422) are causing Hubble's crucial focusing
elements to lose data on a regular basis.

SEU induced errors are being minimized by using a rapid refresh cycle with the RAM device to limit the time in which multiple SEUs can occur. The 93L-422 RAM device has a well documented history of SEU failures, but was used anyway since clever software routines could help correct or prevent SEUs from affecting telescope operations. It appears the SEU problem was greater than anticipated and might also explain why NASA scientists mysteriously lost radio contact with the Magellan Venus spacecraft for 18 hours shortly after insertion motor separation last fall. Scientists are now trying to duplicate that problem in an effort to determine its cause.

All OSCAR satellites experience problems with radiation induced RAM errors. High energy radiation particles damaged one of the sense amplifiers in the Integrated Housekeeping Unit (IHU) on board OSCAR-10. Since that damage occurred, the spacecraft essentially became "brain dead", and no longer transmits RTTY and CW telemetry or supports a sophisticated transponder schedule.

Most satellites operating with 8-bit CPUs generally use 12-bit RAM systems to help reduce the effect of radiation induced memory errors. OSCAR-11 as well as the MicroSats run a "wash" routine as part of eir spacecraft's operating system. The wash routine checks all memoryocations, counting all errors and correcting all single bit errors. A "wash pointer" reports the current memory address checked and transmits thanformation as part of the spacecraft telemetry report.

OSCAR-11 has been used quite extensively to study the problem of single event upsets on spacecraft systems. In fact, it is an interesting hobby to find correlations between radiation induced spacecraft RAM errors, space dust counts, and ionospheric HF radio propagation conditions!

Most SEUs occur around the polar regions of the Earth, especially around an area known as the "South Atlantic Anomaly", a heavily proton charged region around Antartica. Solar flares are also responsible for increasing the rate at which SEUs occur in satellite computer subsystems.

* TNX QSL! *
============
A special thanks to all those who sent QSLs and letters to SpaceNews:

N1HZH : Joel Magid, Groton, Massachusettes, USA
K3CRF : Dave Smith, Bellevue, Nebraska, USA

...and e-mail messages:

VK2EE, WB2DHY, WB4IJV, K7EA, DG9MAQ

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
======================
Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the editor (John) via any of the following paths:

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PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA

UUCP : ...uunet!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd

MAIL : John A. Magliacane, KD2BD
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
765 Newman Springs Road
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
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Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

1027. Frequencies wanted!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-26 04:08:11 UTC
From: grx0644@uoft02.utoledo.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan25.230812.2729@uoft02.utoledo.edu>
Source record: 3826

I am in search for the freq's that the police radar's use. Its just to settle a bet. I know there are three bands in use, but the freq's.....I don't have an idea. Anyone know this bit of trivia??

Thanks in advance!!

Tony

1028. Re: How to get a No-Code Technician Ham license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-26 04:34:39 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <911@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 3929

The previous posting tells how to find a test session
on the West Coast.

Fear not, if you
are in the East you still can get a license (or try the
test anyhow) with or without code.

Just call (215) 946-1040 or (215) 736-3333 and set a schedule.

It's easy. The more the better. We want new hams. New-tech,
old-tech, Novice, whatever.

K3TX

1029. Radio Signals from Space?!?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-26 07:43:32 UTC
From: jprice@jove.cs.pdx.edu
Message-ID: <1290@pdxgate.UUCP>
Source record: 3879
Cross-posted to: alt.conspiracy,alt.folklore.urban,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors

After reading the Illuminati trilogy (Wilson, Shea) I ran across a
book called "The Illuminoids" by Neal Wilgus. subtitled:

"In the past's darkest corners dwelled the secret occult orders
that altered the shape of history. These were...
The Illuminoids
" A revealing expose of the influence on the government conspiracies
behind today's most sensational headlines!
"A stunning history of their legendary beginnings

With an introduction by R.Anton Wilson....

anyway:

the first 150 pages are commentary, the next hundred or so on a chronology,
ending with addresses/bib

p.206 1950 - ..."Alleged CIA plot to introduce UFO contact ideas with
"Little Green Men" stories and radio contact from space"...

p.207 1952 - ..."George Adamski meets Venusians in the California desert;
alleged CIA plot to start a UFO scare. UFOlogist George
Hunt Williamson, one of Adamski's witnesses, claims he
witnessed ham radio operator establish contact with
another world"

p.208 1954 - ..."Broadcaaster Frank Edwards fired for discussing UFOs
on the air. Strange voice "from space" speaks from
turned-off radios in Midwest US and London, warns
against preparations for war."

p.209 1957 - ..."Unexplained short wave radio signals received worldwide."

1958 - ..."Ham radio operators in US pick up a male voice claiming
to be Nacoma of Jupiter and warning of atomic bomb disaster
in English, German, Norwegian and his own unknown
language."

p.210 1960 - ..."Project Ozma, searching for intelligent signals from another
part of the universe, receives unexplained signals from
space."

p.211 1961 - ..."Unexplained transmissions from space monitored by ham radio
operators worldwide; Bob Renaud, ham operator, allegedly
makes contact with aliens."

p.213 1963 - ..."Unexplained radio transmission interrupts astronaut
Gordon Cooper in unidentified language."

p.219 1965 - ..."Three Russian scientists reort receiving signals from
space."...."Another ham operator, Sidney Padrick, makes
contact with UFO aliens."

p.222 1968 - ..."Astonuats circling the moon interrupted by unexplained
voices. Unexplained distress signals from Mid-Pacific
received by radio station, "...

From a book titled "Modern Mysteries of Britian" comes a one page story
concerning a 1977 (?) mysterious interruption of Southern TV's signal
by an alleged space voice that warned of war for about five and one half
minutes. The officials claimed it a "hoax" although there are many
safeguards to prevent such things.

Didn't Tesla claim to be getting signals from space also?

What of the stories of receiving back a signal too soon after you had sent
it, implying apparently some artificial retransmission.

I have heard claims of "censored" xmission by astronauts in which they
supposedly speak about UFOs they see. (Can't bring myself to believe
the story about "There is a Santa Claus" to be a codeword for UFOs)

The Southern TV story particularly intrigues me......

Comments, anyone?

(Don't worry, I'm not the type who thinks he's gettin space signals...)

James
Internet jprice@jove.cs.pdx.edu "Justice is incedental to law and order."
SCUD: 45 31 25 N 122 40 30 W - J. Edgar Hoover
Unity not uniformity "Reading musses up my mind." - Henry Ford

1030. Mailer Screwed Up

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-26 09:37:00 UTC
From: AGENGCC@OSUCC.BITNET
Message-ID: <9101261030.AA08461@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 3950

At the risk of seeming ungrateful, I realize that publishing this thing is a royal pain, I am turning on the flame thrower for a bit.

I received a duplicate of Info-Ham 109. The headers of the two messages follow. I frequently receive duplicate messages in two sequential Info-Hams.

My account is billed about $50.00 dollars a month for Info-Hams. fortunately it is not real money, we are charged a minimum annual fee for the main frame and we don't use it all. I resent spending my time reading sexist remarks and Radio Shack bashing. I resent even more paying for it even with funny money. I also don't like technical stuff being cut out and only the header left. If the technical stuff is going to be cut, cut the header too or better yet send it to me and I'll collect it and post some where where us techy types can get it and not have to interrupt these serious flaming sessions.

Many of us need to be more conscious that some one some where is paying for our toy. If there are 1000 subscribers to this the billing would come to a half million a year. I realize that in a world where it cost 600 million a day to fight a war and were bailing out S&L's at a billion or two ahead the cost of Info-Hams isn't very much. I know that that the real cost is far less than than what I am billed but it still cost some amount per pound to ship this crap.

!! Flames off !!

Even though I had to explain to one of my bosses why his computer account was over drawn, Info-Hams is worth it to me. I find it a valuable resource for information. Any request for help generally returns a number of very helpful letters. It is the best research tool I have found for electronics related Information. I would like to find more news groups related to electronics, the C computer language and agriculture. I might even consider moderating one related to agriculture or 68HC11 computers.

My shields are up and my asbestos underwear is on. Your Shot.

73 N5QAQ Red Couger AGENGCC@OSUCC.BIT

The Duplicate Headers Follow.

Received: (from MAILER@SDSC for AGENGCC@OSUCC via NJE)
(UCLA/Mail V1.410 M-MAILER-8462-1031); Fri, 25 Jan 91 21:13:53 CST
Received: from ucsd.edu by Sds.Sdsc.Edu via INTERNET ;
Sat, 26 Jan 91 03:03:00 GMT
Received: by ucsd.edu; id AA02524
sendmail 5.64/UCSD-2.1-sun
Fri, 25 Jan 91 17:31:59 -0800 for mrm
Received: by ucsd.edu; id AA02483
sendmail 5.64/UCSD-2.1-sun
Fri, 25 Jan 91 17:31:40 -0800 for /usr/lib/sendmail -oc -odb -oQ/var/spo
ol/lqueue -oi -finfo-hams-relay info-hams-list
Message-Id: <9101260131.AA02483@ucsd.edu>
Date: Fri, 25 Jan 91 17:31:38 PST
From: info-hams-relay%UCSD.EDU@SDSC.BITNET
BITnet@UNKNOWN.DOMAIN(Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup)
Reply-To: Info-Hams%UCSD.EDU@SDSC.BITNET
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V91 #109
To: Info-Hams%UCSD.EDU@SDSC.BITNET

Info-Hams Digest Fri, 25 Jan 91 Volume 91 : Issue 109

Second header

Received: (from MAILER@SDSC for AGENGCC@OSUCC via NJE)
(UCLA/Mail V1.410 M-MAILER-8464-1031); Fri, 25 Jan 91 23:39:25 CST
Received: from ucsd.edu by Sds.Sdsc.Edu via INTERNET ;
Sat, 26 Jan 91 05:30:12 GMT
Received: by ucsd.edu; id AA02524
sendmail 5.64/UCSD-2.1-sun
Fri, 25 Jan 91 17:31:59 -0800 for mrm
Received: by ucsd.edu; id AA02483
sendmail 5.64/UCSD-2.1-sun
Fri, 25 Jan 91 17:31:40 -0800 for /usr/lib/sendmail -oc -odb -oQ/var/spo
ol/lqueue -oi -finfo-hams-relay info-hams-list
Message-Id: <9101260131.AA02483@ucsd.edu>
Date: Fri, 25 Jan 91 17:31:38 PST
From: info-hams-relay%UCSD.EDU@SDSC.BITNET
BITnet@UNKNOWN.DOMAIN(Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup)
Reply-To: Info-Hams%UCSD.EDU@SDSC.BITNET
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V91 #109
To: Info-Hams%UCSD.EDU@SDSC.BITNET

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1031. Re: Question about Vacuum Tubes.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-26 15:03:26 UTC
From: kitagawa@will.ntt.jp
Message-ID: <13652@will.ntt.JP>
Source record: 3951
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <36147@netnews.upenn.edu> krikori@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Raffi Krikorian) writes:

| Does anyone know of a case(s) where someone was injured while using
|a vacuum tube amplifier?
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

If high power amplifiers in broadcast or ham radio stations are included, sure enough, there have been many injured and dead, as the plate voltages are ranging from KV to 10 KV. I heard the engineer at the radio station in Saipan Is. was dead about ten years ago by the accident.

I had built several high power amplifiers for ham radio and lab experiments in my school days. Fortunately I am still alive. But I will use Power MOS FETs next time as they need only 150 V to make KW.

As for audio amplifiers and radio receivers, the plate voltages are usually hundreds volts and not so fatal unless your hands are wet or sweat.

Anyway, be careful !

*--- **** ***-- *--* *-* *-*
Masahiro Kitagawa
NTT Research Labs. Tokyo Japan
kitagawa@will.ntt.jp

1032. Re: wireless video extenders (insides?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-26 15:19:48 UTC
From: Christopher.Boone@f8324.n106.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6403.27A20D9F@urchin.fidonet.org>
Source record: 3952

** Quoting Willie Smith to All **
>From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com (Willie Smith)
>Date: 23 Jan 91 13:47:29 GMT
>Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
>Message-ID: <738@sousa.enet.dec.com>
>Universal "Inner
>View" [The DAK Pirate TV Station] video extender. They are
>DSB (we don't
>want to spend money on no stinking VSB filters, now do we?
>:+) at 10 mW
>output, and have an advertized range of 100 feet. I've got
>one, and it's
>more like:
>
>So I don't see them selling a lot of them and filling the ham
>bands with
>noise. I'm thinking of adding a better receive antenna and
>after I get my
>Technicode license a better transmit antenna and maybe an amplifier,
>but
>then maybe I'll save the money and time and go with a few watts
** End of Quote **
I hope if you do put on of those DAK units on the air, YOU will invest in a
VSB filter!!! :).....I wish everyone who had bought the noisy PC Electronics
stuff on 440 would have done the same!!
ATV Without a VSB filter = shoot the operator!!!
73
WB5ITT

1033. Re: FCC regs on low-powered FM transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-26 15:23:29 UTC
From: Christopher.Boone@f8324.n106.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6404.27A20DAA@urchin.fidonet.org>
Source record: 3953

Try using FM on carrier current (aka: Pipe it into the AC lines!) that will
rpobably meet the reuqirement and still have decent signal throughout the
building...
73
WB5ITT

1034. Re: BFO for AM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-26 15:26:05 UTC
From: Christopher.Boone@f8324.n106.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6405.27A20DB5@urchin.fidonet.org>
Source record: 3954

** Quoting Dan Pritchett to All **
>Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
>
>I'm looking at building a receiver that is in the 1991 ARRL
>Handbook.
>I think I understand everything that is identified in the schematics
>and text, but I'm a little confused on the demodulation circuit.
>The
>receiver is currently designed to support CW, USB, and LSB,
>but I would
>also like to include AM so I can use it for SW reception as
>well as
>future ham use. It would appear that all I need to do is add
>an additional
>BFO circuit that I switch in, but after going through the book
>a couple
>of times I'm having a hard time finding a circuit to help me
>with this.
>
>Can someone point me in the right direction in terms of references?
>
>Thanks in advance for any help. My apologies if this is a simple
>question
>but my brain is really rusty on this non-digital stuff.
** End of Quote **
NO, you turn OFF the BFO for AM reception.....and turn it on for carrier
reinsertion for SSB and CW reception.....Try that and see if it works..I dont
have the 91 handbook to look at the schematic...
73
WB5ITT

1035. Comet antennas, diplexers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-26 15:28:57 UTC
From: Christopher.Boone@f8324.n106.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6406.27A20DC0@urchin.fidonet.org>
Source record: 3955

I left a message here sometime ago on the above subject but the USEnet feed to the bbs I use went down for a short while and I did not get any replies...If you did mail some reply to me earlier, please do it again! I would appreciate your comments on Comet...I have purchased a 2X4FZ dualbander (the short model) and a diplexer and triplexer....
Tnx and 73
WB5ITT

1036. Icom Service Manual needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-26 15:42:00 UTC
From: WHEELEFF@SPLAVA.CC.PLATTSBURGH.EDU
Message-ID: <9101261537.AA26694@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 3956

Does anyone out there know where I can find a copy of the IC-730 Service Manual?Icom says that the manual is no longer available. I will gladly pay any expense
or reasonable cost.

Hap Wheeler KA2TCQ
wheeleff@splava.cc.plattsburgh.edu

"Magic is real.....Unless declared as integer" Wiz Zumwalt

1037. POTENTIAL MAJOR FLARE WARNING - ATTENTION

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-26 17:38:42 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1151.27A172EC@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 3957

> From: jmasters@fxrs.intel.com (Justin Masters)
> Message-ID: <307@fxrs.intel.com>
>
> I am new to this newsgroup. What harm/benefit does a solar flare bring?

They greatly affect radio wave propagation by ionospheric refraction. Under some circumstances they can shut shortwave propagation down totally. I can recall one extreme case a dozen years ago in which propagation on the amateur 75 meter band was 'line of sight' just like UHF. I was running 1 kw and could not be heard more than about 10 miles. Within that range I was very loud. Paradoxically, I 'got out' farther running 10 watts on two meters.

--
Jim Grubs - Support OPERATION DESERT STORM - the 9th Crusade!
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

1038. Re: sex and cw

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-26 17:47:59 UTC
From: swood@vela.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <4875@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 3958

As a continuation of the analogy, and the no-code license. Imagine if you had to pass a sexual test before you could have kids. Well, you would have to be damn good!!!

swood

--
---- Insert favorite .signature here ---- | swood@argo.acs.oakland.edu
| swood@vela.acs.oakland.edu
Bitnet: swood@Oakland | swood@unix.secs.oakland.edu
UUCP: ...!uunet!umich!{vela, argo, unix, nucleus}!swood

1039. MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT - POWERFUL EVENT (25 JANUARY)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-26 19:17:09 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910126121709.29e01ed4@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 3959

-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

JANUARY 25, 1991

Flare Event Summary
Potential Impact Forecast

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

A very powerful major energetic event ripped off the eastern limb of the sun on 25 January. The flare, rated a powerful class X10.8/SF flare began at 06:23 UT on 25 January. It peaked at an x-ray level of X10.8 at 06:35 UT and held at an X10 level for 17 minutes. This event ended at 09:51 (a long duration event). The flare was associated with strong Type II and Type IV sweep frequency events and was also associated with strong radio emissions. A burst of 57,000 s.f.u. was observed at 245 MHz. The burst at 10 cm was 3,500 s.f.u. The location of this flare was S16E78.

The region responsible for this exceedingly powerful event is Region 6471 (near S13E61). This region is very complex and is large in area. Magnetic gradients in this regon are also high. Major flaring from this region is likely. The potential impacts of this flare are stated below.

In addition to Region 6471, Regions 6466 and 6462 (now nearing the central meridian) also retain very complex parameters and high magnetic gradients. Any of these three regions could produce major energetic flares which could include proton flares. The probability for further X-class and/or proton flares from these regions has been increased, particularly with the appearance of Region 6471 on the east limb. The solar flux has responded to the enormous jump in activity and is now recorded at a level of 283. The background x-ray flux has jumped to levels in excess of class C2.0. The sunspot number has likewise jumped and is now estimated at a value between 240 to 260 (observations are not yet all in).

The regions now on the disk represent a very serious increase in solar activity. The risk for major flaring, proton flaring, satellite proton activity and Polar Cap Absorption activity is high. The Space Environment Services Center is maintaining a condition YELLOW alert status for possible PCA activity. This recent flare did not produce any significant increases in solar protons, but the position of this flare was too far east for solar protons to seriously impact with the earth. As Region 6471 approaches the central meridian, and as Regions 6466 and 6462 move into the western hemisphere, the risk for proton bombardments will increase.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT FORECAST

The recent class X10.8/SF major flare is expected to produce a low to moderate impact with the earth sometime on 28 January. It will likely only produce active conditions, but many area's could experience minor storming. The long duration minor flare of 24 January is expected to produce some increased activity today or possibly into tommorrow. There are conflicting reports that the activity from this minor flare may have already impacted with the earth. However, at the present time, we still believe the shock (if one does indeed materialize) is still on its way and should reach the earth sometime today or early tommorrow (27 January), UT time.

There is a chance that a shock from the class X10.8 flare may not have an impact with the earth. This flare occurred relatively far away on the eastern limb, and hence the probability for terrestrial impacts is much lower than it would be if the flare would have occurred nearer to the central meridian. But it's association with strong Type II and IV sweeps is indicative of a coronal mass ejection which could have an impact with the earth, depending on the trajectory of the plasma cloud.

People should be on the alert for potential increases in geomagnetic activity over the next 24 hours, and again late on 27 January through to about 29 January. Impacts shouldn't be too strong (unless some other powerful flare occurs from Regions 6466 or 6462), but middle latitude minor storming is a possibility.

Major flares are still possible (if not likely) over the next 24 to 48 hours. Proton flaring is possible, as is potential PCA activity. Radio communications may experience significant long-duration fadeouts on HF bands if major flares occur. Affected area's will be restricted to the sunlit hemisphere, and will include mostly the low and middle latitudes. SID's/SWF's of more minor intensity are also expected as M-class flaring increases. Night-time propagation should be mostly normal if effects from the minor M-class flare of 24 January do not materialize or are smaller than expected. Propagation on 28 January is expected to become somewhat degraded. VHF propagation via D-layer reflection is possible during periods of major flaring. Also, the MUF has increased over the past 48 to 72 hours and may provide some openings on 6 meters.

Watch for possible future major flare alerts and/or possible geomagnetic storm alerts.

** End of Report **

1040. sex and cw

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-26 20:21:04 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs, .W8GRT@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1152.27A19B51@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 3960

> From: swood@vela.acs.oakland.edu (EVENSONG)
> Date: 26 Jan 91 17:47:59 GMT
> Organization: Oakland University, Rochester MI
> Message-ID: <4875@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> As a continuation of the analogy, and the no-code license. Imagine if
> you had
> to pass a sexual test before you could have kids. Well, you would have
> to be
> damn good!!!

I thought having kids WAS the test.

--
Jim Grubs, W8GRT - Support OPERATION DESERT STORM - the 9th Crusade!
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!Jim.Grubs,.W8GRT
INTERNET: Jim.Grubs,.W8GRT@w8grt.fidonet.org

1041. Mailer Screwed Up Part 2

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-26 21:02:00 UTC
From: AGENGCC@OSUCC.BITNET
Message-ID: <9101262110.AA20145@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 3961

I got 3 fo 110.
Red Couger N5QAQ

1042. Hts

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-26 21:18:56 UTC
From: sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <memo.705449@lynx.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 3962

I've almost settled on purchasing the Yaesu FT-470, but have heard many people mention the Kenwood TH-77A. Could someone please review the advantages/disadvantages of these two models for me? I have info. on the 470 from some people. What I would like is for someone to say something like "The FT-470 can do...','but the Th-77A can only go as far as...'. 'The TH-77A can do...', but the FT-470 can only do...'" Know what I mean? Something like a side-to-side showdown of the two.

Thanks much for any info. relating to these two models that anyone can provide. Please don't forget current prices (i.e. How much stores are selling the models for).

73s de KA1WNU
Scott (sehrlich@Lynx.northeastern.edu)

1043. Digital Readouts for analog receivers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-26 21:40:20 UTC
From: Bob_Dixon@osu.edu
Message-ID: <CMM.0.90.2.664926020.rdixon@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 3963

I question the accuracy of the external add-on digital readouts available on the market. Although they may display many digits, they cannot be accurate unless they measure the frequency of ALL oscillators within the receiver, and then combine them to calculate the received frequency. If they just measure the variable oscillator and assume that the crystal-controlled oscillators are on frequency, they can be off by several khz. Of course one may be able to "adjust" the readout to compensate for this, but then it has to be redone for each band and is hence no better than recalibrating the analog dial each time.
I'd be interested to know how the various models available actually deal with this problem.

A related problem for ALL digital displays is what does the displayed frequency really mean for a cw signal? Is it correct when the beat note is tuned to zero? If so, its not very useful since you can't hear the signal then. To be correct, it should take into account the bfo frequency and the center frequency of the filter being used. Do any displays do that? Since most receivers with digital displays do not have crystal calibrators, there is no simple way to answer this question without an external signal source of known frequency.

Bob W8ERD

1044. Amateurs vs MIL-FREQs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-26 21:51:01 UTC
From: Wayne.Sarosi@p2.f73.n374.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1153.27A1B0B3@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 3964
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.shortwave

********** MILITARY RADIO OPERATIONS **********

I'm passing this along to the Amateur Operators here on the echo.
There has been a rash of patriotic amateurs operating on the military
frequencies and on the MARS frequencies. Although the intention of
the amateurs on the frequencies are good, their activites on these
frequencies are prohibited.

****

On CNN, there was an operator from NYC operating on 11.176MHz using
his amateur call, contacting a MAC flight headed to the war zone.

****

Please keep from transmitting on the military and MARS frequencies
as it interfers with operations.

****

The other day we had an amateur asking for a signal report on a
MARS phone patch frequency, while a patch was in progress. He was
more than 50KHz out of band and caused some confusion between the
serviceman and his family. Put yourself in the serviceman's shoes
and how you would view the situation.

****

If you know of anyone doing this, please ask them to listen only.
You can SWL all you want, just refrain from keying up, please.

****

If you are interested in helping, contact the MARS operators in
your area and take the training for your certificate.

Thanks for your time. KB4YLY / AFA2GN

--- XRS 3.30+ (286)
* Origin: The Bear's Cave, Titusville, FL (407)383-9372 (1:374/73.2)

--
Wayne Sarosi - Support OPERATION DESERT STORM - the 9th Crusade!
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!374!73.2!Wayne.Sarosi
INTERNET: Wayne.Sarosi@p2.f73.n374.z1.fidonet.org

1045. Re: I bought it!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-26 22:44:48 UTC
From: flloyd@sunburn.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1353@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 3965

In article <910@wells.UUCP> k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller) writes:
>
>AA7BQ reviewed all the bells and whistles about
>a new Kenwood.
>
>Seems he forgot one thing: does it receive and
>transmit, the former especially, any better than
>the ts430, ts440, ts940? I sure hope it's some
>improvement, especially in the built-in phase
>noise department. Sure a lot of Kenwoods have
>been sold --- the *power* of *advertising* I
>guess.

It's not that I forgot anything... as I stated in the artile, I had only owned the thing for a few hours before I wrote the article. Not what I've spent some time on it, I can say that it definately receives better than the 440. I can't tell you about phase noise, because I'm not in a position to measure it. I'll leave that up to the ARRL labs... My overall impression is that it sounds wonderful! The filters are really nice and the slope tuning is fully functional to the point where I don't miss the lack of an IF shift or PBT at all.

BTW, I'll bet you're not a Kenwood person (HI, just kidding, I wouldn't want to start a brand name war here :-).

-fred

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

1046. Re: DANGER in sexless Standard 12V DC Connectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-26 23:07:18 UTC
From: emmayche@dhw68k.cts.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan26.230718.17827@dhw68k.cts.com>
Source record: 3966

faunt@CISCO.COM (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269) writes of his concern
for genderless 12VDC connectors.

The nice thing about PowerPoles is that they're gangable (in other words,
they link together side-to-side) and color coded.

We've never had a problem.

--
Mark Hartman, N6BMO "What are you just standing there for? Where
Applelink: N1083 or BINARY.TREE do you think you are, DIS-ney World??"
Internet: emmayche@dhw68k.cts.com -- General Knowledge, from
uucp: ...{spsd,zardoz,felix}!dhw68k!emmayche CRANIUM COMMAND

1047. Re: DANGER in sexless Standard 12V DC Connectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-27 00:23:04 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan27.002304.26902@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 3967

billt@hprnd.rose.hp.com (Bill Thomas) writes:

>I do not know why this connector was chosen over others. The most apparent
>advantages are that there is no gender problem and it is intuitively obvious

I see it as a DISADVANTAGE to lack the gender feature.

>which contact is plus, i.e. the red one. Since this connector is being

As long as you have light. Try hooking up the lights.

>used state wide, anything which reduces the chance that one department,
>county, or service district would do something backwards from everyone else
>is eliminated. Some of these entities are more than than 500 miles from
>each other.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1048. Re: Pizza databases (was Re: Radio Shack bashing)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-27 00:27:37 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan27.002737.27455@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 3968

siddarth@cs.utexas.edu (Siddarth Subramanian) writes:

>The Pizza Huts here in Austin seems to have a complete database of
>everyone who's ordered pizzas from them keyed on the phone number.
>When you call their centralized order taking service, they ask for
>your phone number and based on that, they can pull up your name,
>address and details of every pizza you've ordered in the past!

>It's convenient... I often just call and tell them to send me the same
>as what I had the last time. Still, one wonders: what do they do with
>all that information? What kind of fast food mailing lists am I going
>to be on? What can people do with the knowledge that I like large
>supreme pizzas with a pan crust and I order them about once a month?
>The mind boggles. (Partially :-)

And anyone else can call them up, given them your phone number, and ask
them for the same thing as the last time.

...until the caller indentification gets installed.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1049. Re: WHAT'S THE BEST RIG FOR VHF/UHF?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-27 00:29:53 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan27.002953.27709@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 3969

MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET (Mike Owen W9IP) writes:

>and transverter in front, each with about 20-db gain. This gain
>subtracts directly from the IMD dynamic range, so the '940 thinks it
>has a 40-db amplifier in front - consequently its 3rd-order intercept
>becomes about -35dbm. Yikes! Even if you skip the preamp, it will

Insert an attenuator.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1050. Re: Mailer Screwed Up

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-27 00:51:07 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan27.005107.106@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 3970

AGENGCC@OSUCC.BITNET writes:

>I received a duplicate of Info-Ham 109. The headers of the two
>messages follow. I frequently receive duplicate messages in two
>sequential Info-Hams.

Your duplicate was because ucsd.edu sent it to sds.sdsc.edu twice.

>Received: from ucsd.edu by Sds.Sdsc.Edu via INTERNET ;
> Sat, 26 Jan 91 03:03:00 GMT
>Received: by ucsd.edu; id AA02524
> sendmail 5.64/UCSD-2.1-sun
> Fri, 25 Jan 91 17:31:59 -0800 for mrm

>Received: from ucsd.edu by Sds.Sdsc.Edu via INTERNET ;
> Sat, 26 Jan 91 05:30:12 GMT
>Received: by ucsd.edu; id AA02524
> sendmail 5.64/UCSD-2.1-sun
> Fri, 25 Jan 91 17:31:59 -0800 for mrm

This kind of thing can still happen if the mailer receiving the mail
goes ahead and put it in the mail queue, but delays replying to the
sending mailer long enough to lose the connection. Upon a lost connection
without having seen a confirmation that the message was delivered, it is
requeued for redelivery. The message-ids were:

>Message-Id: <9101260131.AA02483@ucsd.edu>
>Message-Id: <9101260131.AA02483@ucsd.edu>

and if your system had anything to detect duplicates, it could have
detected them. Any system which bills you for INCOMING mail definitely
SHOULD have such a detection system, with message-ids queued for 3 days
at least.

>My account is billed about $50.00 dollars a month for Info-Hams.
>fortunately it is not real money, we are charged a minimum annual
>fee for the main frame and we don't use it all. I resent
>spending my time reading sexist remarks and Radio Shack bashing.
>I resent even more paying for it even with funny money. I also
>don't like technical stuff being cut out and only the header
>left. If the technical stuff is going to be cut, cut the header
>too or better yet send it to me and I'll collect it and post some
>where where us techy types can get it and not have to interrupt
>these serious flaming sessions.

I agree that there is a high noise level on the group, but where do
you draw the line that will satsify all, considering that most people

do not have the "incoming billing" problems.

>Many of us need to be more conscious that some one some where is
>paying for our toy. If there are 1000 subscribers to this the
>billing would come to a half million a year. I realize that in a
>world where it cost 600 million a day to fight a war and were
>bailing out S&L's at a billion or two ahead the cost of Info-Hams
>isn't very much. I know that that the real cost is far less than
>than what I am billed but it still cost some amount per pound to
>ship this crap.

But when one has something to say and a means to say it, they say it.

It might be better if people had to PAY TO POST. Freedom of speech
does not mean speech is free of cost, just free of legal prohibitions
(IMHO).

>Even though I had to explain to one of my bosses why his computer
>account was over drawn, Info-Hams is worth it to me. I
>find it a valuable resource for information. Any request for help
>generally returns a number of very helpful letters. It is the
>best research tool I have found for electronics related
>Information. I would like to find more news groups related to
>electronics, the C computer language and agriculture. I might even
>consider moderating one related to agriculture or 68HC11
>computers.

I would recommend you get on USENET and cease the INFO-HAMS mail. That
way you can read things you want and ignore what you don't care about.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1051. Re: Question About Vacuum

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-27 00:56:12 UTC
From: Paul.Heller@f421.n109.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <3190.27A2B383@blkcat.fidonet.org>
Source record: 3971

> | Does anyone know of a case(s) where someone was injured
> while using
> |a vacuum tube amplifier?
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>
> If high power amplifiers in broadcast or ham radio stations are
> included, sure enough, there have been many injured and dead, as the
> plate voltages are ranging from KV to 10 KV. I heard the engineer at
> the radio station in Saipan Is. was dead about ten years ago by the
> accident.

Yes, there have been many fatalities from contact with B+ voltages in
tube-type amplifiers over the years, some of them well-known and
experienced hams. As a pilot friend of mine says, "there are some
accidents you don't learn from ..."

/W3PH

--

Paul Heller, Paul.Heller@f421.n109.z1.fidonet.org
via The Black Cat's Shack's FidoNet<->Usenet Gateway
blkcat.fidonet.org and Fidonet 1:109/401

1052. Re: Radio Baghdad - Anyone

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-27 01:01:03 UTC
From: Paul.Heller@f421.n109.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <3191.27A2B384@blkcat.fidonet.org>
Source record: 3972

> I heard Baghdad up till war broke, but not since. BBC reports indicate
>
> Has anyone heard anything from it recently, English or otherwise ?

I've tried frequently here in Washington, but have heard only the
'bubble jammer' signal. I understand their hours have been curtailed.

--

Paul Heller, Paul.Heller@f421.n109.z1.fidonet.org
via The Black Cat's Shack's FidoNet<->Usenet Gateway
blkcat.fidonet.org and Fidonet 1:109/401

1053. Re: How to get a No-Code Technician Ham license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-27 02:20:23 UTC
From: rwa@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <637@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 3973

abeals@Autodesk.COM (Only 334 more shopping days until Christmas) writes:
> Packet radio [TCP/IP] at various speeds [mostly slow right now,
> but it will get faster]

While it's true there is some tcp/ip out there (Hurrah!) the vast majority
of packet traffic is AX.25 virtual-circuit-oriented OSI-influenced bilge.
And most of the tcp/ip traffic is encapsulated in AX.25 frames. Sigh.

However, RUN don't walk to the nearest bookstore :-) and get working on
your license. It's a riot. Beats landline bbs all hollow, and once you
have your gear paid for, there are NO follow-on costs.
--
--
Ross Alexander rwa@cs.athabascau.ca (403) 675 6311 ve6pdq
"Sometimes, you want everything to look like a nail." -- Larry Wall

1054. Re: Radio Signals from Space?!?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-27 05:58:27 UTC
From: raf@karl.cs.su.OZ.AU
Message-ID: <1916@cluster.cs.su.oz.au>
Source record: 3904
Cross-posted to: alt.conspiracy,alt.folklore.urban,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors

In article <1290@pdxgate.UUCP> jprice@jove.cs.pdx.edu (James Price) writes:

> After reading the Illuminati trilogy (Wilson, Shea) I ran across a
>book called "The Illuminoids" by Neal Wilgus.

>the first 150 pages are commentary, the next hundred or so on a chronology,
>ending with addresses/bib

>p.206 1950 - ..."Alleged CIA plot to introduce UFO contact ideas with
> "Little Green Men" stories and radio contact from space"...

[other UFO stuff deleted]

I've been ripped off. I've got a copy of the Illuminoids by this guy but this
edition has only got 189 pages. I think it's a conspiracy :)

Seriously, judging from the table of contents and the blurb on the back, it
doesn't seem to have anything to do with aliens (I haven't read it yet).

The blurb on the back of the book is as follows:

On the first day of May, 1776, Adam Weishaupt
founde his legendary Order of the Illuminati.
The dark underside of the Age of Enlightenment had
given identity to a tradition dating back to the dawn of
civilisation.

Was Graud, ruler in mythical Atlantis, the first
Illuminatus? [Sounds good to me :]

Were the great modern conflicts - from Flanders
trenches to Mao's revoluion - prompted by Illuminoid
conspiracy?

Leon Trotsky, Robert Kennedy, President Garfield...
were they victims of assassins primed by the Illuminati?

Are Robespierre and Lee Harvy Oswald linked by a
developing brain-control technology that will produce
a real-life 1984? [This sounds even better! Bene Gesserit move over!]

Neal Wilgus traces the bizarre and chilling history of
the Illuminated and their recurrent influence on the
loing march of civilised man towards the twenty-first
century...

It seems that the Illuminati are more concerned with political power and conspiracies than UFOs.

>I have heard claims of "censored" xmission by astronauts in which they
>supposedly speak about UFOs they see. (Can't bring myself to believe
>the story about "There is a Santa Claus" to be a codeword for UFOs)

The only thing like this that I've ever heard about is a tale about astronauts seeing very large machinery parts on the moon and saying something like "What the hell's that?" before being cut off. My brother's has a book about it saying that NASA has photos of these huge screws and things lying around on the moon.

It sounds like a great UL to me. I mean, how would anyone know about it if NASA didn't want them to? I'd better read the book. Has anyone else heard this?

raf

--
Robert A Fabian | Facts, facts, facts.
raf@basser.cs.su.oz.au | That's all you ever think about.
Basser Department of Computer Science | - Brian's mother (not really)
University of Sydney |

1055. Re: Numbers lady on 30 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-27 13:16:33 UTC
From: klg@george.mc.duke.edu
Message-ID: <21914@duke.cs.duke.edu>
Source record: 3976
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <51595@sequent.UUCP> edw@sequent.UUCP (Ed Wright) writes:
> Some have been tracked to .....[places deleted]

>It would not be so hard for folks to post an rdf azimuth and their
>location to the net , and then after a few postings we could all
>sort out where the numbers folks are.
>Ahhh the power of the net.
>Ed
>KA9AHQ

Sounds like a fun idea. What it would require though is a fairly
directional antenna. (or is that really true? could you just use a
kinda-non-directional antenna and rotate it until the signal is nulled?)
What do you recommend for the "average" swl'er who would like to try this?
The signal strengths of many of these stations that I've noted are
reasonably high, so would a short (maybe 5-10 ft) rotatable dipole or
"long"wire be a good choice? Please post some suggestions as to antenna and
methods.

This is great! A new (mid-winter) antenna project!

--
Kim L. Greer
Duke University Medical Center klg@orion.mc.duke.edu
Div. Nuclear Medicine POB 3949 voice: 919-681-5894
Durham, NC 27710 fax: 919-681-5636

1056. New Icom Handheld

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-27 13:35:37 UTC
From: paul@wa1omm.UUCP
Message-ID: <paul.5142@wa1omm.UUCP>
Source record: 3877

I heard a rumor that Icom is advertising a new dual-band handheld in Japan called the IC-W2. From the *sketchy* information I have it is a 144/440 transceiver similar to the 24AT but with true dual-band performance similar to the TH-77A. Also, a wide-band receiver similar to the IC-R1. Anyone out there with more info?
--

```
/\ /\
//\\//\\
+---------^^^^------------------^^^^---------+
| From the shack of WA1OMM -- Paul MacDonald |
| Using the power of the multitasking Amiga! |
| |
| Compuserve: 70411,626 PLink: UPPERCRUST |
| Amateur Packet Radio: WA1OMM@KB4N.NH.USA |
| Usenet: ...virgin!ubbs-nh!wa1omm!paul |
+-------------------------------------------+
/\ / /\ (~ / / / / /\ /\ / / /
/ V /~~\ _) /~/ /_/ /~~\ , / V /~/
```

1057. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-27 15:01:12 UTC
From: milton@lion.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan27.150112.21494@noose.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 3878
Cross-posted to: rec.electronics,rec.ham-radio,rec.physics

In article <846@vk2bea.UUCP> michael@vk2bea.UUCP (Michael G. Katzmann) writes:
>Has anyone noticed a degradation of the Navstar GPS system since the
>outbreak of unpleasentness in the middle east?
>
>The implication, when GPS was first started, was that during times of
>crisis the C/A code would be degraded so that an enemy could not use it.
>
>Does differential GPS totally get around this, or is there a trick
>they can use to defeat this technique?
>

This topic has come up in comp.protocols.time.ntp, where they use it
for time synchronization. The time on the satilites can be scrambled
based on commands from the ground to reduce the accuracy. Military
GPS decoders can decode the scrambling, of course, but not civilian
decoders.

For a while, after the latest US-USSR treaties, the scrambling was
turned off (ie, the time was unperturbed). However, shortly after
Aug. 2, the scramblers were turned back on, and they accuracy of
the (computer) clocks that synchronized to them went down accordingly.

So the answer to your question is yes, the signal has gone down,
but it was some time ago. A side note, there have been several
civilian GPS decoders shipped to the Gulf region...

milton

Disclaimer: my understanding of the GPS is limited to two lectures
on the theory of operation, Phil's post on the coverage of B. on
I-day, and reading comp.protocols.time.ntp, which is where most
of this information comes from.

1058. HR2600 Mod to 29.9999 MHz???

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-27 16:00:09 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <406@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 3880

I have a Uniden HR2600 that I am using with a Microwave Modules transverter to operate on 2-meters. Since my primary interest is to cover the 2-meter amateur satellite subband (145.800 to 146.000 MHz), I was wondering if there were any modifications that could be performed on the HR2600 to extend its frequency range to 29.9999 MHz. I tried the HR2510 mod on the 2600, and it did nothing.

Any information would be appreciated. Please e-mail your notes to me and I will summarize and re-post all information to the net.

Thanks!

73, de John, KD2BD

--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

1059. Re: reply to Need a simple computer/radio interface

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-27 16:50:01 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <27080058@col.hp.com>
Source record: 3881

>/ col:rec.ham-radio / MOSIER@UNCG.BITNET (Steve Mosier) / 6:03 am Jan 23, 1991 /
>I have a copy of Super Morse, a great piece of software which will send and
>receive morse code as well as instruct and build speed. Has anyone played
>around with hooking this up to a receiver to act as a morse receiving terminal?
>I don't really want to invest in a multi-digital-mode terminal unit just to see
>if my computer will copy morse off of my receiver. I'd like to hear from
>anyone who has played around with simple audio detector/logic interfaces.
>
>Steve - W3GRG
>----------
Steve,
A few comments:
Super Morse is a great program, but when I tried to use it for
real live QSOs I found it lacking many important features (type
ahead buffer with both sent and typed text displayed, stored
messages, etc.) Super Morse's forte is as a training tool.

I do have a simple circuit for SENDING morse which connects to
the RS-232 port. I guess I'm too much of a purist to use the
computer for receive. [Oops, OH NO, the no-code/DSP flames are
about to start!]

I also have some experience with an MFJ interface and basically
found that it really only worked well on very strong signals.
Therefore, I rarely used it for receive.

The PC-compatible software I presently use is called CW-1 written
by N0BF. It's a good basic program for sending Morse code and
does not have any receive capability. It works well, has a good
feature set and I highly recommend it.

Bob Witte HP Colorado Springs Division
bobw@col.hp.com P.O. Box 2197
Phone:(719) 590-3230 Colorado Springs, CO 80901
Radio: KB0CY
"All Africans walk single file -- at least the one I saw did."

1060. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-27 18:39:04 UTC
From: dahl@SRC.Honeywell.COM
Message-ID: <1991Jan27.183904.19911@src.honeywell.com>
Source record: 3882
Cross-posted to: rec.electronics,rec.ham-radio,rec.physics

In article <846@vk2bea.UUCP> michael@vk2bea.UUCP (Michael G. Katzmann) writes:
>Has anyone noticed a degradation of the Navstar GPS system since the
>outbreak of unpleasentness in the middle east?
>
>The implication, when GPS was first started, was that during times of
>crisis the C/A code would be degraded so that an enemy could not use it.
>
>Does differential GPS totally get around this, or is there a trick
>they can use to defeat this technique?
>--
>Michael Katzmann > Broadcast Sports Technology Inc.
>~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ < Crofton, Maryland. U.S.A
>Amteur Radio Stations: >
>NV3Z / VK2BEA / G4NYV < UUCP: uunet!opel!vk2bea!michael

Selective Availability (SA) for GPS has been turned off for the Desert Shield/Storm effort. It has been off at least since early October of last year. Apparently, a large number of commercial units are being used over there and so SA is off. (Have you tried to buy a commercial GPS receiver lately?) To answer your question, yes SA is supposed to be on during a war. I don't know why it is not, but a guess would be that we don't have enough military receivers. GPS should not be much help to Iraq since their missiles don't use it.

Yes, differential GPS can be used to cancel the errors put in by SA. Using a single receiver, SA is by far the largest source of error. In a differential system, other factors like satellite geometry become the largest sources of error.

peter dahl@src.honeywell.com
I had fun once, and it wasn't anything like this

1061. MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT - 27 JANUARY

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-27 20:06:48 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910127130648.29e02082@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 3883

-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

JANUARY 27, 1991

Flare Event Summary
Potential Impact Forecast

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

Another major energetic Tenflare exploded from Region 6471 today. The flare began at 14:39 UT, peaked at 15:50 UT and ended near 16:04 UT on 27 January. The flare, located at S14E59, attained a class X1.9/1B rating and was associated with a Type IV sweep frequency event. There are strong suspicions that this flare was a proton flare. Although no solar protons have been observed yet, a proton shock is expected to occur near 04:00 UT on 28 January. The proton event is expected to be relatively weak, near 20 pfu at greater than 10 MeV.

Region 6471 is expected to continue to produce major flaring possibly throughout it's transit on the solar disk (possibly for the next 13 days). Terrestrial impacts could become high as this region traverses the disk and crosses into the western hemisphere within the next 5 days.

Regions 6462 and 6466 are magnetically and optically complex, but are not producing any significant flaring. They do, however, have the capability of spawning major flares and could do so at any time.

The solar flux achieved a level of 301 today, the highest it has been since August 22 of 1990. It has jumped a whopping 57 points in the last three days alone (98 points in the last 6 days)! Active regions are continuing to rotate around the east limb in more active configurations than expected. The solar flux is expected to remain above 300 for at least the next several days (barring any significant decay in any of the regions currently visible).

There is a significant possibility for extended 6 meter openings due to the greatly enhanced solar radiational output. Please also note that a polar cap disturbance could commence near 04:00 UT if the proton shock presently predicted manifests itself on 28 January.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT FORECAST

This latest flare is expected to produce mostly active conditions. Active geomagnetic conditions are expected to begin late on 27 January or sometime early on 28 January due to the X10.8/SF major flare of 25 January. Impacts from this latest flare are expected to keep geomagnetic activity at

active levels through to 29/30 January. There is a risk of high latitude minor to major storming (most likely remaining confined to minor storming). Middle latitudes should remain mostly active to very active with possible brief periods of minor storming. The predicted planetary A-index values for the next three days hover near 25, so periods of minor storming are quite possible over middle latitudes. High latitudes will be affected most strongly, with very active to minor storm conditions and risks of brief major storming.

Auroral activity will pick up on 28 January (UT time). High latitudes will witness moderate to high auroral activity. Middle latitudes will witness predominantly low to moderate activity. Radio communications near the auroral zones will be poor to very poor. Conditions will improve with distance away from the auroral zones. However, increased noise, absorption and flutter fading are possible over middle and low latitudes as the increased corpuscular radiation reaches the earth.

There is a chance of some isolated VHF auroral backscatter communications on the evening of 28 January and most likely also 29 January. The quality, duration and extent of the conditions suitable for such communications will depend to a large extent on the intensity of the flare impact. Presently, only isolated instances of backscatter are expected. If activity surpasses levels predicted, more widespread backscatter may become possible on the VHF bands.

Barring any further major flaring, conditions should improve by 30 January (possibly earlier). Major flaring is likely, however, so there is a chance that the activity could be extended into early February.

Reports of degraded radio propagation over the next 3 days would be appreciated. Please send any reports of degraded conditions along with a description of the conditions experienced, to: std_oler@hg.uleth.ca. Thanks.

** End of Report **

1062. POTENTIAL GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-27 20:15:08 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910127131508.29e0202f@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 3886

```
*********************************************
*** POTENTIAL GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING ***
*********************************************

Issued: 18:00 UT, 27 January

Geomagnetic Storm Warning

-------------

Attention:

Due to the recent major flaring and expected interplanetary shocks, a
Potential Geomagnetic Storm Warning has been issued, particularly for the
middle and high latitude regions. There is uncertainty regarding how intense
the geomagnetic activity could become. Hence, a geomagnetic storm warning
has been issued. Please note that this warning does not mean that a magnetic
storm is in progress. This warning is meant only to alert those who could
be affected to the potential for geomagnetic storming. Activity is currently
expected to remain near active to very active levels for middle latitudes,
but higher latitudes could sustain minor storming for extended periods. If
geomagnetic storming does develope over middle latitudes, a Geomagnetic Storm
Alert will be posted.

The estimated planetary magnetic A-index for the next three days is
expected to be near 25. High latitudes could experience magnetic storming
capable of pushing the A-index above 50. Middle latitudes will likely
experience activity between 20 and 35. Low latitudes will likely observe
A-index values of near 15 to possibly 30.

Conditions should begin to improve on 30 January (possibly earlier),
barring any further major flaring (which seems likely at the present time).
Watch for possible geomagnetic and/or major flare alerts.

** End of Warning **
```

1063. Fast Pizza

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-27 20:17:31 UTC
From: sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <memo.706751@lynx.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 3884

>>>In article <130@acestes.UUCP> paradis@acestes.UUCP (Jim Paradis) writes:
>>In article <38228@cup.portal.com> ts@cup.portal.com (Tim W Smith) writes:
>>I was once asked for my phone number when ordering a pizza by
>>phone. In this case, it seems reasonable to give out my phone
>>number, so that they can contact me if there are any problems
>>finding me during delivery. In this case, however, I was asking
>>for a delivery to a place where I did not have a phone - I was
>>going to go there as soon as I finished the order.
>
>Actually, I've known some pizza shops who ask for the phone number
>so they can call you right back and verify that it was indeed a
>bona fide order... something about kids with nothing better to do
>calling up a pizza shop, ordering an armload, and never picking
>them up.......

+The Pizza Huts here in Austin seems to have a complete database of
+everyone who's ordered pizzas from them keyed on the phone number.
+When you call their centralized order taking service, they ask for
+your phone number and based on that, they can pull up your name,
+address and details of every pizza you've ordered in the past!

+It's convenient... I often just call and tell them to send me the same
+as what I had the last time. Still, one wonders: what do they do with
+all that information? What kind of fast food mailing lists am I going
-> to be on? What can people do with the knowledge that I like large
-> supreme pizzas with a pan crust and I order them about once a month?
-> The mind boggles. (Partially :-)

+--
+Siddarth Subramanian INTERNET: siddarth@cs.utexas.edu
UUCP: uunet!cs.utexas.edu!siddarth

They might use the information received to know how much they should
charge customers for the more frequently asked for items, and cut down
on the less frequently asked items.

Scott (sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu)
KA1WNU

1064. Sex, CW, & bothering

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-27 20:25:00 UTC
From: MOSIER@UNCG.BITNET
Message-ID: <CA8C64D1903F20027C@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 3885

Hey, guys. I don't want to use the computer to send code. I just built the CMOS Super Key II and love it! And I don't want to use the computer to copy code either. I'm almost up to speed for Extra and I don't want to blow it now. What I want to do is experiment. Wouldn't a diode rectifier off of the speaker, with a suitable RC time constant after it, fed into an optocoupler, give logic level inputs to the computer? That's what I'm going to try, but I'd be interested in other approaches.

de W3GRG - steve

1065. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-27 20:47:58 UTC
From: LANG@unb.CA
Message-ID: <ID7002.D910127.T164759.LANG@unb.ca>
Source record: 3889

On Sun, 27 Jan 91 13:05:57 AST Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup
> From: opel!arinc!vk2bea!michael@uunet.uu.net (Michael G. Katzmann)

> Has anyone noticed a degradation of the Navstar GPS system since the
> outbreak of unpleasentness in the middle east?
>
> The implication, when GPS was first started, was that during times of
> crisis the C/A code would be degraded so that an enemy could not use
> it.

Selective Availability (S/A) is a procedure by which the accuracy of
Navstar GPS is degraded. It involves dithering the clock which controls
all of the signals generated within a satellite as well as a deliberate
degradation of the accuracy of the satellite orbit information
transmitted by the satellite in its broadcast message. A de-cryption
unit is required to remove S/A effects in a receiver used for absolute
or point positioning. S/A had been turned on last spring as part of the
on-going testing of GPS. However it was turned off in August at the
start of the U.S. military build-up in the Gulf. The speculation on why
S/A was turned off is that the U.S. did not have enough units with the
de-cryption device installed. In fact, the DoD made a large purchase of
civilian GPS receivers to outfit the troops. GPS will not be declared
fully operational until the full satellite constellation is in place,
likely to happen in 1993. By then the DoD likely will have the right
radios so that they won't have to turn S/A off. By the way, at that
time AS (Anti-Spoofing) will also be turned on. AS involves the further
encryption of the P-code - the precision pseudorandom noise code.

> Does differential GPS totally get around this, or is there a trick
> they can use to defeat this technique?

Yes, differential GPS can get around most of the effect of S/A. But
to do real-time differential, you need a radio link of some sort
between the stations - something which would be an obvious target
during hostilities.

==
Richard B. Langley BITnet: LANG@UNB.CA or SE@UNB.CA
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==

1066. GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-27 21:11:01 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1154.27A2ECFD@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 3887
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,sci.physics

> From: michael@vk2bea.UUCP (Michael G. Katzmann)
> Date: 25 Jan 91 14:09:22 GMT
> Organization: Broadcast Sports Technology., Crofton, MD
> Message-ID: <846@vk2bea.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,sci.physics
>
> Has anyone noticed a degradation of the Navstar GPS system since the
> outbreak of unpleasentness in the middle east?
>
> The implication, when GPS was first started, was that during times of
> crisis the C/A code would be degraded so that an enemy could not use it.
>
> Does differential GPS totally get around this, or is there a trick
> they can use to defeat this technique?

Jeepers, Michael, why don't we just invite Saddam to sit in on JCS planning sessions and be done with it?

--
Jim Grubs - Support OPERATION DESERT STORM - the 9th Crusade!
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

1067. R-71A computer control routines wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-27 22:52:07 UTC
From: cwiener@CRLABS.COM
Message-ID: <2966@crlabs.CRLABS.COM>
Source record: 3891
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

I am looking for source code to control an Icom R-71A equipped with the UX-14 serial interface. I want to have something like UNIX cron to change the receiver's frequency and mode at a certain time, and then run some program on the host.

Maybe something like:

```
c:\crontab
----------
at 0000 gmt run c:\nam.bat
```

```
c:\nam.bat
----------
ic71freq 8078.2
ic71mode usb
c:\fax\hffax /a
```

The batch file would run at 0000 GMT, the receiver would be set, and the WEFAX program whould run.

Source code for a library of C functions which control the Icom radios via a serial port would make the above concept trivial. Simtel20 has a program written by Phil Karn, but it's for the parallel port.

Please reply via email. I'll post any leads if there is enough demand.

Chris

```
===
Christopher Wiener N2CR CR Labs, Fort Lee, NJ
DOMAIN: cwiener@CRLABS.COM UCCP: ..!rutgers!crlabs!cwiener
Thal's Law: For every vision there is an equal and opposite revision.
```

1068. frequency counters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-28 00:39:53 UTC
From: johnr@thebox
Message-ID: <31kgw2w163w@thebox>
Source record: 3898

I am looking for a device I can build that will allow me to find out what frequency something is working on. For instance, if I was on 144.25 I would want the counter to be able to tell me that. Is there such a thing or am I just dreaming about nonsense?

Thankyou
John rosenbaum

1069. NCPA Downlink packet newsletters available in electronic form

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-28 06:38:51 UTC
From: k3mc@APPLE.COM
Message-ID: <9101280638.AA12350@apple.com>
Source record: 3892

I've placed the Spring, Summer, and Fall issues of the NCPA Downlink (the newsletter of the Northern California Packet Association) in the ~ftp/pub/ncpa/ directory of vax.cs.pitt.edu (Thanks to Bob Hoffman, N3CVL, for providing an internet site for these files!). The files are available via anonymous FTP access.

They are compressed PostScript files, with this name mapping:

Issue for unix for PC

Spring '90 DL2.ps.Z dl2.zip
Summer '90 DL3.ps.Z dl3.zip
Fall '90 DL4.ps.Z dl4.zip

Both versions contain the same .ps file, just in slightly different binary forms for FTPing convenience. There are no text only files available.

Briefly, the NCPA represents the Northern California packeteers, and the information in the newsletter reflects this slant. Since it is a quarterly, it doesn't have much timely information (some of us would like to think that the content of our newsletters is timeless... ;-). Since one of the major goals of NCPA is education, we thought that by disseminating our newletter to the amateur population at large we would better fulfill our goals.

We will release our newsletter in electronic form each quarter when we have the next quarter's newsletter completed. So, our members currently have the Winter edition, and we'll release the Winter edition electronically when our Spring '91 issue is ready, for example. So the electronic edition will be one quarter behind.

THIS IS NOT A MEMBERSHIP DRIVE, or anything of that sort! We just want to get some information out to the packet community. Of course, if you want to join NCPA, you're welcome to do that, and timely paper copies of the NCPA Downlink will be mailed to you.

Mainly, if you and the folks you give copies to end up benefiting ham radio packet, we all will win!

-Mike k3mc

1070. What do I want in a radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-28 11:07:53 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <28.Jan.91.11
Source record: 3897

Randall Rhea's points are valid i agree if you are after buying equipment and
are not too concerned about keeping it for a long time. However i tend to
make major purchases with an eye to keeping it for a long time, and
so repairability and spares availability are major concerns to me.
Most of the 'reviews' of equipment do not even attempt to do cost projections
over, say, a 25-year lifespan. Most customers are seduced by advertising into
buying 'features' that they do not need.
i admit that in many cases the Japanese quality control is rather good,
but all the quality-control in the world cannot rectify bad electrical or
ergonomic design that seems endemic in certain of the products sold to us
hams, for example HT's that suffer terminal desense & intermodulation.
Unfortunately, it is usually true that gimmicks sell more than performance;
given the choice between a gimmick and a performance-enhancement i would go
for the performance enhancement every time.
How many advertisements do you see that promote the 'bells & whistles'
side of a radio (number of memories, digital voice storage) yet fail to
even state the shape-factor of the filters or the intercept points of
the frontend? Dammit, am i buying a radio or a speech synthesizer?
Put a FT1000 up against a KWM380 (still available new!) and see what you
have been missing all these years.
Remember - you cannot judge the dynamic characteristics of anything just
looking at it in the showroom. Only living with it for 15 years will reveal
the warts in the design; that is, assuming it *lasts* 15 years....

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

1071. VOTE RESULTS: rec.ham-radio reorganization

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-28 12:22:34 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4600@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 3888
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

The voting period for the rec.ham-radio.* reorganization is now over.
The proposals to be voted on were:
Proposal #1: Rename rec.ham-radio to rec.radio.amateur.misc
Proposal #2: Rename rec.ham-radio.packet to rec.radio.amateur.packet
Proposal #3: Rename rec.ham-radio.swap to rec.radio.swap
Proposal #4: Create rec.radio.amateur.policy
Proposal #5: Create rec.radio.cb

The results are as follows:
Proposal 1: 172 to 47...margin 125, percent in favor 78.538813
Proposal 2: 178 to 42...margin 136, percent in favor 80.909091
Proposal 3: 177 to 44...margin 133, percent in favor 80.090498
Proposal 4: 173 to 44...margin 129, percent in favor 79.723502
Proposal 5: 160 to 49...margin 111, percent in favor 76.555024

As you can see, all five proposals have passed, since all five have a margin of yes votes over no votes of greater than 100, and all five have more than 67% (2/3) of the votes cast being yes votes.

The five-day period of checking for duplicates and invalid votes begins as of the time that these results appear in news.announce.newgroups, per the Guidelines for Newsgroup Creation. If no problems that change the outcome of any proposal are found, then I will ask Eliot Lear to issue newgroup messages for rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.packet, rec.radio.swap, rec.radio.amateur.policy, and rec.radio.cb. In a month, I will ask him to repost the newgroup messages, and post rmgroups for rec.ham-radio, rec.ham-radio.packet, and rec.ham-radio.swap. I would ask sysadmins on the net to alias rec.ham-radio to rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.ham-radio.packet to rec.radio.amateur.packet, and rec.ham-radio.swap to rec.radio.swap when they receive the newgroup messages - but not before.

Thanks go to all who provided input into the process of shaping this proposal. It started out as one man's idea, but quickly grew to encompass just about every input even remotely compatible with the overall objective. Thanks also go to all who voted - as you can see, every vote counts, as just 6 votes the other way would have defeated rec.radio.cb.

For those who keep track of when votes are received, 85 were received the first day, 128 by the fourth, 148 by the tenth, and 33 the day after the second call for votes was posted. Only 14 were received in the last week.

I wound up writing a shell script to massage ballots received into the format you see below, and an awk program to generate the report at the top of this message. Anyone who's interested in those pieces of cruft (really, they're not pretty - they just work), just drop me a note and I'll pass them along.

The votes received are listed below: (Y=yes, N=no, A=abstain)

```
+---------Proposal #1
| +-------Proposal #2
| | +-----Proposal #3
| | | +---Proposal #4
| | | | +-Proposal #5
V V V V V From: line as received
Y Y Y Y Y " 24298, GIBBONS, JOHN" <abvax!iccgcc.DNET!gibbonsj@uunet.UU.NET>
N N N N N 07-Jan-1991 1026 <bosslet@mr4dec.enet.dec.com>
N N N N N abe@mace.cc.purdue.edu
N Y Y Y Y adec23!mark@pembina.cs.UAlberta.CA
Y Y Y Y Y adept!alan@cs.utexas.edu (Alan Ruffer)
Y Y Y Y Y adept!jim@cs.utexas.edu (Jim Benoit)
Y Y Y Y Y adept!lynn@cs.utexas.edu (Evelyn Ruffer)
Y Y Y N A adkins@ti-csl.csc.ti.com
Y Y Y Y A Andreas Bjorklind <abj@IDA.LiU.SE>
N N N N A Andrew Siegel <abs@nbc1.ge.com>
Y Y Y Y Y anicon!doug (Doug Grant)
Y Y Y Y Y autodesk!megalon!abeals@fernwood.mpk.ca.us (Only 345 more shopping days until
Christmas)
Y Y Y N Y barry@tanstaafl!edgar.Mn.Org (barry)
N Y N Y Y Bernhard Buettner <buettneb@informatik.tu-muenchen.dbp.de>
N N N N N bill@mousetrap.canton.mi.us (William S. Johnston)
Y Y Y Y Y biocca@bevsun.bev.lbl.gov (Alan Biocca)
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Y Y Y N Y NMR1248@SATURN.LERC.NASA.GOV
Y Y Y Y Y nobody@Kodak.COM (John Spoonhower)
Y Y Y Y Y novotny@cod.nosc.mil (John W. Novotny)
Y Y Y A A "Ofer Inbar" <cos@chaos.cs.brandeis.edu>
Y Y Y Y Y ogicse!hpupora.nsr.hp.com!Mark.Zenier%ssc%hpubvwa@decwrl.dec.com
N N N N Y "Oh brave new worm to have such features in't 15-Jan-1991 1358"
<taber@pstjtt.enet.dec.com>
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Y Y Y Y N Paul Gerwitz <gerwitz@Kodak.COM>
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Y Y Y Y Y Phil Howard KA9WGN <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
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Y Y Y Y Y "Rob Mayfield, ASC" <XTASC@lv.sait.edu.au>
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Y Y Y Y Y "System Manager" <system@n6vbg.hamavnet.com>
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Y Y Y Y Y Ted Cowie <tvcent!ted@uunet.UU.NET>
Y Y Y Y Y teda!jeffy@decwrl.dec.com (I know you are! But what am I?)
Y Y Y Y Y teda!mikel@decwrl.dec.com (Mikel Lechner)
Y Y Y Y N The Wandering Phew <chuq@apple.com>
Y Y Y Y Y Thomas Alan Dockstader <td1e+@andrew.cmu.edu>
Y Y Y Y Y "Thomas Stingl, DL5SBS" <STINGL%i70vca%iravcl.ira.uka.de@RELAY.CS.NET>
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Y Y Y Y N "Wolfgang Tremmel, Postmaster" <tremmel%ira.uka.de@RELAY.CS.NET>
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Y Y Y Y Y woods@eci386 (Greg A. Woods)
N N Y N N wulfeck@nprdc.navy.mil (Wally Wulfeck)
Y Y Y Y N wwtz@ciba-geigy.ch (Wolfgang Wetz)
Y Y Y Y Y xanadu!jeff@uunet.UU.NET (Jeff Crilly N6ZFX)
Y Y Y Y Y zehntel!pete@decwrl.dec.com (Peter Danan)
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"Today is different from yesterday." -- State Department spokesman Margaret
Tutwiler, 17 Jan 91, explaining why they won't negotiate with Saddam Hussein

1072. I bought one!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-28 12:43:27 UTC
From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET
Message-ID: <9101281354.AA05698@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 3899

In a recent posting, Fred Lloyd gave a nice review of the features of the new TS850. Thanks, Fred!

Two questions:

1) Can you go from USB to CW without retuning? In other words, if you are listening to a USB station and switch to CW, is the USB still intelligible without your having to turn the dial?

2) Is there a separate transverter jack on the back? If so:
a) how much power does it provide?
b) is it TX or TX/RX?

Thanks in advance -
Mike

1073. Stamps

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-28 14:04:39 UTC
From: skitch@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9101281404.AA18367@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 3900

Does anyone know of a source of air mail stamps from foreign (DX)
countries. In particular France, Germany and England.
Thanks in advance.

73 -- marty -- nr3z

1074. Re: Digital Readouts for analog receivers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-28 14:42:39 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <16148@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 3902

In article <CMM.0.90.2.664926020.rdixon@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>, Bob_Dixon@osu writes:
>I question the accuracy of the external add-on digital readouts available
>on the market. Although they may display many digits, they cannot be
>accurate unless they measure the frequency of ALL oscillators within
>the receiver, and then combine them to calculate the received frequency.

>If they just measure the variable oscillator and assume that the crystal-
>controlled oscillators are on frequency, they can be off by several khz.
>Of course one may be able to "adjust" the readout to compensate for this,

Having those oscillators on frequency would be necessary. putting them on
to within a hundred hz shouldn't be a big deal.

>A related problem for ALL digital displays is what does the displayed
>frequency really mean for a cw signal? Is it correct when the beat note is
>tuned to zero?

> If so, its not very useful since you can't hear the signal
>then. To be correct, it should take into account the bfo frequency and
>the center frequency of the filter being used. Do any displays do that?

This can get rather ambiguous. A receiver may have a variable BFO, or it
may have adjustable filters. I would say that if the BFO is tuned to
the IF, and the filters are centered on the IF, and the CW signal is
zero-beat, then you are tuned to the frequency of the CW signal.

On transmitters you can have the problem where CW is generated as a tone
which is fed to a single-sideband transmitter. The actual transmitted
signal is then about 1 khz off of the displayed frequency. The manual
should tell you how much and which direction.

>Since most receivers with digital displays do not have crystal calibrators,
>there is no simple way to answer this question without an external
>signal source of known frequency.

Try WWV.

-don perley - ke2tp
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

1075. Re: Need a simple computer/radio interface

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-28 15:19:07 UTC
From: szarekw@lonexc.radc.af.mil
Message-ID: <1991Jan28.151907.5976@lonex.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 3893

>
>Incidentally, computer generated code is a lot easier to copy since most
>peopler have TERRIBLE fists!
>

I bet that I send code better than you type!!!! (peopler????)
Some people are doomed to TERRIBLE fists . . . even with a mighty computer!

>No need to reply to this, I can also think of responses

couldn't resist

>Live and LET LIVE. I doubt that using a computer to receive code is the
>FCC's idea of poor operating practice!

Never said it was. It is only silly. If you wanna type and have the other
person read your words, than why choose cw over rtty or packet. Sending
cw by computer at 100wpm is like computer generated art. It is nice, pleasing
to the eye, etc. But is it art?

73
buzz
wm1w

1076. Re: sex and cw

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-28 15:38:03 UTC
From: szarekw@lonexc.radc.af.mil
Message-ID: <1991Jan28.153803.7127@lonex.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 3894

In article <4875@vela.acs.oakland.edu> swood@vela.acs.oakland.edu (Scott Wood - EVENSONG) writes:
>As a continuation of the analogy, and the no-code license. Imagine if you had
>to pass a sexual test before you could have kids. Well, you would have to be
>damn good!!!
>
>swood
>
>--

. . . but just think of how much time you would have to spend practicing.
surely this is a better excuse than ..."Oh pleeease!"

buzz
wm1w

1077. TCP/IP

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-28 16:15:41 UTC
From: sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <memo.708022@lynx.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 3890

When I eventually get a packet station put up at my home, I would like
to be able to access TCP/IP capabilities. Just one problem (I think).
I have an Apple][c computer. Can anyone recommend a book (or advice)
on how I can access TCP/IP using my][c? Does any][software exist
for this function?

Thanks much in advance.

Scott (sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu)
KA1WNU

1078. TS-940S CW CARRIER MOD

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-28 17:26:53 UTC
From: paul+@andrew.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <sbd5vRy00UhW820kV0@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 3901

I just completed this modification to my TS-940S and I thought I would
post it for others who would like to try it.

\Paul
WA3TLD

CW Carrier Oscillator Modification
for TS-940S Tranciever
January 1991 Paul J. Dujmich

NOTE: This modification improves the function of the VBT variable CW
passband control on the TS-940S tranciever when a narrow (500 Hz)
CW filter has been installed. After the modification has been
performed, the VBT will be usable to the most NARROW counter-
clockwise position giving a CW narrow bandwidth of aprox. 150 Hz.

Background

The TS940S has 2 carrier oscillators, one for Upper Sideband (adjusted by
TC1 on the CAR board), and one for Lower Sideband (adjusted by TC2 on the
CAR board). The CW wide and narrow modes use the USB carrier oscillator,
and the FSK mode uses the LSB carrier oscillator. TC3 on the CAR board is
NOT a cw carrier adjustment. TC3 adjusts the 9285 khz hetrodyne oscillator.
When a narrow CW filter (500 hz) is installed in the 940, a problem can
sometime arrise. The High IF CW filter is supposed to have it's passband
centered at 8830 khz. The low IF CW filter is supposed to be centered
at exactly 455.0 khz. The manufacturing tolerance of either CW filter
is about +/- 70 hz. Thus, no two cw filters are centered at exactly the
same frequency. 70 hz dosen't sound like much of an error, but when you
consider that the entire bandwidth with the cw filter switched in is only
500 hz, the error can be as much as 70/500 = 14%.
Thus, in some cases, the cw filter is not exactly centered at 8830 khz for
the high IF filter or 455 khz for the low IF filter. To correct for
a filter that is not exactly centered, you can adjust the carrier
oscillator. The procedure to accomplish this is to tune the crystal
calibrator in at 7100 or 14100 khz in NARROW CW mode and adjust TC1, the
USB carrier oscillator for maximum S-Meter reading on the calibrator signal.
This methos works fine, and exactly centers the narrow cw filter
passband, BUT, in adjusting TC1, you detune the USB carrier oscillator
for Upper Sideband. In most cases, you won't notice that much difference on
USB, but your USB audio will sound slightly on the high side. You are
optomizing the USB carrier oscillator for CW at the expense of USB. Since
Kenwood didn't include a seperate CW carrier oscillator trimmer on the
CAR board, this is about the best you can do without modifying the radio.
A SOLUTION TO THE ABOVE PROBLEM WOULD BE TO ADD A SEPERATE CARRIER OSCILLATOR

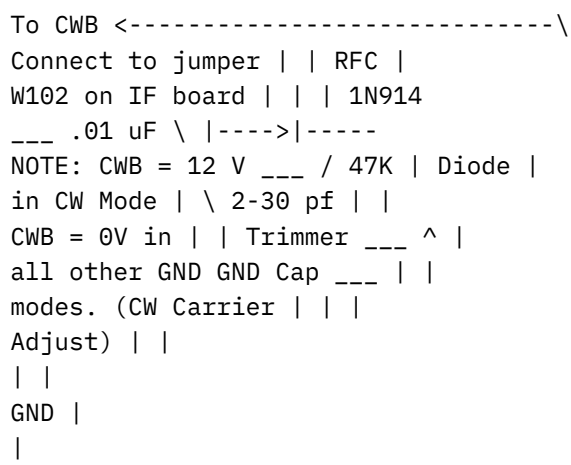
ADJUSTMENT TRIMMER FOR THE CW MODE ON THE CAR BOARD.

Another problem appears when you try to use VBT with the narrow CW filter installed. When you adjust the VBT (Variable Bandpass Tuning), you are really changing the frequency of the USB carrier oscillator (CAR 1), and the hetrodyne oscillator, 9285 khz, (CAR 2). By changing these two hetrodyneoscillators, relative to the 455 khz passband, the net bandwidth is narrowed. Actually, all oscillator frequencies in the radio are varried when you vary the VBT control, except the master 20 Mhz oscillator. The CAR 1 and CAR 2 signals are changed by the master CPU, a Z80 microprocessor. When you vary the VBT control, the Z80 CPU changes the amount of frequency division that can occur in IC1 and IC2, the two carrier oscillator Phase Locked Loops on the CAR board. If the narrow CW filter is not centered in the 8830 khz or 455 khz passband, the Z80 will move the carrier oscillator signal to the wrong place within the passband. You can tell if this is happening by turning the VBT control to maximum counter-clockwise while in NARROW CW mode. If the received signal drops considerably down in strength at this VBT position, then the carrier oscillator is not properly placed. Another contributing factor is the rate of change of the CAR1 and CAR 2 signals. It seems that when the CPU changes the amount of frequency division on the IC1 and IC2 PLL'S, the high frequency oscillator (9285 khz), changes at a much faster rate than the low frequency oscillator (455 khz) does. Thus when you adjust the VBT to the most narrow position, the 9285 khz oscillator has moved too much, relative to the 455 khz oscillator.
This rate of change problem with the two oscillators cannot be fixed with a simple modification. However, the rate of change problem can be improved considerably if a seperate CW carrier oscillator trimmer adjustment is added to the carrier oscillator circuit board (CAR board).

MAKING THE MODIFICATION

Add the following circuit to the CAR circuit board. You will be adding a small trimmer capacitor that will serve as the CW carrier oscillator adjustment. It will be necessary to drill a 1/4 inch hole in the CAR board metal shield for access to the trimmer capacitor.

(1) Add this circuit to CAR Board



```
|
<-----------|
To Cathode of
D1 on CAR
Board
```

This Circuit permits seperate adjustment of the carrier oscillator
in CW mode, seperate from the USB and LSB adjustments.

(2) Capacitor change on CAR Circuit Board.
Replace C5 (a 10 pf disc ceramic capacitor) with a 5 pf disc
ceramic capacitor. This change compensates for the capacitance of
the 1N914 diode that was added in step 1 above.

(3) Control Modification On IF Circuit Board.
Modify D109 on IF board by cutting the cathode lead as shown in the
diagram below. Add two new 1N914 diodes and connect them as per the
diagram.

```
------------------------------------------------------------> To USB Carrier
| | | Enable
| Add new | | (No change
- Diode - Add |<--- Cut this lead Necessary)
^ 1N914 ^ new - of D109
| | diode ^
| | |-----> (CWB OR FMB)
| | - No change necessary
| | ^
| |----------|
| |
| ----> AMB (No change necessary)
|
|
|--------> To Anode of D101 (FMB)
```

(4) ADJUSTMENT (Adjust the following trimmers on CAR board)

Set mode to USB, CW Wide/Narrow to Wide, VBT fully CW
Adjust TC3 to 9285 KHZ as per Kenwood specs.

Adjust TC1 to 453.5 KHZ in USB mode as per Kenwood Service Manual specs.
Adjust TC2 to 456.5 KHZ in LSB mode as per Kenwood Service Manual specs.

Set CW Wide/Narrow to Narrow, set VBT fully CCW to most narrow position.
Turn on the crystal calibrator, and tune the main tuning knob to 7.100.00
Adjust the new added trimmer capacitor (CW carrier adjust) for maximum
calibrator signal on the S-Meter. This centers the carrier in the
middle of the 455 KHZ passband with VBT in it's most narrow position.

After I made the modification, the VBT was usable to about 9 O-clock
in the CW wide mode, and it was usable to maximum CCW (most narrow
position) in CW Narrow mode. VBT performance on AM, FM and FSK will be
unchanged, since these modes use the LSB and USB carrier oscillators.

The performance on USB and LSB will be exactly as per Kenwood Service manual specs. CW bandwidth will be adjustable from 2.7 KHZ to 150 Hz.

Paul Dujmich
WA3TLD
pauld@fs1.ece.cmu.edu

1079. Re: Sex and CW outmoded?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-28 17:35:52 UTC
From: scotbri@rosevax.Rosemount.COM
Message-ID: <9637@rosevax.Rosemount.COM>
Source record: 3895

in article <1991Jan25.011337.18401@informix.com>, randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) says:
>
> Perhaps if I were to give up jpole building, stay away from Radio
> Shack, and build a 40m vertical that I would see significant improvement
> in my love life.

I know that my love life has increased dramatically since I put up
my 40m vertical. The gals see that 33 feet of gleaming aluminum
strapped to my chimmney and they're putty in my hands :-)

==========
Scott Brigham WB0RVK
2106 Wellesley Ave. When speaking Truth to Power
St. Paul, MN 55105 don't forget to duck!
==========

1080. GPS receiver

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-28 17:37:00 UTC
From: BRUCEH@UTKVX3.BITNET
Message-ID: <9101281746.AA25668@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 3896

I just saw a GPS receiver for OEM applications. Output is RS232,422 and several others. It's two boards (3.12"x7.4"x1.14") package. Price is $900 for complete package including receiver and antenna. Company is Magellan Systems Corp. 260 E. Huntington Dr. Monrovia, CA 91016. 1-818-358-2363. the above is just what i read, i know nothing else about them.

Bruce Harrison WB4MJG
Univ. of Tennessee at Martin
BRUCEH@UTKVX (bitnet)

1081. License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-28 18:15:40 UTC
From: bh@eng.auburn.edu
Message-ID: <bh.910128121540@lab15.eng.auburn.edu>
Source record: 3903

I want to get my Ham Radio license and I would like a good morse code progra
and (if one of available) a program to test me on the theory questions. I am
planning on trying for Technician class. Any assistance in locating shareward/PD
versions of programs like I listed above would be appreciated. Please e-mail
responses since I don't read this list on a regual basis.

Brian Hartsfield
bh@eng.auburn.edu

1082. TS-850S Q&A Summary (was: I Bought It!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-28 18:24:01 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1354@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 3915

As a followup, here are some questions that I've received about my article:

>> From: Wayne Cronin wmc@phx.mcd.mot.com
>
> Does the $1629 include your trade allowance?
> Does it include the extra filters you mention below?
> I assume you got this at HRO in Phoenix. Did you price it elsewhere?
> (I'm thinking about sales tax!)

$1629 is the current price being offered by HRO. No, I did not price it elsewhere (AES). The filters were another $200 which did bring the price up to $1800+. To be honest, with tax and everything the price was about $1950. I quoted $1629 because it was the dealer base price - which is (as usual), below the manufacturer's "list" price.

> So is the 1488/1489 all you get with the Kenwood computer interface option?

Yep. But it's packaged with connectors in a little interface box. (I haven't actually seen or used it.)

> Interesting. The ads just say 100 memories, not 100 per band. I'm surprised
> they don't mention that.

I should have stated it differently. There are 100 main memory channels. There is also band memory which returns you to the last VFO setting you used on each band. These are sometimes referred to as "band stacking" registers.

> How low can you go with the power?

On CW the lower limit is down around 10 watts or so. I don't know why it does not allow full 0-100 range. There are different low limits for each of the modes (I dont recall them, however).

>> - Automatic Tuner with band memory
>
> Is this part of the standard radio?

It can be ordered without the auto tuner. The $1629 price includes the tuner. Subtract around $200 to order without the tuner.

>> - 32 adjustable function setup procedure
>
> What sort of things does this procedure control?

Well, it's a long list, but some of the options are: UP/DOWN switch frequency step size, CW weighting options, transverter display options, RIT/XIT frequency range, Scan Hold option control, beep tone control

for mode change beeps, FSK frequency shift amount, master/slave mode enable (for two 850's connected), PL tone selection, auto memory channel increment on store, etc.

>> - Display can indicate transverter frequencies (144/220/450)
>> This will be very nice, as soon as the transverters are
>> available.
>
> Are they planned?

No info on this. Presumably existing transverters from other sources can be used. The IF OUT jack on the back can be set (using an internal jumper change) to provide RF DRIVE OUT for transverter operations.

>> - DVR (option) stores cw and voice messages (3)
>> I didn't buy the DVR but am thinking about it. There are 3 record
>> and play buttons on the front panel for operating it.
>
> How many seconds of voice does it give you?
> Do you have the price for this option?

As I recall it's two 8 second messages and one 16 second message for a total of 32 seconds of message storage in 3 partitions. Cost is high, $200.

>
>> - Comes with separate remote programming manual
>> A nice manual covering all of the functions available on the
>> serial control port.
>
> Tried it yet?

No, havent tried it but it looks straightforward (simple rs-232 commands).

>> - Dual cascaded selectable IF filters (as with TS-950)
>> Filtering is very good with this arrangement and I plopped down
>> the extra $200 to get the pair of 500hz filters (I work a lot
>> of much damned CW mode).
>
> Any reason you didn't go for the narrower ones?

There's only one other CW filter, the 270 HZ for the 8.33 mhz IF. I don't think its necessary especially in light of the fact that the 500 hz is further reducable using the slope tuning control. There's also a 1.8 Khz filter for SSB, but it must be plugged into the 270 hz board slot (kinda strange :). I had one of the 1.8 khz filters in my TS-440 and didn't use it at all. Again, since you can reduce the bandwith using the slope tuning control, I feel that the 1.8 khz is a waste of money. Also note that the 2.7 khz filters which come standard with the rig provide 2.4 khz of bandwidth when cascaded.

>> - It comes with a microphone (same mic as the 440).
> Is this a desk or hand mic?

This is a simple hand mic with a pair of up/down buttons on it.

>>Also note that the 850 operates on 12 Volts!. The companion PS-52
>
> Current draw at full power?

Rated at 20 amps as I recall.

>
>>I only took the bottom cover off to install the filters but inside I saw
>
> Do the filters just plug in, or do they need to be soldered?

Yes, they plug in, they're the same filters as used in the TS-950
and TS-940. Very easy to install.

Next, I'll post a followup article on my first full weekend of operating.

-fred

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

1083. Send SW receiver to Servicemen/women Overseas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-28 20:05:05 UTC
From: cee@wshb.csms.com
Message-ID: <931@wshb.csms.com>
Source record: 3727
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

Hello, Netlanders and SW enthusiasts:

Public Service Announcement from The Christian Science Publishing Society
(producer of The World Service of The Christian Science Monitor):

In ads published in The Christian Science Monitor newspaper, readers are
invited to:

"Send A Shortwave Receiver To Someone In The Service Overseas.

"For a limited time only (until May 1, 1991), we will give you the
opportunity to send a shortwave radio receiver to service personnel
overseas, priced at our cost--and we will pay the postage. This offer is
available only for direct shipment to FPO and APO adresses.

"Sangean ATS-803A Digital World Band Receiver: special overseas service
price $123.00

"Sangean MS-103A World Band Receiver Shortwave Starter Set (includes radio
and 1991 edition of "Passport to World Band Radio"): special overaseas
service price $65.00

The same equipment is available for delivery to non-APO or FPO addresses at
$189.00 and $115.00, respectively. "Passport to World Band Radio" is also
available at $16.95. Shipping charges are added to domestic deliveries.

To order, or to get more information, call 1-800-448-2466.

--
****
C. Ed Evans, Senior Station Manager, CSMS * cee@wshb.csms.com (803)625-4880
WSHB, Cypress Creek, SC * WCSN, Scotts Corner, ME * KHBI, Saipan, Mariana I.
****

1084. Re: Numbers lady on 30 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-28 20:40:34 UTC
From: edw@sequent.UUCP
Message-ID: <51726@sequent.UUCP>
Source record: 3908

In article <21914@duke.cs.duke.edu> klg@george.mc.duke.edu (Kim Greer -- rjj) writes:
%In article <51595@sequent.UUCP> edw@sequent.UUCP (Ed Wright) writes:
%> Some have been tracked to .....[places deleted]
%
%>It would not be so hard for folks to post an rdf azimuth and their
%>location to the net , and then after a few postings we could all
%>sort out where the numbers folks are.
%>Ahhh the power of the net.
%>Ed
%>KA9AHQ
%
% Sounds like a fun idea. What it would require though is a fairly
%directional antenna. (or is that really true? could you just use a
%kinda-non-directional antenna and rotate it until the signal is nulled?)
%What do you recommend for the "average" swl'er who would like to try this?
%The signal strengths of many of these stations that I've noted are
%reasonably high, so would a short (maybe 5-10 ft) rotatable dipole or
%"long"wire be a good choice? Please post some suggestions as to antenna and
%methods.

If we could only take a couple of readings we would need some fancy
antennas (Mommy can I have a Wullen Weber Array for Christmas?).
But if all we are after is "a city" and we can take many readings
then magic is not required.
A 10' dipole would no doubt do the trick.
A quick and dirty would be

```
5' Antenna Mast --------- 5' antenna mast
--------------------------| |------------------------------
---| |---\
| | \__PVC Plumbing Tee Connector
|
Some kind of mast
```

I kind of like antenna mast, the diameter is big enough to give fairly low
Q which considering the other atributes of this antenna is a plus.
10' section would probablt be better but PVC can only hold so much.

Just swing it till it nulls, and the pipe points to the source or
180 away. Mox Nix.

Once in a fit of desperation I mounted a short whip in a trash can.
AAARRRGGGHHHH but it worked, sort of.

I have used my TV antenna w/ rotor, Ugly but better than nothing,
I wont say how much.

To obtain your own location, go to a map store, or nautical chart store
(if you are coastal) or to the local (small) airport and look.
National Geodetic survey maps are cheap and good. RAn McNAlly used to
give lat and long over the phone based on a desvcription such as
200 feet east on 3rd ave from the intersection of 3rd and James,
The fifth house. I dont know if they still do, or if they charge.
Or you can buy a sextant.... never mind :-)
Frankly for net posting something like
"In St Louis MO, 2 miles SSE from the interestion of HWYS 24 and 32"
would be more than adequate.

I hope thats food for thought.
Ed
KA9AHQ
--
I think I've got the hang of it now .... :w :q :wq :wq! ^d X exit
X Q :quitbye CtrlAltDel ~~q :~q logout save/quit :!QUIT ^[zz
^[ZZ ZZZZ ^H ^@ ^L ^[c ^# ^E ^X ^I ^T ? help helpquit ^D ^d
^C ^c helpexit ?Quit ?q decwrl or uunet or tek !sequent!edw

1085. Re: Flux Gate Compass

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-28 20:53:48 UTC
From: cas@mtcchi.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jan28.205348.11533@mtcchi.uucp>
Source record: 3926
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <1991Jan25.165409.8299@news.larc.nasa.gov> kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (Scott Dorsey) writes:
>In article <1991Jan25.032656.3794@syd.dms.CSIRO.AU> steveq@syd.dms.CSIRO.AU (Stephen Quigg) writes:
>
>c. There weren't any flux-gate compasses used in WWII.

WRONG WRONG WRONG. I have one!! It was the main nav compass for a B17.
I purchased mine from one of the surplus places about 5 years ago.
There was an article several years ago in one or the electronics mags about
how to play with these. I believe it was in the hardware hackers column.

I have not managed to make my WWII flux gate work, for several reasons.
1) lack of doumentation.
2) lack of the electronic section, I have the flux gate and the indicator.
3) Its a three phase system, all new systems are two phase.
I believe they used a three phase system, because all they had for
indicators were syncro motors.

--
Chuck Sherwood cas@mtc.com 708-305-3470
Memorex Telex Corporation Indian Hill Court
1000 E. Warrenville Road, Room 1H315 Naperville, IL 60563
UUCP: ...!att!mtcchi!cas or ...!uunet!mtcchi!cas

1086. Re: Radio Signals from Space?!?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-28 21:12:44 UTC
From: martin@cellar.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jan28.211244.7808@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 3906
Cross-posted to: alt.conspiracy,alt.folklore.urban,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors

In article <1290@pdxgate.UUCP> jprice@jove.cs.pdx.edu (James Price) writes:
>From a book titled "Modern Mysteries of Britian" comes a one page story
>concerning a 1977 (?) mysterious interruption of Southern TV's signal
>by an alleged space voice that warned of war for about five and one half
>minutes. The officials claimed it a "hoax" although there are many
>safeguards to prevent such things.
Yes, I remember this. I was still living in the UK at the time.
It seems that some clever sod got hold of some surplus microwave
equipment and drove up close to some microwave relay tower. He managed
to get enough signal into the receiver to more or less overpower the
legitimate signal. As you mention, it only lasted a few minutes.

I think he called himself "Gallon the Galactic." I also think he
was later caught and prosecuted. Probably made all the broadcasters
think long and hard about their security!

Martin Harriss jb2jyz
martin@cellar.bae.bellcore.com

1087. Re: Radio Signals from Space?!?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-28 21:13:44 UTC
From: martin@cellar.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jan28.211344.7866@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 3907
Cross-posted to: alt.conspiracy,alt.folklore.urban,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors

In article <1290@pdxgate.UUCP> jprice@jove.cs.pdx.edu (James Price) writes:
>From a book titled "Modern Mysteries of Britian" comes a one page story
>concerning a 1977 (?) mysterious interruption of Southern TV's signal
>by an alleged space voice that warned of war for about five and one half
>minutes. The officials claimed it a "hoax" although there are many
>safeguards to prevent such things.
Yes, I remember this. I was still living in the UK at the time.
It seems that some clever sod got hold of some surplus microwave
equipment and drove up close to some microwave relay tower. He managed
to get enough signal into the receiver to more or less overpower the
legitimate signal. As you mention, it only lasted a few minutes.

I think he called himself "Gallon the Galactic." I also think he
was later caught and prosecuted. Probably made all the broadcasters
think long and hard about their security!

Martin Harriss kb2jyz
martin@cellar.bae.bellcore.com

1088. Re: sex and cw

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-28 21:13:46 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880428@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 3912

>Inevitably the lure of sending effortless code with a beautiful chrome Bencher
>key will seize the poor sucker by the throat and a new addict to the outmoded
>mode will be born....B-) B-) B-)
>
> AA6PN

Beware the Dark Side of the Force, Luke.

KF0CA

1089. Re: NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-28 21:16:19 UTC
From: tom@dvnspc1.Dev.Unisys.COM
Message-ID: <1083@dvnspc1.Dev.Unisys.COM>
Source record: 3919
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio

Does anyone have a description of the satellites found in these bulletins?
Long name, objective/function, date of launch, owner, etc.?

Thanks

--
Tom Albrecht

1090. Yaesu FT-470 Mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-28 21:17:55 UTC
From: aleg8r@oak.circa.ufl.edu
Message-ID: <00943644.1EB791C0@MAPLE.CIRCA.UFL.EDU>
Source record: 3905

Helly Everyone.... I am looking for some further help on the modifications that I made to my FT-470. Recently a gentlemen posted some mods for the 470 that worked just as they said they would. Actually I only tried the one mod for extending the receive capability on the UHF band of the radio. The radio now receives from 430-500 MHz just as the mod said, but it also only transmits from 430-440 Mhz, also what the mod says. I am looking for more information on how I might be able to regain my transmit ability from 440-450 Mhz. If the person who originally posted the mod (Peter G6ZYT) or anyone else can help with this please reply! I know that peter had a European version of the radio to begin with, so he didn't lose anything when he made the mod to receive up to 500 Mhz on UHF since 430-440 is the European limit.

73's and thanks in advance! Please either send replys to me or just post on the net! JON KC4NWK

1091. Hamfests in AL and surrounding area

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-28 21:45:28 UTC
From: bh@eng.auburn.edu
Message-ID: <bh.910128154528@lab5.eng.auburn.edu>
Source record: 3917
Cross-posted to: alt.conspiracy,alt.folklore.urban,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors

I like in Auburn, AL and would like to know about any hamfests in the near area (within a 3 or 4 hour drive from here). Thanks in advance.

Brian Hartsfiel
bh@eng.auburn.edu

1092. Re: Numbers lady on 30 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-28 22:17:00 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9101282217.AA10830@tilde>
Source record: 3910

klg@george.mc.duke.edu (Kim Greer -- rjj) asks:

>What it would require though is a fairly directional antenna. (or is that
>really true? could you just use a kinda-non-directional antenna and rotate
>it until the signal is nulled?)

How "kinda-non-directional" we talking about? If you rotate an antenna
to find a null, this "sorta" means that it's gotta be directional. The more
the better, else the null gets really broad. Say you have as little as a
ten-degree azimuth for your null. This translates to a possible directional
error of 10 miles for each 60 miles you are from the transmitter. If it is
3000 miles away, your null could include a station anywhere on a 300-mile
long arc. A bi-directional antenna would find the null at two places, 180
degrees apart, so the station might be on either of the two 300-mile long arcs.

Now, if a large number of stations DF a transmitter, and someone with patience
accurately plots all the LOP's, eventually one could maybe get the area
"pinpointed". Without extremely accurate nulls and bearing information,
finding the exact location of a transmitter from any distance away is awfully
hard to do.

73,
Dube N5PDK

1093. New License Structure

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-28 22:35:51 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9101282235.AA11760@tilde>
Source record: 3911

From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)

<koning@koning.enet.dec.com (Paul Koning)> writes:

>So in other words, Jim is right. A Novice license proves you passed 1A,
>and will continue to do so after 2/14.

And phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)> replies:

>Yes, a Novice license does indeed prove the holder passed 1A. However the
>rub is that the new rules in effect Feb 14, don't ask for ANY proof, they
>SPECIFICALLY ask for that proof in the form of a CSCE. THIS is the problem!

Seems to me that the sensible way to do it is to couch it in terms of exam elements required. Then it would make no difference whether the 1A element were passed at a "two-generals" session or at a VE session. And it would eliminate the arguments surrounding the CSCE issue. As always, credit for previous elements passed would be reflected by the type of license held at the time the exams were taken.

No License to Novice No License to Tech No L. to General
1A 2A 2A 3A (no HF) 1A 1B 2A 3A 3B

Novice to Tech+HF Novice to General
3A 1B 3A 3B
(Note that Novice does not go
to a "codeless" Tech) Tech to Tech+HF Tech to General
1A 1A 1B 3B

Tech+HF to General
1B 3B

What could be simpler? Or is it that simplicity doesn't play well with today's Hams?

The real problem, and the one I posted just after the new structure was announced, is: How you gonna tell the Techs from the "Tech+HFs" without some kind of call sign differentiation? Some have complained that this will result in on-the-air discrimination, and I'm sure that some of that will occur. But it's not JUST a matter of on-the-air discrimination. It's an administrative problem that must be dealt with, and this thread has properly identified it. THE FCC and ARRL ought to fix their mess.

73,
Dube N5PDK

1094. Re: Radio Signals from Space?!?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-28 23:20:52 UTC
From: moseley@titan.tsd.arlut.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <2262@titan.tsd.arlut.utexas.edu>
Source record: 3909
Cross-posted to: alt.conspiracy,alt.folklore.urban,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors

In reference to the giant screws, I think they belong to a
a giant Del-Monte processing factory that blew up in the 50's, back when they
were making the first Broccoli 'n Cheese Sauce Boil in-bag units on the moon.
I wondder if anyone else in Net-Land has heard of this?
Sure would help explain the little-green men stories.

But, how do we explain the keebler elves?

Sincerely,

A.

1095. TS-850 - Followup

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-28 23:55:17 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1355@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 3921

More info on the Kenwood TS-850S - After The First Weekend

THE RECEIVER

Overall I'd have to say that the receiver is first rate. Although most of my personal experience comes from the TS-440, I have used a few other brands from time to time and I can recall none which seem to be noticeably better in any way. It's receive sensitivity (1.8 to 30 Mhz) is quoted as less than .2 microvolts. With its 108 db Intermodulation Dynamic Range (IMD), it stacks up very well against many of the other top rigs on the market. For example, the Kenwood TS-950 is advertised at only 105 db IMD and the Yaesu FT-1000 is the same at 108 db IMD. And yet, both of these rigs are in the $3500 price class.

I realize that there is more to a receiver than IMD, and I am just as eager as the next person to see a thorough review of the radio by the ARRL Laboratory. Don't look for it, however, until late in the year at best, given the Lab's typical backlog.

I've received some inquires about its AM Broadcast reception cababilities. First let me state that I've not been a particularly avid SWL'r and so I can't really compare it to anything. About all I have to say is that it seems to be quite accurate on broadcast frequencies and that you can choose any filter combination including 12 kHz 6 kHz, 2.7 kHz, 500 Hz and 270 Hz while in AM. There's no mention of any optional 6 kHz AM filters available. I'm not sure as to whether the included 6 kHz filters are crystal or ceramic.

ON RTTY AND OTHER AFSK MODES...

As one may expect, there have been some, shall we say, "surprises" which were initially confusing. The first one concerns the use of the rig with RTTY/AMTOR and Packet. It's always nice to employ all of the crystal selectivity you can muster when in these modes. In the radio's FSK mode, I select both of the 500 Hz filters and the copy is just fine. In the FSK mode, the rig properly, and automatically, shifts the IF passband center up by 2125 Hz so that the received tones (which are 170 Hz apart) fall right into the middle of the 500 Hz filters giving a clean and reliable copy.

Ok, so the RTTY receive is great. My problem (and I suspect that I'm not alone) is that my multimode TNC (the MFJ 1278) does AFSK and not FSK. Since the TS-850's FSK mode is true direct frequency shift keying (with digitally adjustable shift widths), it is expecting a keying relay to be diddling the RTTY IN port on the back of the rig. Alas, my TNC does not do direct keying and therefore there is no way to input

its audio tones into the radio when the rig is in the FSK mode. Now here's where I would suggest to Kenwood that they could have added another option. They could have constructed a setup option which allowed the user to define the FSK mode to be direct keying or AFSK. Oh well....

So why not just use lower sideband just like everybody else for the AFSK modes? Well, the reason is that in LSB (or USB), the IF passband center is not shifted up as it is in the FSK mode and the transmitted tones (which are about 2.1 Khz offset) now fall outside of the 500 Hz filters passband making successful copy impossible. I can just use the cascaded 2.7 kHz filters (which when used together yield a 2.4 kHz response), but that's not why I invested a couple of hundred bucks in custom quartz. Suddenly a bit of disappointment sets in....

After sleeping on this one I realized that it must be possible to set the radio to receive on FSK and transmit on LSB. Sure enough, it works just fine - chalk up another point for operating flexibility. Flexibility yes but ease of use.. well, not exactly. To use this mode you must set the LSB transmit frequency as an offset of the FSK receive frequency (+- 2295 Hz depending on USB/LSB). This works but is a pain in practice since you either have to tune to an existing signal first in LSB and then switch to FSK and calculate the offset. Otherwise, you just calculate the offset and begin transmitting.

After some trial and error I discovered that I could get excellent AFSK receive performance by combining one of the 500 Hz filters (the 8.33 MHz) and one of the 2.7 kHz (the 455 kHz) of the receiver IF. After doing this, it is also necessary to set the Low Cut control on the Slope Tuning control to about the halfway position. This seems to yield pretty decent overall performance. After having discovered this I was able to hold on to a lengthy AMTOR QSO which I was receiving at no more than S-1 on the meter scale.

SLOPE TUNING?

The action of the Slope Tuning control in the above example is somewhat curious. Overall, I've not discovered the true mechanics behind the slope tuning control but in lieu of the yet-to-be-released service manual, I have developed a hypothesis which I'd like to share with you.

The Slope Tuning control consists of two concentric knobs, one labeled HI CUT and the other LOW CUT. When the LOW CUT knob is fully counter clockwise and the HI CUT knob is fully clockwise, maximum IF bandwidth (up to the selected filter bandwidth) is selected. This scheme is common on many other Kenwood rigs dating back to the TS-830.

The LOW CUT control is supposed to move the lower part of the passband edge closer to the center (carrier) frequency and the HIGH CUT control is supposed do the opposite to the high edge. One thing that I've noticed, however, is that the LOW CUT seems to be most affected by the 8.33 MHz filter selection and that the HI cut is more affected by the

455 kHz filter selection. I would not have expected any relationship between these things.

My TS-440 had the traditional IF SHIFT control in lieu of a Slope Tuning control. In combination with the multisegment LED bar graph display on my TNC, I could observe the affect that the IF SHIFT had on the RTTY tuning - it coincided. When I shifted the IF up and down, the indicator LED would move up or down accordingly.

Getting back to the TS-850, I've noticed that when the filter combination I mentioned above (500 Hz on 8.33 and 2.7 kHz on 455) is used, I see nearly the exact same TNC bargraph LED action when using the 850's LOW CUT control. This leads me to speculate that LOW CUT control is actually an IF SHIFT for the 8.33 MHz IF and the HI CUT control is the same for the 455 kHz IF. Increasing the LOW CUT (turning the knob to the right) shifts the 8.33 MHz IF to the right and increasing the HIGH CUT (turning the knob to the left) shifts the 455 kHz IF to the left. The two passbands combine giving the effect of independently adjustable high and low passband edges.

I wish to emphasize that the above IF and filter interaction theory is just that, a *theory* and I welcome any comments from the readership who can perhaps lend a different or more accurate perspective of this behavior.

PL TONES

I wanted to mention the PL operation because I find it to be just a little strange. Please bear in mind that the need for this function ranges from extremely limited to practically nil. I, for one, have never cared too much for 10 meter repeater operation and when I have used it no PL was required anyway. Nonetheless, I'll concede that some of you may indeed have a use for HF PL tones.

The point about the PL tones in this radio is that there is no TONE ON/OFF control anywhere that I can determine. You can select both the tone and it's mode (either Burst or Continuous) using the 32 function setup menu, but there is no explicit ON/OFF for tone.
I read the manual cover-to-cover a couple of times before I finally found the answer, which like most of the manual is a "hard" (literal) translation of the Japanese original. Paraphrasing the section, it states in the manual under "REPEATER OPERATION" that "tones are selected automatically whenever the FM mode is in effect and split operations are being used". What this means is that whenever you are working FM split, you're using PL, period. It looks like the best you can do to minimize this is to select the PL Burst option as I mentioned above.

CONCLUSION

I've sent Kenwood some E-mail via their BBS number (1-212-761-8284) asking about the FSK vs. AFSK problem which I described above. This was on Friday and so far today I've not been able to log back onto their system to see if they have any response for me. I'll be sure and

post one if it comes and I'll call them by voice if one doesn't.

I hope that those of you who have stuck with my two articles this far have found them interesting and/or informative. Thanks to all of you who have sent me e-mail regarding the article(s). I'll be happy to answer any further questions either on the alias or via private e-mail as my work schedule permits.

Also, some folks have asked me to post the specific selectivity figures from the manual. I will post these the next chance I get.

73's

-fred

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

1096. Re: New Icom Handheld

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 00:39:31 UTC
From: wa1lbp@n3dmc.svr.md.us
Message-ID: <1991Jan29.003931.2594@n3dmc.svr.md.us>
Source record: 3914

paul@wa1omm.UUCP (Paul MacDonald) writes:

>I heard a rumor that Icom is advertising a new dual-band handheld in
>Japan called the IC-W2. From the *sketchy* information I have it is a
>144/440 transceiver similar to the 24AT but with true dual-band
>performance similar to the TH-77A. Also, a wide-band receiver similar to
>the IC-R1. Anyone out there with more info?

The advertisement for the Icom IC-W2 dual band handie on p. 25 - 27 of the
December 1990 issue of CQ Ham Radio [Japan] states that the ultra-slim
W2 receives simultaneously on two bands (144/430) [Japanese version of course]
weighs 450 grams and occupies 170 cubic cm. Features include programmable
and memory scanning, 66 channel memory, clock/timer, large LCD display
pager/code squelch, and dual band design which makes it possible to use
these features independently on both bands. The price is 62,800 yen excluding
VAT tax in Japan. The power level is selected in four steps up to a maximum
of 5 watts.

A small 6 meter handie, the IC-alpha 6, costs 19,800 yen.

The ad pictures the handie with playing cards which are only slightly
shorter than the IC-W2. Unlike the recent ads for Kenwood and Standard,
no lovely YL joyously using the radio. Perhaps Icom concentrates on making
radios.

David Cowhig WA1LBP
WA1LBP@N3DMC.SVR.MD.US
PKT: WA1LBP@N4QQ.MD.USA

1097. Anderson Power-pole connectorw (Was: DANGER in sexless Standard 12V DC Connectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 01:07:18 UTC
From: keithm@wicat.UUCP
Message-ID: <524@wicat.UUCP>
Source record: 3922

As I mentioned earlier in this thread, Utah ARES and RACES is
using the Anderson Power-Pole connectors. I guess I neglected
to mention that these cannot be plugged in backwards (+ to - etc.).
You do however have to have the colors put together the same
in order for this to be true.

We use the 30Amp version. You order them as three separate pieces.
Two plastic shells, and the metal connector inserts for them. When
you get them in your hands, hold the two shells such that you are looking
into the throat of them. If you have this right, you should see a tiny
"A" on the front of each shell. Hold them such that the "A" is right
side up, then put the RED shell on the RIGHT. Glue the two shells
together. Again, hold them so that you see the two little "A"'s
right side up with the RED shell on the RIGHT.

We have found that even though you can crimp the inserts to the wire,
it is better to solder them (before putting the inserts into the shells).
They are tinned and solder very easily.

We have also found that it is most convienient to put two connections
on each piece for equipment. This allows you to daisy-chain various
pieces of equipment together.

The only disadvantage to these connectors that we have found is that
a source can be plugged into another source. This is usually not a
problem, and can be a big ADVANTAGE. This allows me to plug my
deep cycle RV battery into my regulated power supply to float/charge
it. I can also quick charge my large (5-10 Amp hour) ni-cad packs
the same way. You just have to be a little careful. We have used
these connectors across the state for several years now and I have
not heard of any major problems.

Thanks,
Keith McQueen
ARES EC Utah County
Utah County SCAT team commander

--
Keith McQueen, Wicat Systems Inc. , (801)224-6400 | My opinions are |
N7HMF @ NV7V.UT.USA.NA (84058), 147.34+, 449.675- | all mine... |
UPLHERC!WICAT!KEITHM | ...so there! |

1098. ham calls on CB

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 02:02:35 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <43353@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 3916

henryb@hpspdra.HP.COM (Henry Black KK6JR, G4NOC) replies to:

>oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX, good buddy)) writes:
>> Would you mind a CBer using *your* callsign? This could be fun, can I be
>> 9N1MM? Can you identify using the call of a commercial radio station too?

>A ham call sign identifies the station, not the operator.

Is that true? If you're a guest op you can use your own call from another
station, can't you? (I hope so, I've been doing it for more than 3 yrs now).
The call identifies the op in this case. But we digress...

>In short using a ham call this way is needlessly risky.
>Why not use (for example) "Derek" as a CB handle ?

Oh gasp, I wasn't actually suggesting that I wanted to *do* this thing.
Far be it for me, an elitist know-coder etc..... I was just interested
in the possibilities - "needlessly risky" isn't the same thing as "illegal".
Could I actually get on CB and identify as G4NOC, for example? I don't
know - and I have to admit that I don't really care that much since things
haven't got so bad here that I am seriously contemplating doing it. From
what I've read on this net, far worse things happen on CB than this, and
nobody is about to do anything about them.

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

1099. Guest operating

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 02:15:31 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <43355@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 3918

Mentioning guest operating in the previous post - does anyone know what the rules really are? Suppose I go on the first expedition to Albania in nearly 20 yrs, and work 50,000 hams around the world (all on CW, of course). Is there any way in which I can get credit for a QSO with ZA? (for the easily-excitable, I'm not actually thinking of doing this, OK?).

Logic says no, you can't have a QSO with Albania using your US call if you are in Tirana at the time. But I have also heard that you can "lend" your home station to someone who can operate it with your home call and thus give you a legal QSO with Albania. Is this true, and is it true in other countries?

In the case of someone who owns no radios at all, and simply guest operates with his own call, this presumably can't be done (so I won't be going to Albania after all).

It would look awfully suspicious if you were the QSL manager for your operation as well, and made a card out to yourself, assuming that this is legal.

What do you think, has Jim Smith got an A51JS card made out to himself?

Oh well, back to 'work' here...

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

1100. Re: Radio Signals from Space?!?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 02:59:55 UTC
From: jimcat@itsgw.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <XQ0^QR$@rpi.edu>
Source record: 3920
Cross-posted to: alt.conspiracy,alt.folklore.urban,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors

In article <1916@cluster.cs.su.oz.au> raf@basser.cs.su.OZ.AU (A Stainless Steel Rat) writes:
>
>The only thing like this that I've ever heard about is a tale about astronauts
>seeing very large machinery parts on the moon and saying something like "What
>the hell's that?" before being cut off. My brother's has a book about it saying
>that NASA has photos of these huge screws and things lying around on the moon.
>
>It sounds like a great UL to me. I mean, how would anyone know about it if NASA
>didn't want them to? I'd better read the book. Has anyone else heard this?
>
I actually read this book about ten years ago; there was a copy in my local library. The title was _Somebody Else Is On The Moon_. Lots of photos of lunar craters with strange tiny smudges in them which the author purported were huge machines being employed for some unknown purpose. He seemed to be asserting that some craters were being dug out like strip mines. There were also what seemed to be craters with partially closed lids on them and gears the size of Baltimore. The author seemed to genuinely believe what he was writing about, and was accusing the U.S. government of a cover-up, but even to my 12-year-old (at the time) mind, most of these strange "artifacts" could be explained away as the result of tricks of the light plus overactive imagination.
--
Jim Kasprzak kasprzak@mts.rpi.edu (internet)
RPI, Troy, NY userfe0u@rpitsmts.bitnet
"A spirit with a vision is a dream with a mission." -Rush

1101. Sony ICF-2010 for sale

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 03:14:38 UTC
From: krogers@esunix.UUCP
Message-ID: <2306@esunix.UUCP>
Source record: 3753
Cross-posted to: misc.forsale,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

FOR SALE:

Sony ICF-2010 receiver. $200 postage paid.

Here are a few details for those unfamiliar with this receiver:

Freq. AM 150-30000 kHz (1000 or 100 Hz increments)
FM 76-108 MHz
Air 116-136 MHz

Antennas Air/FM/SW telescopic antenna
MW/LW built-in ferrite bar
jacks for external AM (LW/MW/SW) and Air/FM bands

misc info Uses PLL synthesizing, has sidebands
signal strength indicator
4 turn-on times available
32 station memory bank
will control a cassette recorder
scans bands or memory settings
analog or digital tuning

Batteries 3 D sized for radio, 2 AA for clock/memory backup

Size 11 3/8 x 6 3/8 x 2 1/8 inches (very portable)

accessor. AC power adaptor
Earphone
SW external long-wire antenna
2 external antenna connectors

For further information call me direct.

Keith Rogers
Evans & Sutherland Computer Corp.
utah-cs!esunix!krogers
esunix!krogers@cs.utah.edu
(801) 582-5847 x3660 (Work)
(801) 466-3303 (Home after 6pm MST)

1102. Re: frequency counters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 04:38:23 UTC
From: ardai@bass.bu.edu
Message-ID: <73310@bu.edu.bu.edu>
Source record: 3913

In article <31kgw2w163w@thebox> johnr@thebox (john rosenbaum) writes:
-I am looking for a device I can build that will allow me to find out what
-frequency something is working on. For instance, if I was on 144.25 I would
-want the counter to be able to tell me that. Is there such a thing or am I
-just dreaming about nonsense?

Sure. It is a frequency counter. I built one (the Optoelectronics kit),
and have used it to find out various HT frequencies (AMTRAK, etc.) All
I did was connect a duck to the input and stand within 10-15 feet of
the transmitter. What would be nice would be to have a counter as part
of a scanner, to save having to carry 2 boxes and entering the freq from
one to the other.
--
\|/ Michael L. Ardai ardai@bu-pub.bu.edu ...!sun!teda!ardai (preferred)
--- --
/|\ Teradyne EDA East (617) 254-3420

1103. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 04:41:37 UTC
From: henry@zoo.toronto.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan29.044137.20914@zoo.toronto.edu>
Source record: 3728
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,sci.physics

> > From: michael@vk2bea.UUCP (Michael G. Katzmann)
> > Has anyone noticed a degradation of the Navstar GPS system since the
> > outbreak of unpleasentness in the middle east?
> > The implication, when GPS was first started, was that during times of
> > crisis the C/A code would be degraded so that an enemy could not use it.

The last word I heard was that accuracy had actually improved, because the
US military forces in the Gulf are making extensive use of commercial
Navstar receivers, while the Iraqis have little or no Navstar equipment,
so the public-access code is being kept as undegraded as possible.

In article <1154.27A2ECFD@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
writes:
>Jeepers, Michael, why don't we just invite Saddam to sit in on JCS planning
>sessions and be done with it?

Why bother? There is nothing secret about any of this. There is nothing
to be gained, and a fair bit to be lost, by keeping the public in ignorance
of things Saddam already knows.
--
If the Space Shuttle was the answer, | Henry Spencer at U of Toronto Zoology
what was the question? | henry@zoo.toronto.edu utzoo!henry

1104. Re: New Icom Handheld

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 05:29:52 UTC
From: ee299aj@sdcc6.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <16115@sdcc6.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 3923

You are right. Icom is going to introduce a new dual band HT.
I have a Japanese friend who is a visiting scientist in my lab and
is a ham. One day he showed me a Japanese CQ buyers guide
and I found this unit
- IC-W2. The list price is 64,000 yen. Divided by 140, you will
get the list price in US dollars. In my opinion, this will be
nothing but the same as IC-24 or other HTs and I think all of the
HTs are the same -- poor antenna efficiency and low power. I have an
ICOM IC2-GAT 7W output and for the poor antenna efficiency I can
hardly make any contact without using other antenna and a linear to
boost up the receiving/transmitting signal.

1105. Re: Stamps

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 06:01:00 UTC
From: CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <9101290602.AA16338@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 3924

The two best sources for foreign return postage are:

George Robertson, W2AZX
DX Stamp Service
7661 Roder Parkway
Ontario NY 14519

Brian Treadwell, WV4V
DX QSL Associates
434 Blair Rd NW
Vienna, VA 22180

Send either an SASE for their current price lists. Roughly $1-$1.40 per stamp. Actually, you'll usually get a little packet of several stamps. Use them all - ie, one packet = sufficient airmail postage for one normal letter. I've had excellent service from both. Tell them I sent you.

Other hints: Expect high ripoff rates in many Caribbean countries, South America, and the USSR. The postal service in these places will 'fail to delever' anything that looks like it contains stamps or money. Never put call signs on envelopes (but unless the PO is totally lame, they *know* the reciepient is a ham anyway.) Never send anything besides a card to Box 88, Moscow -- the Central Radio Club considers any enclosures to be 'donations'.

Brian has Euro style airmail envelopes for sale, which he imports from Switzerland. I like to use them for both ways. They make incoming letters look much more like correspondence than like QSL cards. They are also big enough for those oversized (ie, std metric sized) QSL cards. I *hate* it when they fold a QSL to fit a US envelope. Only problem is cost. Does anybody know of a source of Euro-stype airmail envelopes that aren't $0.25 each???

73 and good DX /Chris (AA6SQ)

1106. Re: Radio Signals from Space?!?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 06:08:40 UTC
From: deichman@cod.NOSC.MIL
Message-ID: <2753@cod.NOSC.MIL>
Source record: 3925
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors,talk.bizarre

cooooooper.....

cooper.....

cooper....

1107. Re: Guest operating

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 08:46:17 UTC
From: reisert@ricks.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <3853@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 3729

In article <43355@ut-emx.uucp>, oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes...
>
>Suppose I go on the first expedition to Albania
>in nearly 20 yrs, and work 50,000 hams around the world (all on CW, of
>course). Is there any way in which I can get credit for a QSO with ZA?

Hmmm - interesting question. I know that some of the EME crowd (Earth-Moon-Earth, or Moonbounce) used to do this - go on expeditions for their needed states, making sure the home station worked themselves. So I guess there is a precedent, right or wrong.

There was some flak a while back when they re-wrote the part 97 rules. A clarification came out that said a host op could 'lend' his station to a guest op, such that the guest op's callsign could be used for a weekend contest ("Derek, I'll buy your station for $1, but I'll sell it back to you Monday a.m. at 0000Z). This, however, is not the same case as above. Any home lawyers out there?

- Jim AD1C

=-=

"The opinions expressed here in no way represent the views of Digital Equipment Corporation."

James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@ricks.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!ricks.enet!reisert
77 Reed Road
Hudson, MA 01749-2895

1108. Re: Numbers lady on 30 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 14:01:20 UTC
From: szarekw@lonexc.radc.af.mil
Message-ID: <1991Jan29.140120.21257@lonex.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 3734

>long arc. A bi-directional antenna would find the null at two places, 180
>degrees apart, so the station might be on either of the two 300-mile long arcs.
>
Dube, A bidirectional antenna would find the null in "one" place. the earth
is ROUND. This may be news to some folks, but I thought you knew. :-)

all kidding aside, It is possible, even with a unidirectional antenna to
get a signal via long-path that you cannot rx directly. It is a good idea
when dfing to assume nothing and use a bidirectional antenna from 2 or 3
locations (far away locations) and allow the intersection of the reports
given by these stations determine the location of the xmitter.

73
buzz
wm1w

1109. Help:Need Police Codes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 14:05:22 UTC
From: ptc@b15.INGR.COM
Message-ID: <1872@b15.INGR.COM>
Source record: 3735

Help! I just purchased a police scanner, and I don't understand the
lingo. I'm not a regular reader of this newsgroup, so I apologize
if I've posted this to the wrong group. What I need is for someone
to E-Mail me a list of the codes, or recommend where I can get my
hands on one. Thanks in advance.

Paul
--
++
Paul Carter Intergraph Corporation- Huntsville Ala.
uucp: uunet!ingr!b15!ptc (205) 730-6859
++++++++++++++++++++++++(=o=)++

1110. Re: New License Structure

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 14:34:53 UTC
From: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
Message-ID: <145@canada.sbi.com>
Source record: 3736

In article <9101282235.AA11760@tilde>, dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:
>
> The real problem, and the one I posted just after the new structure was
> announced, is: How you gonna tell the Techs from the "Tech+HFs" without some
> kind of call sign differentiation? Some have complained that this will
> result in on-the-air discrimination, and I'm sure that some of that will
> occur. But it's not JUST a matter of on-the-air discrimination. It's an
> administrative problem that must be dealt with, and this thread has properly
> identified it. THE FCC and ARRL ought to fix their mess.
>
> 73,
> Dube N5PDK

I disagree. Why do we need to differentiate. If the reason is to "self police", well, there are plenty of people who have retained their call sign even though they have upgraded. Myself, for example. I hold a technician class license with a novice call. If you heard me operate on 2M you would not know, by call alone, if I was entitled to be there. Even checking the call book is not good enough, I could have upgraded since it was published.

To me, the answer is not to look for a special identifier (by the way we would need a bunch of them for all the different types of technicians there are, 5 by my last count). Rather one needs to get a feel for how someone on the air is operating. Are they polite ? Do they follow good operating procedure ? Are they confused or willfully interfering ?? etc.. Then try to lend a helping hand. Only as a last resort, if that doesn't work, appropriate action can be taken.

A ham is a ham is a ham is a ham. Let's open up and accept our new members....

Jerry S.

1111. Re: What do I want in a radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 15:32:40 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <410018@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 3730

The Japanese are giving the majority exactly what they, the majority,
have asked for. I am somewhat distressed by all the entries in rec.hamradio
made by people wanting very wideband fromt ends, it is as if they wanted
scanners and were prepared to accept a very poor built-in 2m transciever.

Here in the UK, I'm well away from kilowatt alley, but we do have many
rock-crushing SW broadcasters. When I have let other radio amateurs have
a go with a good professional Rx of very high 3rd order intercept point,
they have always commented that the bands have sounded dead. It is as if
the majority of people want high background noise levels because they
associate them with good conditions. People with only poor receivers cannot
know what they are missing because they cannot hear it !

If good receivers seem dead to the majority, how could a good RX be
demonstrated in a shop - the punters will suspect bullshit being used to try
to fob them off with a deaf rig. Some sort of comparative clarity tese
oops, this editor... sorry, test is needed, but even this will look like
a fix-up.

The manufacturers have recognised that features and flashing lights can
be unambiguously demonstrated, unlike good old raw performance. Reviewers
tend to be spineless and never tell people what they are missing. To be
fair, they ply a minefield of litigation and advertising revenew, and have
to be careful not to drive readers away with technical writing.

Those of us who do understand these things have, i feel, a duty to
explain and demonstrate in careful, diplomatic ways what is missing.
73
GM4ZNX

1112. Impedance Matching

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 15:39:33 UTC
From: reichert@motcid.UUCP
Message-ID: <4612@cocoa46.UUCP>
Source record: 3751

Bob...you forgot one thing. The Filter"Wants" to see 3K and 25pf at
10.7Mhz as the source and load. Cancelling the reactance out here will mess
up the shape of the pasband.

What is needed are Impedance step up (FET Amp) to the Xtal Filter
input, and a FET Source follower at the output.

Chuck Reichert KD9JQ

1113. Re: sex and cw

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 17:12:56 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <685@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 3748

In article <7880428@hpfcdc.HP.COM> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>>Inevitably the lure of sending effortless code with a beautiful chrome Bencher
>>key will seize the poor sucker by the throat and a new addict to the outmoded
>>mode will be born....B-) B-) B-)
>>
>> AA6PN
>
>Beware the Dark Side of the Force, Luke.
>
>KF0CA

What great semaphores those light swords would make. You could stand on the
hull of your starship and communicate directly with your alien friends.

B-) AA6PN B-)

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

1114. Re: Xmit Mods for IC-735

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 17:24:38 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250346@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 3731

> In rec.ham-radio, stevens@mpx1.lampf.lanl.gov (Stevens, Thaddeus C.) writes:
>
>
> I'm posting this for a friend who is looking for out of band xmit mods
> for his IC-735.
>
> Any help would be appreciated.
>
> Thanks es 73's

Thad

I don't have either one of my 735's open and I can't seem to find the
precise location or information but roughly...

There are two diodes, D30 &D31 (or maybe it's D32&D33 D34&D35 I can't
remember) located toward the front center of the board containing the
CPU. The diodes were end mounted with yellow insulation over the end of the
leads away from the board. Cutting these diodes out of the circuit enables
broadband transmit. My radios were purchased new in spring of 1989 so
I don't know if they acurately reflect current production units.
This is a particularly nice feature since it allows wide coverage when
used with transverters. I use my 735's with my 144MHZ - 10.368 GHz transverters
with the radios operating in the 20-30 MHz region. It allows 10 MHz of
all-mode coverage on every vhf-uhf-uwave amateur band.

73
Glenn Elmore n6gn

1115. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 17:25:28 UTC
From: keithl@loop.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jan29.172528.13280@loop.uucp>
Source record: 3761
Cross-posted to: rec.electronics,rec.ham-radio,rec.physics

In article <846@vk2bea.UUCP> michael@vk2bea.UUCP (Michael G. Katzmann) writes:
>Has anyone noticed a degradation of the Navstar GPS system since the
>outbreak of unpleasentness in the middle east?
>
>The implication, when GPS was first started, was that during times of
>crisis the C/A code would be degraded so that an enemy could not use it.

According to a note in EE Times, due to an insufficiency of military grade GPS receivers, the military has issued 3000 commercial sets to friendly forces. The GPS receivers remain in high accuracy mode. Apparently, this will not give the Iraqis any usable advantages, but will help allied forces a great deal.

--
Keith Lofstrom keithl@loop.uucp ...!sun!nosun!loop!keithl (503)628-3645
KLIC --- Keith Lofstrom Integrated Circuits --- "Your Ideas in Silicon"
Design Contracting in Bipolar and CMOS - Analog, Digital, and Power ICs

1116. freedom of speech

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 17:32:01 UTC
From: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
Message-ID: <146@canada.sbi.com>
Source record: 3738
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

Hi,
I recently came accross this most interesting piece in my
ARC publication. I have received permission from the author to
"re-print" it here. Please note that I retyped the whole thing by
hand and any "typos" are my responsiblity alone.

I believe it is a thought provoking conversation provoking
article. My intent is not to startup another flame war, but to encourage
an adult exchange regarding freedom of speech and radio.

Please post your comments. I will summarize them and give the
original author your feedback.

Freedom of Speech and Amateur Radio

There has been much concern in recent years regarding declining
interest among the general public to become involved in amateur radio.
Surprisingly, this comes at a time when the Cold War has ended and
communications between amateurs in this country and those behind the
former Iron Curtain are enjoying a renaissance. What can explain this
anomoly ? Isn't the general public aware that amateur radio enables them to
speak directly to Lithuanians and Hungarians, rather than having to rely on
new reports ? Surely amateur radio should be attracting new devotees in
droves.

The fact is that his is not happening and I believe I have pinpointed
one of the reasons. 47 CFR &97.117 states:"Transmissions to a different
country, where permitted, shall be made in plain language and shall be
limited to messages to a technical nature relating to tests, and, to remarks
of a personal character for which, by reason of their unimportance, recourse
to the public telecommunications service is not justified." What attraction is
there for the general public to spend thousands of dollars on an amateur
radio station just to be able to say "5-9, New York" to a Russian ham ?

Section 97.117 degraded amateur communications to unimportant
remarks of a personal character -- remarks so unimportant you wouldn't even
waste a phone call on them. Thus, there is a built-in damper on any
interesting communication on the amateur bands.

Now, I know that the genesis of this provision is an ITU regulation,
and I understand the politics of protecting common carriers from lost
revenue. I also am aware that this regulation is violated every minute of
every day. But it seems to me that amateur radio will never thrive as long

as there is a gag order on intelligent conversation.

I think that we wouldn't have to be concerned about losing amateur frequencies if we could use the frequencies for more than experiments and contests. Section 97.1 of the amateur rules provides that one of the purposes of the amateur service is "continuation and extension of the amateur's unique ability to enhance international goodwill." How can we accomplish that through "remarks of a personal character for which, by reason of their unimportance, recourse to the public telecommunications service is not justified."?

I think that we should be going into WARC-92 with a proposal to eliminate this provision. In addition, we should esamine carefully the restriction on free speech which the FCC imposes on domestic amateur communication.

For examiple in &97.113, it says:"No station shall transmit communi-cations as an alternative to other authorized radio services, except as necessary to providing emergency communications." Under this regulation, the existance of call-in talk radio programs on broadcast station would seem to prohibit most discussion nets, since the net control is performing the same role as a Larry King in that type of net.

In fact, just about all of &97.113 is of questionable value. While it is clear that an "amateur" service should be free of business communications in the strict sense of communications which facilitate financial gain by someone, why should it be prohibited for a radio club to use the amateur bands to anounce the next club meeting ? The FCC considers such communications to be business communications despite the fact that the beneficiary is a non-profit organization. (Ifi you have any doubts regarding the FCC position on this, talk to Glenn Baxter, K1MAN, who was cited by the FCC for violating this rule by talking ut the Amateur RAdio Peace Corps.)

While I certainly agree that communications for hire, and obscene communications should be prohibited on the amateur bands, it is not clear to me why the playing of music should be prohibited in a two-way communi-cation. The existence of regulations like 97.113 and 97.117 has turned many hams into amateur attorneys, having to interpret the rules to decide what speech is permissible and what is not.

The truth is that amateur radio will not thrive untill all speech of a non-obscene and non-commercial nature is permitted on the amateur bands. What better way to demonstrate to the newly-democratic Eastern bloc the freedom of speech which has been the glory of this nation than to fight at WARC-92 for the freedom of speech in amateur radio. When hams can legally have intelligent discussions on HF, interest in amateur radio will rebound. When we can legally offer new hams more than just call signs and signal reports, there will be a good reason to get involved in amateur radio -- stimulating conversation with people all over the world. And that's the reason many of us became involved in amateur radio to begin with.

FRANK TERRANELLA is an attorney and amateur radio operator.

1117. Re: Kenwood TM-941A

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 17:41:29 UTC
From: phil@hansen.NCD.COM
Message-ID: <3570@lupine.NCD.COM>
Source record: 3745

In article <esecw1w163w@wiffle.techbook.com>, jrr@wiffle.techbook.com (john rosenbaum) writes:

|> I am seriously interested in buying this radio right now. I have heard
|> it is very good and is very promising.. If you find any other
|> information about this radio, could you please send it to me at
|> johnr@twiki.pdx.com.

I have one of these on order....

The only problem is that they are not in stock at any store that I could find. A shipment is due to arrive on about Feb 15, well that is what kenwood says anyway!!!

DE KJ6NN
Phil

1118. DR410T, FT790R mods sought.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 17:45:35 UTC
From: henryb@hpspdra.HP.COM
Message-ID: <12280035@hpspdra.HP.COM>
Source record: 3732

Does anyone know whether there's a mod to extend transmit coverage of
the Alinco 70cm FM mobile rig (DR410T if memory serves) so as to cover
frequencies in the 430Hz range. It's advertised as 440-450 only on transmit.

On a similar theme anyone know of a (probably difficult) mod to make the
Yaesu FT790R (not the later FT790RII) cover 440-450MHz in addition to
it's standard 430-440MHz.

Please respond by email if posible, I will summarise for the net,
our news server is having capacity problems lately.

Thanks and best 73s old top.

Henry Black (G4NOC, KK6JR) +1 415 857 6655 henryb@hpspd.HP.COM

1119. Re: FCC Regs on Low-Powered FM Transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 18:54:54 UTC
From: bill@flutter.tv.tek.com
Message-ID: <9982@orca.wv.tek.com>
Source record: 3733
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

Last week I posted a request to the net asking what the current FCC regulations were for low-powered FM broadcasting. As you may recall, I wanted to pipe CNN audio around a building.

I was primarily interested in what levels of intentional radiation were allowed outside the property line of a privately-owned industrial area. Unfortunately, there either does not exist such a regulation or none has been found. I believe there must be such a regulation, because our EMI test lab generates field strengths far in excess of the limits in Part 15. These emissions are legal because they are self-contained. I would still like to find out what the FCC says about this. By the way, there is such a rule for AM stations on a school campus. The emissions are not limited except at the perimeter of the campus. (Hey, they teach college credit courses here; does that qualify Tek as a school campus?)

The only regulations anybody could find that pertain to the FM band apply to operation at any location, including a neighborhood. Hence, these are quite restrictive. I wish to thank gary_t_trindl@cup.portal.com for faxing me the pertinent pages of CFR 47 Ch. 1 (10-1-89 edition) Part 15. It reads:

15.239 Operation in the band 88-108 MHz.

(a) Emissions from the intentional radiator shall be confined within a band 200 kHz wide centered on the operating frequency. The 200 kHz band shall lie wholly within the frequency range of 88-108 MHz.

(b) The field strength of any emissions within the permitted 200 kHz band shall not exceed 250 microvolts/meter at 3 meters. The emission limit in this paragraph is based on measurement instrumentation employing an average detector. The provisions in 15.35 for limiting peak emissions apply. [I don't have a copy of 15.35, but since the operation is FM, I doubt this limit would apply--WKM]

(c) The field strength of any emissions radiated on any frequency outside of the specified 200 kHz band shall not exceed the general radiated emission limits in 15.209. [see below--WKM]

(d) [omitted, only applies to custom-built telemetry equipment--WKM]

15.209 Radiated emission limits; general requirements.

(a) Except as provided elsewhere in this subpart, the emissions from an intentional radiator shall not exceed the field strength levels specified in the following table:

Frequency (MHz) Field strength Measurement distance
(microvolts/meter) (meters)

0.009-0.490 2400/F(kHz) 300
0.490-1.705 24000/F(kHz) 30
1.705-30.0 30 30
30-88 100 3
88-216 150 3
216-960 200 3
Above 960 500 3

Comments:

250 uV/m @ 3m is hardly any higher than the unintentional level most computing equipment is allowed to put out. I believe this is not enough to cut through the computer-generated hash in the building where I work. It might be possible to install transmitters every 25 feet, but this is impractical. I might try to set up something that would cover a small portion of the building.

Some people have suggested carrier-current AM. This would not work here for two reasons. First, the computer generated hash is much greater at 1 MHz than 100 MHz, and AM is more susceptible to noise. Second, the power distribution system here would not propagate the signal beyond a small area.

Several people have pointed out that rebroadcasting CNN would violate copyright law (however I doubt CNN would pursue it).

Thanks to everyone who responded. If anyone has an answer to my first question (as stated at the beginning of this article), please let me know.
--
Bill McFadden Tektronix, Inc. P.O. Box 500 MS 58-639 Beaverton, OR 97077
bill@videovax.tv.tek.com, {hplabs,uw-beaver,decvax}!tektronix!videovax!bill
Phone: (503) 627-6920 "SCUD: Shoots Crooked, Usually Destroyed"

1120. Re: Comet CA2x4Z Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 19:28:51 UTC
From: Christopher.Boone@f8325.n106.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6619.27A5EEE2@urchin.fidonet.org>
Source record: 3743

I have a 2X4FZ Comet antenna...the shorter version (7db UHF/4.5db VHF) like the construction but have yet to get it in the air due to weather...am also looking for comments on that one! I have heard from users of the 2X4 big version that is does perform!!!
73
WB5ITT

1121. Re: Where to Buy??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 20:09:59 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250347@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 3737

Ham Radio Outlet is a good outfit. They advertise in our club newsletter, so I like to plug them when I get a chance!

AL N1AL

1122. Re: Guest operating

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 20:27:29 UTC
From: rab@hal.CWRU.Edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan29.202729.9319@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 3740

When this question first hit rec.ham-radio, I was sure that
I'd run across the answer while preparing for Elements 2,
3A, and 3B recently. After searching through the materials
I have, the best I can come up with is question 3A-4.1 in
the Element 3B question pool which says that a General operator
using a Novice station on 7250 kHz should identify using
the Novice-station-call / General-operator-call. There is a
reference to {97.119(d)} with the answer to the question, but,
unfortunately, my only copy of Part 97 is printed in a 1966
version of "The Radio Amateur's License Manual" from ARRL
that I still have from my early days of interest in ham radio.
And that version of Part 97 is quite different from today's
rules! For example, the 1966 version of Part 97 prohibits
the Novice station from being operated outside of the Novice
bands regardless of the license class of the operator.

In any case, I would be interested in the one true answer to
this question and look forward to seeing it here.

BTW, I passed Elements 2, 3A, 3B, and 1C. Now begins the long
wait for the callsign! And more studying so that the CSCE for 1C
doesn't go to waste!

Roger
--
Roger Bielefeld Case Western Reserve University
rab@hal.cwru.edu Cleveland, Ohio USA

1123. Re: Radio Signals from Space?!?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 20:37:38 UTC
From: dtiberio@csserv1.ic.sunysb.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan29.203738.15115@sbcs.sunysb.edu>
Source record: 3742
Cross-posted to: alt.conspiracy,alt.folklore.urban,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors

In article <1991Jan28.211244.7808@porthos.cc.bellcore.com> martin@cellar.UUCP (Martin Harriss (ACP)) writes:
>In article <1290@pdxgate.UUCP> jprice@jove.cs.pdx.edu (James Price) writes:
>>From a book titled "Modern Mysteries of Britian" comes a one page story
>>concerning a 1977 (?) mysterious interruption of Southern TV's signal
>>by an alleged space voice that warned of war for about five and one half
>>minutes. The officials claimed it a "hoax" although there are many
>>safeguards to prevent such things.
>Yes, I remember this. I was still living in the UK at the time.
>It seems that some clever sod got hold of some surplus microwave
>equipment and drove up close to some microwave relay tower. He managed
>to get enough signal into the receiver to more or less overpower the
>legitimate signal. As you mention, it only lasted a few minutes.
>
>I think he called himself "Gallon the Galactic." I also think he
>was later caught and prosecuted. Probably made all the broadcasters
>think long and hard about their security!
>
>Martin Harriss jb2jyz
>martin@cellar.bae.bellcore.com

There was another guy in California about 3 years ago who walked into a TV station with a gun and demanded that the reporter read a prepared paper about how the US government knows about the existance of UFO's. The speech never went on the air because the anchorman stalled, but it was later printed in newspapers around the country (I read it in the Syracuse Herald Journal, plus saw the video clips of the guy with the gun).

DavidTiberio SUNYStonyBrook2-3605 AMIGA TotoProductions DDDMEN

1124. Re: Guest operating

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 21:35:46 UTC
From: add@mentor.cc.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <4763@mentor.cc.purdue.edu>
Source record: 3739

&97.103 Station licensee responsibilities.
a) The station licensee is responsible for the proper operation
of the station in accordance with the FCC Rules. When the
control operator is a different amateur operator than the
station licensee, both persons are equally responsible for
proper operation of the station.

&97.105 Control operator duties.
b) A station may only be operated in the manner and to the extent
permitted by the privileges authorized for the class of operator
license held by the control operator.

&97.119 Station Identification.
d) When the operator license class held by the control operator exceeds
that of the station license, an indicator consisting of the call sign
assigned to the control operator's station must be included after the
call sign.

ARRL says on Page 6-4 of The FCC Rule Book C. 1989

You may simply "lend" your equipment to your visitor, and the
equipment in your shack then becomes your visitor's temporary
station. Your visitor signs his own call and operates within the
privileges of his license.

Lon Ahlen

1125. Re: Guest operating

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 22:01:07 UTC
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Message-ID: <YETSKO.91Jan29170107@interlan.interlan.com>
Source record: 3741

This is from memory from a while back, and is only recollection, but, actually (i don't have rules handy, so don't let the rec.ham-radio police know) you are SUPPOSED to identify with the station license. This changes if you operation provlidges are greater than the host station operators privlidges, in which case you are supposed to identify as BOTH if you operate in an area outside of normal privlidges for the host station but inside your privlidges for operation.

This gets rather mucky, especially in the case of multi-ham family stations. In that case, it was always looked upon as a multi-station environment, and the equipment was 'loaned' from one station to another, even though there wasn't any physical transfer of equipment.

There is nothing in the rules that says you CAN'T id with both, even if in the minimal operational privlidges of the host station, but it was (at least before the last rules rewrite) pretty explicit that you WOULD use the station ID, not operator ID.

But then, you could always claim you borrowed the station, and sign 'portable x' on your call as not being at your base. But then (I know, are you counting the times I say 'but then'?) since the rules on ID for portable and mobile have been relaxed in practice lately....

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ

1126. Re: spreadspectrum info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 22:42:23 UTC
From: rusty@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <3672@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 3757

In article <11054@lanl.gov> stevens@mpx1.lampf.lanl.gov writes:
->Hello !!
->
->I'm interested in experimenting with spread_sprectrum. Does anyone out have
->any info on the following:
->
->1. Can a narrow band FM tranceiver be modified to work spread ?
->2. Does anyone make equipment for Ham use either ready made or kit form ?
->
->I would appreciate replies posted so others that may have an interest.
->
->Thanks,
->Thad KG5ES

I'll guess that there is no easy mod to a NBFM xcvr, but I could easily
be wrong (the spreading should be easy, but the locking might be
a good trick).

I've no idea on question 2.

I've reposted your entire article because I saw absolutely no followups
(which used the words "spreadspectrum info wanted"), and it seemed to
me that SS should have generated *some* kind of responses!

So, what say the denizens of rec.ham-radio?
--
+++ 73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ +++ Bang: ames!ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!rusty
inet: anasaz!rusty@asuvax.eas.asu.edu Pony xpress: POB 27001, Tempe AZ 85285
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, saturdays, 1700-1900Z, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The Ham Callsign Project, part 3 (the 1990 version) - its HERE! Email for info

1127. Re: Gordon West, Aloha and Mahalo

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 22:52:05 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880429@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 3756

> The 25 (or so) minutes-old novices COMPLETELY UNDERSTOOD what
>I had explained and applauded this example of our common hobby in
>action. Mr. West and his associates COMPLETELY UNDERSTOOD AND
>AGREED that the advertisement was improper and that the actions
>taken were in keeping with our standards. Would that such
>forbearance appear elsewhere.
>
> Aloha es 73 - Joe Weite KH6GDR
>
>- - - - - - - - - - end KH6GDR posting - - - - - - - - - - - -
>
> Best Regards, Bob Hlivak NH6XO

Kudos to Joe and Bob for their followup ! Indeed, "would that such forbearance appear elsewhere".

Perry / KF0CA

1128. Source for International Air Mail Stamps

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 23:18:38 UTC
From: Robert_S._Karz.Wbst311@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <"29-Jan-91.18:18:38.EST".*.Robert_S._Karz.Wbst311@Xerox.com>
Source record: 3749

In response to yesterday's inquiry about international air mail stamps, they can be bought from the DX Stamp Service run by George Robertson, W2AZX and his wife, Marie from Ontario, New York. Their mail address is:

7661 Roder Parkway, Ontario, N.Y. 14519
Telephone (315) 524-8806

An English air mail stamp is $.95, a French stamp is $1.45, and a German stamp is $1.50 based on their current price list. Each stamp is adequate for one unit of air mail postage to the US.

Its a small business run out of their home, and everything's quite informal. He's only about a 10 minute drive for me (suburban Rochester, NY), so I usually just drop in to get the stamps I need. You could write or call and ask for an order form, but I'd just send them a check and include a slip of paper with your order. If your order is small (under about $10), I'm sure they'd appreciate a self addressed stamped envelope with your order.

73

Bob Karz, K2OID

1129. Re: Radio Signals from Space?!?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 23:55:05 UTC
From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <22988@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 3764
Cross-posted to: alt.conspiracy,alt.folklore.urban,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors

In article <2262@titan.tsd.arlut.utexas.edu> moseley@titan.titan.tsd.arlut.utexas.edu (Austin Moseley) writes:
+ But, how do we explain the keebler elves?
+
Easy, one of the main Keebler Factories is the one in Van Nuys..it used to be a uranium processing facility during WW2....think about it....!

-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-------------------------+
Citicorp(+)TTI *----------> panic trap; type = N+1 *
3100 Ocean Park Blvd. Santa Monica, CA 90405 +-------------------------+
{csun,philabs,psivax,pyramid,quad1,rdlvax,retix}!ttidca!sorgatz **
(OPINIONS EXPRESSED DO NOT REFLECT THE VIEWS OF CITICORP OR ITS MANAGEMENT!)

1130. Re: I bought one!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-29 23:58:47 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1361@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 3746

In article <9101281354.AA05698@ucsd.edu> MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET (Mike Owen W9IP) writes:
>In a recent posting, Fred Lloyd gave a nice review of the
>features of the new TS850. Thanks, Fred!
>
>Two questions:
>
>1) Can you go from USB to CW without retuning? In other
>words, if you are listening to a USB station and switch to
>CW, is the USB still intelligible without your having to
>turn the dial?

Like most radios, the BFO frequency is different for CW than
it is for USB. That's why you have to retune for best audio.
The TS-850 is no different here. The amount of retuning will
vary, however, with the BFO offset which is adjustable from
400 to 1000 hz in the 850. I suspect that at 1000 Hz the amount
of retuning would be somewhat less than what you may be accustomed
to on other rigs. BTW, the psuedo-standard CW offset these days is
800 Hz.

>2) Is there a separate transverter jack on the back? If so:
> a) how much power does it provide?
> b) is it TX or TX/RX?

No, there's not a separate transverter jack per se, but the setup
works like this. If you desire a "drive level" output from the
rig, the manual gives instructions on how to move a coax jumper
cable inside the rig to change the IF OUT jace to be DRIVE OUT
for a transverter. Doing this, however, disables the IF OUT so
you could not, for instance, still use your band scope in conjunction
with a drive-level transverter. The manual states that between
0 and 10 dBm are available at this connector. RX is still
through the regular antenna connector.

There's also a description and drawing of applying +8 to +12 volts
through an RF choke into the DRIVE OUT line to operate a relay
inside the 850. The description further states "Note that when no
voltage is applied, power is still output from the ANT connector
during transmission".

-fred

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

1131. Re: Impedance matching

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 00:01:20 UTC
From: wayne@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500086@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 3754

In the basenote jl@newt.sbi.com (Jean-Louis Ecochard) writes

>I am interested in replacing a ceramic filter ...
...
>How can I match the impedance of the crystal filter ...

and blombardi@x102c.ess.harris.com (Bob Lombardi 44139) provides a good solution with a numerical example.

One further generic comment that probably doesn't apply to the original poster's situation: You may want to pay attention to the impedance presented to the stage driving whatever matching network and filter you use, at frequencies removed from the passband of the filter. For example, if the network is at the output of a mixer and there is a significant signal at, say, the image frequency, and the input impedance of the network is very high at said image frequency, the dynamic range of the setup could be compromised.

Wayne
KD0EA
wayne@hpfcqd.fc.hp.com

1132. TS-850S - Specifications

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 00:27:10 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1362@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 3747

As a final followup to the series, here are the specifications for the Kenwood TS-850S as quoted from the owner's manual.

GENERAL

Memory Channels 100

Antenna Impedance 20 ~ 150 Ohms w/ AT-850 installed

Power 12 ~ 16 VDC 2A (receive) 20.5A (Xmit)

Freq Stability +- 10 PPM
Freq Accuracy +- 10 PPM

Dimensions (incl. projections) 339 x 135 x 375mm
(13-11/32 x 5-5/16 x 14-3/4")

Weight (with/without AT-850) 10.9kg (24 lbs) / 9.4 kg (20.7 lbs)

Base Price as of 1/29/91 (incl. AT-850) $1629

TRANSMITTER

Freq Range 160 thru 10 meters

Output Power SSB, CW, FSK, FM 20 ~ 100 Watts
AM 10 ~ 40 Watts

Modulation SSB: Balanced, FM: Reactance,
AM: Low level

Spurious radiation Less than -60dB

Carrier Suppression More than 40dB

Unwanted Sideband Suppression More than 40dB

Max FM Deviation +- 5kHz

Frequency response (-6dB) 400 to 2600 Hz

XIT Variable Range +- 1.2kHz / 10 Hz step
+- 2.4kHz / 20 Hz step

Microphone Impedance 600 ohms

RECEIVER

Circuitry triple conversion

Range 100kHz - 30 Mhz
(author's note: display goes down to 30kHz)

Intermediate frequencies 1st: 73.05MHz, 2nd: 8.33MHz, 3rd: 455kHz

Sensitivity (10db S+N/N):

SSB, CW, FSK 100-500kHz .5-1.62Mhz 1.62-24.5MHz 24.5-30MHz
< 0.2 uV < 4 uV < 0.2 uV < 0.13 uV

AM 100-500kHz .5-1.62Mhz 1.62-24.5MHz 24.5-30MHz
< 2 uV < 32 uV < 2 uV < .25 uV

FM (@ 12dB SINAD) < .25 uV

Selectivity: SSB, CW, FSK -6dB: 2.4kHz -60dB: 3.8kHz
AM -6dB: 6kHz -60db: 15kHz
FM -6db: 12kHz -60db: 24kHz

Image Ratio: More than 80 dB

1st IF rejection More than 80 dB

Notch Filter attenuation More than 40 dB

RIT Variable Range +- 1.2kHz / 10 Hz step
+- 2.4kHz / 20 Hz step

Output 1.5W @ 8 ohms (10% Distortion)

IMD (advertised) 108dB

-fred

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

1133. Re: freedom of speech

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 01:07:01 UTC
From: paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <69@shasta.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 3750
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <146@canada.sbi.com> jerrys@canada.sbi.com (Jerry Simonowits) writes:
> The fact is that his is not happening and I believe I have pinpointed
>one of the reasons. 47 CFR &97.117 states:"Transmissions to a different
>country, where permitted, shall be made in plain language and shall be
>limited to messages to a technical nature relating to tests, and, to remarks
>of a personal character for which, by reason of their unimportance, recourse
>to the public telecommunications service is not justified." What attraction is
>there for the general public to spend thousands of dollars on an amateur
>radio station just to be able to say "5-9, New York" to a Russian ham ?

Similarly, who wants to be subjected to politics when they're trying to
relax for a while with their hobby? If voting rates are any indication,
there is very little interest in politics in this country.

However, the people who would take advantage of such a change are
usually extremists who can't find any other medium to spread their
message (usually hate of some sort). See ARF for further examples.

>How can we accomplish that
>through "remarks of a personal character for which, by reason of their
>unimportance, recourse to the public telecommunications service is not
>justified."?

By learning about other cultures, by learning a foreign language,
and most importantly, by letting the rest of the world know that we
are not political loonies.

> In fact, just about all of &97.113 is of questionable value. While it
>is clear that an "amateur" service should be free of business communications
>in the strict sense of communications which facilitate financial gain by
>someone, why should it be prohibited for a radio club to use the amateur
>bands to anounce the next club meeting ? The FCC considers such communications
>to be business communications despite the fact that the beneficiary is a non-
>profit organization. (Ifi you have any doubts regarding the FCC position on
>this, talk to Glenn Baxter, K1MAN, who was cited by the FCC for violating
>this rule by talking ut the Amateur RAdio Peace Corps.)

The difficulty here is verifying that the business being transacted is in
fact nonprofit, and legal. For example, you could work out a system
with your local drug lord to buy a few baggies whenever you order a
"pizza" from him. That is precisely why the FCC takes the strict view
in this instance.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Without KILL files,
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | life itself would be impossible.

1134. Re: freedom of speech

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 01:31:46 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <NRckw1w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 3744
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur

jerrys@canada.sbi.com (Jerry Simonowits) writes:

> The fact is that his is not happening and I believe I have pinpointed
> one of the reasons. 47 CFR &97.117 states:"Transmissions to a different
> country, where permitted, shall be made in plain language and shall be
> limited to messages to a technical nature relating to tests, and, to remarks
> of a personal character for which, by reason of their unimportance, recourse
> to the public telecommunications service is not justified." What attraction i
> there for the general public to spend thousands of dollars on an amateur
> radio station just to be able to say "5-9, New York" to a Russian ham ?

> Section 97.117 degraded amateur communications to unimportant
> remarks of a personal character -- remarks so unimportant you wouldn't even
> waste a phone call on them. Thus, there is a built-in damper on any
> interesting communication on the amateur bands.

Your re-wording of the regulation is very poor.

You can talk about many, many things that are not important enough
for you to spend the money to call a stranger in a distant land. How
many people would call Russia to talk about chess or their latest
homebrew project or anything else with a total stranger?

The regulation is designed to prevent a husband/wife pair who are
separated vast distances from using amateur radio to discuss the kids
and thus avoid the use of telephones (which would be a better medium,
anyway).

> But it seems to me that amateur radio will never thrive as long
> as there is a gag order on intelligent conversation.

It is too bad you think that regulation is a gag on intelligent
conversation. It isn't. You miss the difference between "not
interesting/not intelligent" and "unimportant".

> How can we accomplish that
> through "remarks of a personal character for which, by reason of their
> unimportance, recourse to the public telecommunications service is not
> justified."?

It takes something pretty damn important to justify calling Russia.
There is a world of topics that fall below this level of importance.

> When hams can legally
> have intelligent discussions on HF, interest in amateur radio will rebound.
> When we can legally offer new hams more than just call signs and signal

> reports, there will be a good reason to get involved in amateur radio --
> stimulating conversation with people all over the world. And that's the
> reason many of us became involved in amateur radio to begin with.

That "when" is today. You have an extremely NARROW view of the rules. Maybe YOU think it is a trivial matter to call people you have never met who live in foreign countries, but there are a lot of us who don't. YOU may call them up to talk about your latest operation or your new radio, but the rest of us don't. There is a huge amount of information that is not important enough to call about. "5-9 New York" is not even scratching the surface.

> FRANK TERRANELLA is an attorney and amateur radio operator.

Heaven save us from the attorney/hams.

1135. books on ham-speak

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 02:07:52 UTC
From: carson@mu.rice.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan30.020752.1654@rice.edu>
Source record: 3752

I've just begun reading rec.ham-radio because I've been toying with the idea of getting involved with it. The articles here are interesting, but I'm having problems digesting all the terms and abbreviations you guys use. A trip to my school's library wasn't very fruitful (though I did find an interesting book called "FCC: The Ups and Downs of Radio-TV Regulation."). I would therefore like to solicit from the net recommendations for, and possible sources of, books or articles that would be good for a beginner. Since this is probably one of the most frequently asked questions here, please send electronic mail and I will summarize the responses for posterity.

And, for some humor, a butchered excerpt of ham-speak (no disrespect to the individual posters them is intended):

>> Can you go from USB to CW without retuning?
> Well, like most radios, the BFO FQ is different for CW than USB.
> The TS-850 is no different here. BTW, the psuedo-standard CW offset
> these days is 800 Hz.
>
> There's also a description and drawing of applying +8 to +12 volts
> through an RF choke into the DRIVE OUT line to operate a relay
> inside the 850.

Jim Carson | Dept of Electrical & Computer Engineering, Rice University
carson@rice.edu | uunet!mu.rice.edu!carson@uunet.uu.net

1136. 6m helical wound beam

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 03:28:05 UTC
From: bmp@cow.ecs.oz
Message-ID: <544@cow.ecs.oz>
Source record: 3760

Query about Antenna Design
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

I will explain the situation before I ask my question.
I currently have (built some years ago) a 6m helically wound dipole.
It consists of two couch springs centre fed and stretched out to obtain
the correct turns/unit length ratio :

approx 1m long ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~||~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ <- spring
<- feed (with tuning cap)

It was designed by extrapolating some rubber-ducky design information, and tuned
up extrodinarily well considering. The ends have an extra variable length
wire bit for tuning.

Since this beam is used for direction finding I would now like to make it into
an array using either a single director, a single reflector or at a squeeze
both.

I propose to build a reflector by making another spring-helical section
with approx 20% more turns (and hence physical length).

My question is: How far from the driven dipole should a "helical"
parasitic element be mounted ? A standard 0.15 to 0.2 wavelength ?
Or less ? The overridding concern is front to back ratio.

Thanks in Advance
--
| /~~~~\ Bruce Paterson VK3TJN Company: Email Electonics |
| / | Electronics Engineer ACSnet: bmp@cow.ecs.oz |
| /-----/ /~~~~\ / / /~~~~~ /~~~~~/ bmp@ecs.oz |
| / | / / / / /-----/ UUCP: ...seismo!munnari! |
|/_____/ / /_____/ /_____ /_____ bmp@cow.ecs.oz |
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

1137. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 06:02:13 UTC
From: bandy@catnip.berkeley.ca.us
Message-ID: <1321@catnip.berkeley.ca.us>
Source record: 3755
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,sci.physics

henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer) writes:

>> > From: michael@vk2bea.UUCP (Michael G. Katzmann)
>> > Has anyone noticed a degradation of the Navstar GPS system since the
>> > outbreak of unpleasentness in the middle east?
>> > The implication, when GPS was first started, was that during times of
>> > crisis the C/A code would be degraded so that an enemy could not use it.

>In article <1154.27A2ECFD@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
writes:
>>Jeepers, Michael, why don't we just invite Saddam to sit in on JCS planning
>>sessions and be done with it?

>Why bother? There is nothing secret about any of this. There is nothing
>to be gained, and a fair bit to be lost, by keeping the public in ignorance
>of things Saddam already knows.

So, Henry, how do you know that Saddam already knows this?

Has he sent you a telegram?

This is not a trivial little flame - you never know what someone knows until
they give you the details.

I sure am glad you're up north and not here.

--
real address: bandy@catnip.berkeley.ca.us
last choice: lll-winken!catnip.berkeley.ca.us!bandy

1138. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 07:39:15 UTC
From: garvey@johnny5.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jan30.073915.6012@johnny5.uucp>
Source record: 3636
Cross-posted to: rec.electronics,rec.ham-radio,rec.physics

In article <846@vk2bea.UUCP>, michael@vk2bea.UUCP (Michael G. Katzmann) writes:
> Has anyone noticed a degradation of the Navstar GPS system since the
> outbreak of unpleasentness in the middle east?
>
> The implication, when GPS was first started, was that during times of
> crisis the C/A code would be degraded so that an enemy could not use it.
>
> Does differential GPS totally get around this, or is there a trick
> they can use to defeat this technique?

It's fair to think of GPS as two signals. One for "normal" users... like someone guiding a fishing boat, etc... and one for military users. With the military signal you can measure *extremely* accurately... look at what the Tomahawk missles did. With the normal signal you can get near a major football stadium... as opposed to the left or right upright in one endzone.

Beleive it or not... at one point the US Coast Guard couldn't get access to the military signal. Their solution was to create something called differential GPS. They measure very precisely --once-- the location of a fixed land site. This site radiates an accurate signal that when combined with the normal GPS signal results in Coast Guard being able to pinpoint a spot very accurately again. Since the Coast Guard has a limited operating area this works quite well.

The normal signal is really the military signal with noise mixed in. I can't really see them degrading the normal signal further. After all the Iraqi army doesn't seem to have anything that uses it. SCUDs seem to have a hard time hitting the country they're aimed at much less a pinpoint target (several SCUDs went harmlessly out to sea... unless you're a fish... but then fish don't vote :-))

There's nothing secret in this. Attending one trade show on this kind of technology will give you what I've said... and CNN has already told the world how accurate our missles are (which is perhaps the most important secret). A trade show I've attended on several occasions (it's a yearly event) is held in Washington DC. You'll see foriegn diplomats going up and down the isles picking up literature... communist block contries too... during the cold war!!!

What really intrigues me is how they got the locations so accurately. From a satellite picture??? Spies? Israeli's? It's one thing to measure it with a GPS receiver... it's quite another to calculate it. Remeber even though it's land it moves just like the ocean with tides, wobble of the earth, etc, and there are probably very few accurately measured landmarks there...

not ones that will show up in important military photos.

PS. The Soviets have their own GPS system too. I believe it's called GOSS.
No, I don't know what it stands for.

--

Joe Garvey uucp: uw-beaver!sumax!ole!johnny5!garvey
J5 Research registration has been sent in, though we're
Bothell, Wa. not in the maps yet.

1139. Re: TCP/IP

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 11:23:17 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <2056@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 3758

In article <memo.708022@lynx.northeastern.edu> sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu writes:
>When I eventually get a packet station put up at my home, I would like
>to be able to access TCP/IP capabilities. Just one problem (I think).
>I have an Apple][c computer. Can anyone recommend a book (or advice)
>on how I can access TCP/IP using my][c? Does any][software exist
>for this function?
>
>Thanks much in advance.
>
>Scott (sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu)
>KA1WNU

There is currently no version of the TCP/IP code available for the
Apple IIc. The only access that you would have to the TCP/IP world
is to do an ordinary connect to a TCP/IP mbox and use the Telnet
functionality of the mbox to make telnet connections of other TCP/
IP sites. Since you gain very little by this approach, it's hardly
worth the bother. The real advantage of the TCP/IP system is that
a part of the network resides *inside* your computer giving you
instant access to all the services of the network and guarranteeing
uncorrupted data flow end to end between hosts. This is why things
like TCP/IP TNCs and NOS-in-a-box are a waste of time. IMHO anyway.

Gary KE4ZV

1140. Re: Amateur Radio Callsign on 11M

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 11:50:35 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <2057@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 3759

In article <806@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>In article <1991Jan16.161507.7398@cck.cov.ac.uk>, esf100@cck.cov.ac.uk (Pierre BESSON) writes:
>>
>> So far, discussions have referred to CB licensing procedure,
>> where any handle can be used.
>>
>> However, a ham with a valid CB licence and an autorized transceiver
>> shouldn't use his Amateur Radio Callsign (as handle) on the CB bands
>> as he would be operating under the Amateur Radio rules
>> where 27Mhz is not a band he can operate.
>
>I don't know about France, but here in the US the Citizens Band has been
>unlicensed for years. I understand that it is legal to use any kind
>of callsign or identifier on 11 mtrs that you want, including your own
>ham call, or anyone elses.

While the CB *operator* is not required to be licensed, he is still subject to The Communications Act of 1934 as ammended and any other rules promulgated by the FCC. While he might be cited for transmitting false and deceptive signals(1934) for using a ham call, the real risk is to the licensee of the amateur radio station whose *station* call is being used. The amateur could be cited for allowing his station to be used out of band, a clear violation of amateur rules. If you are tempted to use an amateur radio station callsign on CB at least have the intelligence to use an obviously foreign callsign. Then the FCC would have to track you down and issue a citation for false signalling rather than opening the callbook and mailing you the citation for out of band operation.

Gary KE4ZV

1141. Re: ham calls on CB

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 12:34:27 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <2059@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 3762

In article <43353@ut-emx.uucp> oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:
>henryb@hpspdra.HP.COM (Henry Black KK6JR, G4NOC) replies to:
>
>>oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX, good buddy)) writes:
>>> Would you mind a CBer using *your* callsign? This could be fun, can I be
>>> 9N1MM? Can you identify using the call of a commercial radio station too?
>
>>A ham call sign identifies the station, not the operator.
>
>Is that true? If you're a guest op you can use your own call from another
>station, can't you? (I hope so, I've been doing it for more than 3 yrs now).
>The call identifies the op in this case. But we digress...

This is the important point. The FCC issues two instruments of authorization on one sheet of paper. One is an operator's license and the other is a station license. It is the station license that is associated with a callsign. The amateur *licensee* is identified by his name and address. A licensee's station is defined, roughly, as transmitting equipment owned or controlled by the licensee. When operating someone else's station, you may identify by your own station callsign if the station has been "loaned" to you and you are in control of it's use. You are restricted to the privileges of your operator's license. Or, you may operate as a "guest operator" using the station's normal callsign. You are still limited to the privileges of *your* operator's license. Or, you may operate as a "third party" using the callsign of the other amateur's station and enjoying all the privileges of *his* license class. You will be subject to third party rules as to what stations you may contact however.

Gary KE4ZV

1142. Re: Guest operating

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 12:44:48 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <2060@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 3763

In article <43355@ut-emx.uucp> oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:
>Mentioning guest operating in the previous post - does anyone know what
>the rules really are? Suppose I go on the first expedition to Albania
>in nearly 20 yrs, and work 50,000 hams around the world (all on CW, of
>course). Is there any way in which I can get credit for a QSO with ZA?
>(for the easily-excitable, I'm not actually thinking of doing this, OK?).
>
>Logic says no, you can't have a QSO with Albania using your US call if
>you are in Tirana at the time. But I have also heard that you can "lend"
>your home station to someone who can operate it with your home call and
>thus give you a legal QSO with Albania. Is this true, and is it true
>in other countries?

As to "guest" operations, see previous post. As to contest operations
and contest credits, see the rules of the applicable contest organization.
In general, contest rules seem as confused about the separation of operator
and station licensing as anyone else. Certainly in multi-operator contests
the *station* callsign used is credited rather than the station callsigns of
any of the operators. In single operator contesting it seems to be *assumed*
that the operator is the owner of the station.

Gary KE4ZV

1143. Re: Guest operating

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 13:58:32 UTC
From: szarekw@lonexc.radc.af.mil
Message-ID: <1991Jan30.135832.4971@lonex.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 3767

>
>In any case, I would be interested in the one true answer to
>this question and look forward to seeing it here.
>
happy to help you find it Roger, and congrats on passing the elements.

well here it is from page 6-6 of the "The FCC Rule Book" (an ARRL publication)

Q, When my ham friends from the local radio club come to visit my home and
operate my rig, or vise versa, whose call sign is used? What frequency privileges
may they (I) use then?

A. As discussed in the section on control operatiors, you may "lend" your
station to a your friend; he then uses his own call sign to identify his
temporary station.
Or, you may designate him to be the control operator of your station.
He signs your call sign and operates within the privileges of your license
to the extent that his license permits [my comment: the lesser of two privlages]
; if he has greater privileges than you, he can use them by signing your
call followed by his. For example if Rosalie, WA1STO, an Advanced, visits
the shack of Kirk, NT0Z, an extra, Rosalie signs Kirk's call, but must stay
within her Advanced privileges. On the other side of the coin, if Kirk visits
Rosalie's shack [???shacking-up???], and is using his Extra class privileges,
Kirk must add his own call to the end of the station ID: WA1STO/NT0Z.

Hope that clears things up.

73 es cul
buzz
wm1w

1144. Re: Guest operating

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 14:31:01 UTC
From: reed@mozart.amd.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan30.143101.8991@mozart.amd.com>
Source record: 3768

In article <3853@ryn.mro4.dec.com> reisert@ricks.enet.dec.com (Jim Reisert) writes:
>
>In article <43355@ut-emx.uucp>, oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes...
>>
>>Suppose I go on the first expedition to Albania
>>in nearly 20 yrs, and work 50,000 hams around the world (all on CW, of
>>course). Is there any way in which I can get credit for a QSO with ZA?
>
>Hmmm - interesting question. I know that some of the EME crowd
>(Earth-Moon-Earth, or Moonbounce) used to do this - go on expeditions for
>their needed states, making sure the home station worked themselves. So I
>guess there is a precedent, right or wrong.
>
>There was some flak a while back when they re-wrote the part 97 rules. A
>clarification came out that said a host op could 'lend' his station to a
>guest op, such that the guest op's callsign could be used for a weekend
>contest ("Derek, I'll buy your station for $1, but I'll sell it back to you
>Monday a.m. at 0000Z). This, however, is not the same case as above. Any
>home lawyers out there?
>
>- Jim AD1C
>
Well, I will throw in my $.02, but caveat here is that I am not even a barracks
barrister, so, like most free advice, its worth what you paid...

You have a station licence, and an operator's licence... (yes, same piece of
paper) so, when someone operates your station, they use your call "operated
by "their call... So, I think you will find it legal to work your home call
while on dxpedition (and I and a few others have done so).

More interesting perhaps is the awards part of the question, because, after all
that is why there is fuss to work these gents, right?

My experience with the ARRL (and no, I don't want a flame war, but...) is
that they count the station NOT the operator for the award. I have had trouble
in the past getting cards/awards that spanned a call-sign change because of
this. I do not know if it is still their current policy, but it seems like if
Joe works you on DXpedition to ZA, you and he could both get cards...
one for the station and one for the operator???

Now that we got that rubberband really wound up, I will let it go, and see
whose hair is caught in it, right?

Flames optional.

--

"...just my opinion, not speaking for AMD." KK5D, 7J1AGO, XE1ZDR
David F. Reed 4512 Clarno Austin TX 78749
packet: KK5D@KB5PM driving by? try 442.150 repeater

1145. Revitalizing Gel-Cell batteries

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 14:42:29 UTC
From: grande@cbnewsd.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan30.144229.18948@cbnewsd.att.com>
Source record: 3766
Cross-posted to: rec.bicycles,sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Greetings,

I just picked up a couple of Gates Cyclon 12Volt 2.5AmpHour gel-cell batteries at a ham fest. When I got them home, I found that they do not hold a charge, not even remotely. One will hold approx. 5.9V, the other approx. 4.2V.

These batteries are arranged in 2 packages of 3 cells each. Each of the 3 cell groups has an opening in the top of the center cell with a rubber cap.

I am interesed in using these batteries for a few different projects and would like to revitalize them, if possible.

Thats the question, how can I revitalize these cells? Is adding a little water the way, or maybe some sulfuric acid? I am not a chemist and do not know what is in these cells and I do not want to do something dangerous.

Some additional info: The batteries appear new (i.e. no scratches were present on the tinned spade lugs suggesting nothing had been connected to them). I am charging with a homebrew constant voltage charger I use for another gel-cell I have, and I tried an automobile battery charger, same results with both arrangements.

Please reply directly, or at least to rec.bicycles as I will not have time to browse all three newsgroups.

73's and THANKS!

Brad Grande WB0OYX
Another bike riding beer brewing kite flying amateur radio operator who still likes CD's!

AT&T Bell Labs
Naperville Illinausea
att!iwtil!grande
(708)-979-7853

1146. Numbers lady on 30 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 15:41:12 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9101301541.AA16077@tilde>
Source record: 3769

<szarekw@lonexc.radc.af.mil (William J. Szarek)> notes:

>>long arc. A bi-directional antenna would find the null at two places, 180
>>degrees apart, so the station might be on either of the two 300-mile long arcs.
>>
>Dube, A bidirectional antenna would find the null in "one" place. the earth
>is ROUND. This may be news to some folks, but I thought you knew. :-)
>
>all kidding aside, It is possible, even with a unidirectional antenna to
>get a signal via long-path that you cannot rx directly. It is a good idea
>when dfing to assume nothing and use a bidirectional antenna from 2 or 3
>locations (far away locations) and allow the intersection of the reports
>given by these stations determine the location of the xmitter.

When I wrote that, I was "looking" at my bearing indicator as I "rotated" my dipole. You are right, of course, in pointing to the great circle bearing. Note that there are two intersections of the three great circle paths, on exact opposite sides of the earth. One cannot use intersections as the assumed position unless the DF'ing systems are perfect (and that includes a zero-degree-wide null).

I'm surprised that you missed my math error. :)
The transmitter can be anywhere on a 500-mile arc, not a 300-mile arc as I posted. Now, use three stations at 120-degree increments around the hypothetical exact location of the transmitter (the best case for a three-LOP fix). Give each a 10-degree-wide null. The resulting "fix" can be anywhere inside a triangle with 500-mile-long sides. One might be able to find Texas with such a fix, but I doubt that you'd do much good at locating the transmitter. The best you could do would be to make an "assumed" position at the exact center of the triangle, then "fan out" from there. If we can get the null width down to about half a degree, then we would reduce our triangle of assumed positions to about 25 miles on a side. We could "pinpoint" Dallas with our three ideally-located RDF stations.

I don't know if affordable equipment exists that can give that sort of accuracy today. In addition to null-width, the accuracy of the fix depends on plotting the *exact* location of the RDF stations as well as the accuracy of the RDF station's bearing readout equipment.

Accumulated errors in the RDF bearing reach a maximum at 90 degrees at the RDF station and on the exact opposite side of the globe. If the target transmitter just happens to be at either of these locations, then these errors don't matter. Otherwise they get significant, and antenna pattern directionality (or lack thereof) is probably the greatest contributor.

73,
Dube N5PDK

1147. FT411 toneburst mod???

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 15:46:31 UTC
From: ipb@stl.stc.co.uk
Message-ID: <3988@stl.stc.co.uk>
Source record: 3771

Hi folks - anyone out there in NETLAND know how to get the 1750Hz tone burst to work on a US-model FT411?? I can see a couple of links on the circuit diagram one labled tone and the other burst - do I have to make both of these? Any help much appreciated.

Regards,
Ian Beeby, G8OGJ

RSVP to ipb@stl.stc.co.uk

1148. Numbers lady on 30 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 15:50:28 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9101301550.AA16287@tilde>
Source record: 3770

Something happened to my posting in response to Buzz. The paragraph about accumulated bearing error slhould have included the phrase "and decreases to zero at the RDF station and a point on the globe directly opposite."

73,
Dube N5PDK

1149. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 16:17:47 UTC
From: marty@puppsr.Princeton.EDU
Message-ID: <5806@idunno.Princeton.EDU>
Source record: 3772
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,sci.physics

In article <1991Jan29.044137.20914@zoo.toronto.edu>, henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer) writes:
|> The last word I heard was that accuracy had actually improved, because the
|> US military forces in the Gulf are making extensive use of commercial
|> Navstar receivers, while the Iraqis have little or no Navstar equipment,
|> so the public-access code is being kept as undegraded as possible.

A little deeper information: all the new GPS/Navstar satellites (so-called "Block II") have what is called SA, Selective Availability. SA allows the DoD to dither the effective phase and frequency in the pseudocode that contains the range information. I forget, but I think they are also allowed to lie a little about their orbits. Anyway, they can then add uncertainty in several places. Starting in April or so of last year, they turned on SA on the Block II satellites, but only part way: they just added about 100 ns pure white phase noise. So, if you had time to track for a while (say, if you are NIST and want to transfer atomic time accurately) you could get around this. The SA limits triangulation accuracy for positioning to about 100 meters, compared to 10 m or so with SA off. Note the few older Block I satellites still in operation have no SA capability; if you can control which satellite you talk to, you can get around it (until they launch enough new ones to retire the old ones).

In August, when Desert Shield started, the DoD realized they needed Navstar stuff, but their military versions of the receivers are not yet ready, so they switched SA off. As Henry stated, this is little strategic loss, with much to gain (the commercial Navstar receivers are portable enough for infantry). If anything, I'd imagine the Iraqis may have some GLONASS equipment from the Soviets, if they trusted them enough. GLONASS is just as good as GPS (but I think the receivers are a little less portable).
--
Marty Ryba | slave physics grad student
Princeton University | They don't care if I exist,
Pulsars Unlimited | let alone what my opinions are!
marty@pulsar.princeton.edu | Asbestos gloves always on when reading mail

1150. Seeking info on keys, keyers, paddles, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 16:18:02 UTC
From: heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Message-ID: <28240.27a69d5a@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>
Source record: 3765

Thanks again to all who have responded to my previous requests for information. Here's another question...

Years ago my dad used a telegraph-style key for sending Morse code. He called himself a "brass-pounder" and said he didn't care too much for using the "bug." In what little reading I've done so far, I've gathered that what he called a "bug" is a keyer paddle. I've also run across the term "iambic paddle" here and there, and I think I know what an electronic keyer is. Is there anyone out there who would be willing to explain the relative merits of these various devices, and perhaps clarify the terminology for an aspiring CW'er?

Thanks.

+===+============================+
| Doug Heacock, Academic Computing Services | heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu |
| The University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS | heacock@ukanvax.bitnet |
+===+============================+

1151. Re: Radio Signals from Space?!?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 16:34:46 UTC
From: teape@hslrswi.hasler.ascom.ch
Message-ID: <1804@hslrswi.hasler.ascom.ch>
Source record: 3630
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors,talk.bizarre

In article <2753@cod.NOSC.MIL> deichman@cod.nosc.mil.UUCP (Shane D. Deichman) mis-quotes :-

>cooooooper.....
>
>cooper.....
>
>cooper....

and 1..2..3..4..5.. and Ali scrambles to his feet.
just keeping the facts straight.
teape.

1152. The Gulf on Shortwave (part 2)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 16:35:38 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <30.Jan.91.16
Source record: 3776

As a result of numerous enquiries sent to me after my earlier bulletin, here are some more frequencies worth giving a listen to bearing in mind the current political climate. All times given in GMT. Note that due to propagation conditions and/or military action, some of the stations listed here may not be keeping to their published schedule.

```
----------------------------------------------------------------------
+ The following information was compiled in part from the bulletins +
+ sent out by G6WXU & G4SZX, to whom acknowledgement is hereby given +
----------------------------------------------------------------------

Short Wave Broadcast Stations in Frequency Order

Frequency Station Comment

6040 Voice of America After 1800z
6045 BBC World Service
6055 Radio Baghdad
7325 BBC World Service
7465 Israel Radio External Service 2230z
9022 Voice of Islamic Republic of Iran
9410 BBC World Service
9435 Israel Radio External Service 2230z
9475 Radio Cairo
9560 Radio Jordan 1420-1730z
9675 Radio Cairo
9705 Saudi Arabia 1600-2100z
9720 Saudi Arabia 1600-2100z
9900 Radio Cairo 2215-2245z
9950 Radio Damascus Syria 2005-2105z
11585 Israel Radio External Service 1100z & 1815z
11605 Israel Radio External Service / Radio Jerusalem 2230z
11650 Israel Radio External Service
11655 Israel Radio External Service
11765 Israel Radio External Service 1815z
11795 Radio Dubai
11830 Radio Baghdad
11860 Radio Baghdad 1100-1400z
11980 Radio Moscow
12075 Israel Radio External Service
12085 Radio Damascus Syria 2110-2210z
12095 BBC World Service
13605 Voice of United Arab Emirates
13610 Radio Kuwait
13655 Radio Jordan 1200-1415z
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13660 Radio Baghdad 2100-2300z
13675 Voice of United Arab Emirates
15085 Radio Teheran
15095 Radio Damascus Syria
15400 Voice of United Arab Emirates
15410 Voice of America
15435 Voice of United Arab Emirates
15505 Radio Baghdad 1700-1900z
15580 Voice of America 2030z
15640 Israel Radio External Service
15650 Voice of Greece
17575 Israel Radio External Service 1100z
21605 Voice of United Arab Emirates
21675 Radio Baghdad 2100-2300z
21790 Israel Radio External Service 1100z

All times given in Greenwich Mean time, frequencies in KHz.
I can recommend the Israel radio broadcasts and the BBC World Service
as being definitely worth a listen.

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

1153. Re: Impedance Matching

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 17:26:42 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <410019@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 3672

The impedances you quote are not the impedances of your ceramic and
crystal filters in all probability, as the filter manufacturers do not
usually quote this - they specify the impedance that should be presented
to both ports of the filter. Some filters do look like the conjugate of
this, but others can be very different. Ceramic filters also misbehave
when presented with wrong impedances.

Without specific circuits or even the operating frequency, only general
guidance can be given :

Lossy network - Just a minimum loss pad and a loading capacitor, works
for any frequency, easy to calculate but useless due to insertion loss for
any actual application. (i use these when measuring filters on a network
analyser when accurate termination is more important than loss)

Modify the circuit to give needed source and load impedances - this
may be possible if the filter drives a fet gate directly and if the
circuit driving the filter is aperiodic, otherwise you must analyse
the existing tuned circuits and synthesise a new network for each port
of your filter.

Use a matching transformer, possibly with a loading capacitor -
RF transformer design is a black art at high and complex impedances
nuff said ?

Use matching networks of th resonant kind - you know the Z that
should have been presented to your old filters, a Pi network can be
synthesised to convert this to that needed by your new filters.
My favourite hunting ground for Pi synthesis are the 2 volumes of
"motorola rf device data" which contain all the equations in handy
easy-to-use form as well as tables of precalculated values. although these
are aimed at power output stages, the values are correct.

I'd cast my vote for resonant transformation. They give extra out of band
selectivity. Both quartz and ceramic filters have got spurious responses
just outside their passbands (worse in monolithic filters than in
"discrete
"filters)
it is bad practice to rely on block filters for all your selectivity for
this reason.

73 have fun !
GM4ZNX

1154. Re: Radio Signals from Space?!?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 17:38:17 UTC
From: 6600galt@ucsbuxa.ucsb.edu
Message-ID: <8638@hub.ucsb.edu>
Source record: 3773
Cross-posted to: alt.conspiracy,alt.folklore.urban,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors

In article <1916@cluster.cs.su.oz.au> raf@karl.cs.su.OZ.AU (A Stainless Steel Rat) writes:

>It sounds like a great UL to me. I mean, how would anyone know about it if NASA
>didn't want them to? I'd better read the book. Has anyone else heard this?

>raf

The fact is, all the moon pix are fake. We've never
been there. The earth is flat.

6600galt@ucsbuxa.ucsb.edu
All opinions, all mine, all that.

1155. Re: Why is the 470 cheap?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 18:07:00 UTC
From: CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <9101301808.AA18875@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 3774

Maybe because Kenwood and Icom put audio amplifiers in their
radios, while Yaesu doesn't seem to think it's necessary. Take
the 470 and any Kenwood or Icom outside the store to the street
where there's some (audio) traffic noise. Tell me which radio
you can hear.
/Chris AA6SQ

1156. Re: U2MIR

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 18:07:03 UTC
From: joehol@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <70327@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 3632

musa will be working on 145.550 -- i heard and worked him on that frequency
on 01.29.91 at about 20:15 UTC. his signals were s9 to s20.

joe ka7ldn

> > Last weekend my system had U2MIR in the axheard list on 144.625, I
>
> OK, someone (AMSAT?) what is the definitive word on what frequency
> U2MIR is going to be using?? So far people have been claiming to
> bill KB3YV

1157. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 18:23:02 UTC
From: jcallen@Encore.COM
Message-ID: <13950@encore.Encore.COM>
Source record: 3627

In article <1321@catnip.berkeley.ca.us> bandy@catnip.berkeley.ca.us writes:

>[Fears that Usenet is giving away Vital U.S Secrets and a nasty little jab
> at Henry Spencer]

If any of Saddam's minions is smart enough to set up a Unix system, set up
news and get a news feed, then surely Saddam already knows about any plan
to degrade GPS signals during a crisis.

If Saddam is treating Usenet as a reliable information source then he's even
dumber than his worst critics think. :-)

-- Jerry Callen
jcallen@encore.com

1158. phonetic digits, now

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 18:24:13 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <9101301824.AA20914@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 3775

I picked up a book when I was in London last, titled Handbook for
Radio Operators, put out by British Telecom International, and
published by Lloyd's of London Press.
It has the standard phonetic alphabet, and these phonetic digits:

code word spoken as*

0 nadazero nah-dah-zay-roh
1 unaone oo-nah-wun
2 bissotwo bees-soh-too
3 terrathree tay-ra-tree#
4 kartefour kar-tay-fower
5 pantafive pan-tah-five
6 soxisix sok-see-six
7 setteseven say-tay-seven
8 oktoeight ok-toh-ait
9 novenine no-vay-niner
decimal
point decimal day-see-mal

* Each syllable should be equally emphasised
#The book has tree, not three

1159. Re: freedom of speech

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 18:58:51 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <688@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 3629

In article <146@canada.sbi.com> jerrys@canada.sbi.com (Jerry Simonowits) writes:
>
> I believe it is a thought provoking conversation provoking
>article. My intent is not to startup another flame war, but to encourage
>an adult exchange regarding freedom of speech and radio.

I'm afraid this has the potential for generating a major flare on the surface
of the network. A proton event should hit the net within 24-48 hours with
a resulting degradation of communication on all paths.

> Freedom of Speech and Amateur Radio
> ----------------------------------
Major flare alert.... The K is rising....

> What attraction is
>there for the general public to spend thousands of dollars on an amateur
>radio station just to be able to say "5-9, New York" to a Russian ham ?

If the writer of this has to ask this question he can't possibly be active
on the bands. I'm sure the many DX friends I have made over the years would
be puzzled by this assertion.

> Section 97.117 degraded amateur communications to unimportant
>remarks of a personal character -- remarks so unimportant you wouldn't even
>waste a phone call on them. Thus, there is a built-in damper on any
>interesting communication on the amateur bands.

Nonsense. The FCC rules have for the most part saved the Amateur Radio Service
from degrading into uninteresting political/religious propagandizing.

Any conversation I have to pick up the phone for is one I would
rather avoid. That's uninteresting. There is no damper on interesting
communication unless you define as "interesting" some of the narrow-minded
soap-box ranting you can find on some of bands today to the detriment of
Amateur Radio and in violation of the rules.

> Now, I know that the genesis of this provision is an ITU regulation,
>and I understand the politics of protecting common carriers from lost
>revenue. I also am aware that this regulation is violated every minute of
>every day. But it seems to me that amateur radio will never thrive as long
>as there is a gag order on intelligent conversation.

Amateur radio is doing just fine without this attack on regulations that have
served to protect it from people who would like to use it to advance their own
personal agenda. If you don't think Amateur Radio is thriving right now you've
got glue in your headphones. The local clubs, repeater groups, nets in my area
area are thriving with activity. The idea that Amateur Radio needs "saving"

is always pushed by those who have the "solution". Their own personal agenda.

> I think that we wouldn't have to be concerned about losing amateur
>frequencies if we could use the frequencies for more than experiments and
>contests.

The fastest way to lose all of our spectrum is to turn Amateur Radio into an international propaganda service.

>Section 97.1 of the amateur rules provides that one of the purposes
>of the amateur service is "continuation and extension of the amateur's unique
>ability to enhance international goodwill." How can we accomplish that
>through "remarks of a personal character for which, by reason of their
>unimportance, recourse to the public telecommunications service is not
>justified."?

International goodwill is enhanced by the "personal character" of the communications. International goodwill will be destroyed when this close personal relationship is replaced by a confrontational one.

> I think that we should be going into WARC-92 with a proposal to
>eliminate this provision. In addition, we should esamine carefully the
>restriction on free speech which the FCC imposes on domestic amateur
>communication.

You can't yell "fire" in a crowded room because of the damage that act would cause and you can't yell other things into a microphone because of the damage that would cause. Same deal me bucko.

> For examiple in &97.113, it says:"No station shall transmit communi-
>cations as an alternative to other authorized radio services, except as
>necessary to providing emergency communications." Under this regulation,
>the existance of call-in talk radio programs on broadcast station would seem
>to prohibit most discussion nets, since the net control is performing the same
>role as a Larry King in that type of net.

Somebody looking for a way use Amateur Radio as a cheap forum for their particular political/religious agenda?

> In fact, just about all of &97.113 is of questionable value.

Questionable value to you. It protects me from having to listen to this kind of drivel on the air.

> While I certainly agree that communications for hire, and obscene
>communications should be prohibited on the amateur bands,

Political/religious pontificating is "obscene" to me. So the writer agrees that it has no place in Amateur Radio.

>it is not clear
>to me why the playing of music should be prohibited in a two-way communi-
>cation.

Ever hear of copyright laws? Is this really an "attorney" writing this?

>The existence of regulations like 97.113 and 97.117 has turned many
>hams into amateur attorneys,

Now you've got me. If this is true I will support any action to prevent this
from happening.

> having to interpret the rules to decide what
> speech is permissible and what is not.

There should be no trouble using common sense to decide what is in the
best interest of the Amateur Radio Service.

> The truth is that amateur radio will not thrive untill all speech of a
>non-obscene and non-commercial nature is permitted on the amateur bands.
>What better way to demonstrate to the newly-democratic Eastern bloc the
>freedom of speech which has been the glory of this nation than to fight at
>WARC-92 for the freedom of speech in amateur radio. When hams can legally
>have intelligent discussions on HF, interest in amateur radio will rebound.
>When we can legally offer new hams more than just call signs and signal
>reports, there will be a good reason to get involved in amateur radio --
>stimulating conversation with people all over the world. And that's the
>reason many of us became involved in amateur radio to begin with.

I'm speechless...
>
>FRANK TERRANELLA is an attorney and amateur radio operator.

I've been trying to behave folks...I really have. But this one really steams
my finals. The mess on 14.313 and several other incidents on the bands that
have attracted the attention of the FCC are a direct result of a failure on the
part of those involved to follow the very simple rules found in Part 97.

When you attract the attention of the FCC you cause them more work. When you
cause them more work, you cost them money. When you cost them money they will
have to look for ways to reduce their costs. Get my drift?

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

1160. Re: What do I want in a radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 19:08:08 UTC
From: mikemr@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <70330@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 3633

If you find a source for that KWM-2A kit, please let me know.
Of course, alignment might be a problem :-)

I was looking for a Collins desktop kilowatt transmitter last year
(the KWS-1, separate exciter/power supply, pair of 4CX250 finals).
I talked to several people who were selling older Collins stuff,
including several KWS-1s. They said that they had received several
calls from JA hams who wanted the rigs very badly. Seems that the
older Collins rigs are in great demand in JA-land. Now, I wonder
what THEY know that WE don't...

1161. GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 19:21:21 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs, .W8GRT@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1167.27A6BD41@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 3628
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,sci.physics

> From: bandy@catnip.berkeley.ca.us (Gun Control is Hitting Your Target)
> Date: 30 Jan 91 06:02:13 GMT
> Organization: The People's Number Four Cat Farm, Berkeley CA, USA
> Message-ID: <1321@catnip.berkeley.ca.us>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,sci.physics
>
> henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer) writes:
>
> >> > From: michael@vk2bea.UUCP (Michael G. Katzmann)
> >> > Has anyone noticed a degradation of the Navstar GPS system since the
> >> > outbreak of unpleasentness in the middle east?
> >> > The implication, when GPS was first started, was that during times of
> >> > crisis the C/A code would be degraded so that an enemy could not use
> it.
>
> >In article <1154.27A2ECFD@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
> (Jim Grubs) writes:
> >>Jeepers, Michael, why don't we just invite Saddam to sit in on JCS
> planning
> >>sessions and be done with it?
>
> >Why bother? There is nothing secret about any of this. There is nothing
> >to be gained, and a fair bit to be lost, by keeping the public in ignorance
> >of things Saddam already knows.
>
> So, Henry, how do you know that Saddam already knows this?

Agreed. Non-professionals in the intelligence/espionage field assume too much. We all have difficulty dealing with the concept that there are important things we know nothing about. This is related to the not unnatural chauvinism many feel toward their own chosen profession.

Besides, even if the enemy finds out by other means, why make it easy for them? Make him fight for everything he learns.

Moreover, at present his chief source of foreign intelligence appears to be CNN which ain't exactly high-tech. [:-)

> This is not a trivial little flame - you never know what someone knows
> until
> they give you the details.

Moreover, every little piece you provide contributes to a process of selection by elimination. Telling the enemy how something is NOT done can be as important as telling him how it IS done.

--
Jim Grubs, W8GRT - Support OPERATION DESERT STORM - the 9th Crusade!
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!Jim.Grubs,.W8GRT
INTERNET: Jim.Grubs,.W8GRT@w8grt.fidonet.org

1162. ACK! HELP! (Icom u2 Mods...)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 19:30:39 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <2004@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 3631

I followed a posted modification for the u2 for extended TX
capability. The mod worked fine, extending the range satisfactorily
but had the unfortunate side effect of eliminating Duplex for repeater
operation. The duplex switch has no effect, it is stuck as a simplex
radio now.

Anybody hacked with u's before?

Anybody tried this mod without this happening? maybe I really did
break something?

jv

"Don't Ever Antagonize The Horn"

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

1163. SW Radios for overseas troops

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 19:34:44 UTC
From: cee@wshb.csms.com
Message-ID: <936@wshb.csms.com>
Source record: 3664
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,talk.politics.mideast,misc.forsale

Hello again, Netlanders, Shortwave enthusiasts, and Interested parties

ANOTHER PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE WORLD SERVICE OF THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"It was announced today, January 30, 1991, that The World Service of
The Christian Science Monitor, in response to many requests concerning the
offer of Shortwave radios at cost to servicemen and servicewomen overseas,
will now accept ORDERS or DONATIONS from firms or individuals for the purchase
of SW receivers, to be sent to Armed Forces Morale Officers overseas. The
Morale Officers will distribute these radios to day rooms and orderly rooms
of the many units currently stationed overseas, especially in the Middle
East.
"For those of you who wish to make a contribution towards a radio
for our Armed Forces, you may do this directly by mailing your contribution
to:
The Christian Science Publishing Society
c/o General Marketing P410
One Norway Street
Boston, MA 02115

or you may call toll-free 1-(800)-448-2466."

As indicated in an earlier Announcement, Sangean ATS 803-A and MS103-A
radios are being offered at cost ($123.00 and $65.00, respectively) to be
shipped to any APO or FPO address, with no additional shipping or handling
fees. This offer will expire on May 1, 1991.

Please feel free to e-mail me or post any comments, and I will try
to respond promptly.

--
****
C. Ed Evans, Senior Station Manager, CSMS * cee@wshb.csms.com (803)625-4880
WSHB, Cypress Creek, SC * WCSN, Scotts Corner, ME * KHBI, Saipan, Mariana I.
****

1164. War-Surplus GPS receivers?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 20:29:08 UTC
From: jimkirk@Outlaw.UWyo.Edu
Message-ID: <910130132908.20200c15@UWYO.BITNET>
Source record: 3634

After the gulf war is over, is it likely that there will be massive dumping of used civilian GPS receivers onto the market? Previous messages stated that the armed forces had to rush out and buy lots of civilian models and ship them to the gulf; once they get their own models purchased, I would presume they would have no use for all the non-military units. This might take a year or two, and they might hang on to *some* of the civilian units for training. Any guesses?

Jim Kirkpatrick WB7BUP JIMKIRK@CORRAL.UWYO.EDU

1165. Cellular channel numbers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 20:30:57 UTC
From: jimkirk@OUTLAW.UWYO.EDU
Message-ID: <910130133057.20204661@UWYO.BITNET>
Source record: 3635

A friend recently got a tour of a cell site, and wrote down the channel numbers indicated on the equipment. How does one translate a channel number to receive and transmit frequencies?

Jim Kirkpatrick WB7BUP JIMKIRK@CORRAL.UWYO.EDU

1166. Re: freedom of speech

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 20:38:47 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <689@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 3639
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

>In article <146@canada.sbi.com> jerrys@canada.sbi.com (Jerry Simonowits) writes:
>
> I believe it is a thought provoking conversation provoking
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of the network. A proton event should hit the net within 24-48 hours with
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>stimulating conversation with people all over the world. And that's the
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>FRANK TERRANELLA is an attorney and amateur radio operator.

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When you attract the attention of the FCC you cause them more work. When you
cause them more work, you cost them money. When you cost them money they will
have to look for ways to reduce their costs. Get my drift?

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

1167. general questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 21:04:31 UTC
From: 34L4F3X@CMUVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <91030.16043234L4F3X@CMUVM.BITNET>
Source record: 3645

To anyone who can answer some dumb questions:

I have been overseas and been inactive for over two years. I am a novice and I would love if someone could give me the heads up on what's new with the novice privledges. I would also like to know what is going on about the code/no-code battle.

If anyone feels like enlightening me please write directly to:

34L4F3X@CMUVM

Thanks Matt KA5YHN

1168. Re: Looking for N6YR (SECOND CALL)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 21:20:41 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880430@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 3652

Re: where is N6YR ?

The Powers Street address is in the newest database, too. Have you
checked with the Lawrence, Kansas Post Office ?

Perry / KF0CA

1169. Re: Cellular channel numbers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 21:37:09 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <36643@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 3640

In article <910130133057.20204661@UWYO.BITNET> jimkirk@OUTLAW.UWYO.EDU (James Kirkpatrick) writes:
>A friend recently got a tour of a cell site, and wrote down the channel
>numbers indicated on the equipment. How does one translate a channel
>number to receive and transmit frequencies?
>
>Jim Kirkpatrick WB7BUP JIMKIRK@CORRAL.UWYO.EDU

Well, it's somewhat complex, but I'll try to explain. Each cell site has either 15 or 16 channels allocated to it. There are a total of 666 total frequencies (errie, isn't it?). There are, by FCC regs, always 2 competing systems - one called the A system with is owned and operated by a company that is normally NOT involved with landlane phone service, and a B company that is involved with normal landline phone service. Each (A and B) has 333 channels, 21 channel blocks. All the frequencies for one of the 21 channel blocks is used at a particular cell site.

The channels are numbered consecutively from 1 to 16 (or 15). The Tx and Rx frequencies are evenly spaced by 630 KHz with respect to eachother. Each of the Tx/Rx pairs is given a frequency designator, numbered 1 to 666. Thus, each of the 1-to-16 channel numbers corresponds to a frequency designator, each being 21 frequency numbers apart. Let me give you an example and it might make it easier to understand:

Cell #1 - Band A
Channel Freq Tx Rx
----
1 333 879.990 834.990
2 312 879.360 834.360
3 291 878.730 833.730
.. ..

Spacing: 21 630 KHz 630KHz

To figure out all of the Tx/Rx pairs for a given cell site, you only need to know one of the Frequency designators in the cell. The channel 1's for system A start at 333 and go down; the channel 1's for system B start at 334 and go up. In the above example, in system A, the Tx/Rx frequencies go down; in system B they go up (with respect to the channel number).

This probably isn't making a whole lot of sense, but in reality, the band plan is very well organized. It would be easy to write "formulas" to compute each of the frequencies/channel numbers/etc. for every cell.

--- Jeff
--
-=-
Jeff DePolo N3HBZ Twisted Pair: (215) 386-7199
depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu RF: 146.685- 442.70+ 144.455s (Philadelphia)
University of Pennsylvania Carrier Pigeon: 420 S. 42nd St. Phila PA 19104

1170. Re: War-Surplus GPS receivers?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 22:16:00 UTC
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <252@platypus.uofs.edu>
Source record: 3646

When was the last time you saw recent military surplus available in the US??

We have a Surplu dealer locally who is part of a group of five who put
together a surprising number of winning bids for surplus electronics.
He doesn't even open up his yard locally anymore. The last I heard he
was doing very well selling it in places like South America.
Kind of makes you wonder how much American Electronics Iraq has.

Sure would love to get my hands on a couple of AN/GRC-106's cheap.

bill KB3YV

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

1171. Re: Radio Signals from Space?!?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 22:37:44 UTC
From: eddjp@edi386.UUCP
Message-ID: <145@edi386.UUCP>
Source record: 3669
Cross-posted to: alt.conspiracy,alt.folklore.urban,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors

In article <2262@titan.tsd.arlut.utexas.edu> moseley@titan.titan.tsd.arlut.utexas.edu (Austin Moseley) writes:
>
> But, how do we explain the keebler elves?

Behind the Keebler factory here in New Jersey, is a large, round stand of trees, in an otherwise empty field. It is here that the Keebler Elves ply their trade.

--
Dewey Paciaffi ...!uunet!edi386!eddjp

1172. Re: Cellular channel numbers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 22:42:14 UTC
From: kleing@qualcomm.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan30.224214.2324@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 3643

Jim Kirkpatrick WB7BUP JIMKIRK@CORRAL.UWYO.EDU, writes to
ask about cellular channel numbering vs frequency.

The formula for cellular frequencies vs channel number, N, is as follows:

1<=N<=799 ; 0.03N + 825 MHz for mobile xmit;
990<=N<=1023 0.03(N-1023) + 825 MHz also for mobile xmit;

Base station xmit frequencies are 45 MHz higher than corresponding
mobile xmit.

Source: EIA/TIA -552

The peculiar numbering scheme is an artifact of the way the FCC
allocated spectrum to the cellular service. First, a total of 40
MHz was allocated to be equally divided between two service
providers in each service area. Then the FCC allocated another
10 MHz to the service, but some on the high side of the original
allocation and some on the low side. The numbering of channels
got screwed up in the process.

Hope this answers your question.

Klein S. Gilhousen, WT6G
Qualcomm, Inc.
San Diego, CA

1173. Re: Omni vs beam antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 22:44:51 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9101302244.AA02292@tilde>
Source record: 3644

<engle@wdl1.wdl.fac.com (David Engle)> David says:

Subject: Re: Omni vs beam antennas.

>While not I am not sure what exactly the theory says for each case of
>a "hidden" transmitter, I can relate some of my experiences (Which tend
>to support the omni approach).

(some deleted)

>I have good connectivity to about 50% of the other users. I was using an
>omni antenna and running about 10 watts. Signals at both ends were full

(some deleted)

>I got an amplifier and used that with the beam. I did not notice any
>significant difference in my drop out rate with the amplifier.
>
>Next I put up an omni gain antenna, outside, higher and in the clear.
>I disconnected the amplifier and ran just this configuration for a
>while. This configuration stayed connected longer (when a greater quantity
>of users came on) that that of the beam. I now found I would get dropped
>only when the user community went to more than ~22 users.

This is starting to sound vaguely familiar, sort of like a voice from the
dim past.

>Next I rolled out the bigger hammer again. Presto, I now stay connected
>substantially longer that ever before (even up to ~25 users). Reflection
>shows that my station needed to heard by others to keep from being
>collided with, rather than just having the loudest signal at the central
>node. This is just what the theory says, nice huh?
>
>I found the answer to keeping connected in the face of an "overloaded"
>system to be going to more power with the omni gain antenna. The beam
>was definitely a detraction in my situation. Now, if a station were in
>a "hole" and truly isolated from the rest of the community, this
>would probably not be the optimum situation.

Now I know where I heard something like this! On the "Citizens Band". Of
course, the next step, in the event one continues to get bumped off, is to
go to a couple hundred watts, or, heck, just hit it with a gallon or two--
just to make sure, you know? :)

Dave, this is not a flame attack; and I'm sure that your motive is pure.
I just couldn't help noticing the logic parallel.

73,
Dube N5PDK

1174. Re: freedom of speech

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 22:54:13 UTC
From: mig@cunixb.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan30.225413.24716@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 3642
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <146@canada.sbi.com> jerrys@canada.sbi.com (Jerry Simonowits) writes:
>
>Hi,
> I recently came accross this most interesting piece in my
>ARC publication. I have received permission from the author to
>"re-print" it here. Please note that I retyped the whole thing by
>hand and any "typos" are my responsiblity alone.
>
> I believe it is a thought provoking conversation provoking
>article. My intent is not to startup another flame war, but to encourage
>an adult exchange regarding freedom of speech and radio.
>
> Please post your comments. I will summarize them and give the
>original author your feedback.
>
>--
>
>
>
> Freedom of Speech and Amateur Radio
> ----------------------------------
>
> There has been much concern in recent years regarding declining
>interest among the general public to become involved in amateur radio.
>Surprisingly, this comes at a time when the Cold War has ended and
>communications between amateurs in this country and those behind the
>former Iron Curtain are enjoying a renaissance. What can explain this
>anomoly ? Isn't the general public aware that amateur radio enables them to
>speak directly to Lithuanians and Hungarians, rather than having to rely on
>new reports ? Surely amateur radio should be attracting new devotees in
>droves.
>
> The fact is that his is not happening and I believe I have pinpointed
>one of the reasons. 47 CFR &97.117 states:"Transmissions to a different
>country, where permitted, shall be made in plain language and shall be
>limited to messages to a technical nature relating to tests, and, to remarks
>of a personal character for which, by reason of their unimportance, recourse
>to the public telecommunications service is not justified." What attraction is
>there for the general public to spend thousands of dollars on an amateur
>radio station just to be able to say "5-9, New York" to a Russian ham ?
>
> Section 97.117 degraded amateur communications to unimportant
>remarks of a personal character -- remarks so unimportant you wouldn't even

>waste a phone call on them. Thus, there is a built-in damper on any
>interesting communication on the amateur bands.
>
> Now, I know that the genesis of this provision is an ITU regulation,
>and I understand the politics of protecting common carriers from lost
>revenue. I also am aware that this regulation is violated every minute of
>every day. But it seems to me that amateur radio will never thrive as long
>as there is a gag order on intelligent conversation.
>
> I think that we wouldn't have to be concerned about losing amateur
>frequencies if we could use the frequencies for more than experiments and
>contests. Section 97.1 of the amateur rules provides that one of the purposes
>of the amateur service is "continuation and extension of the amateur's unique
>ability to enhance international goodwill." How can we accomplish that
>through "remarks of a personal character for which, by reason of their
>unimportance, recourse to the public telecommunications service is not
>justified."?
>
> I think that we should be going into WARC-92 with a proposal to
>eliminate this provision. In addition, we should esamine carefully the
>restriction on free speech which the FCC imposes on domestic amateur
>communication.
>
> For examiple in &97.113, it says:"No station shall transmit communi-
>cations as an alternative to other authorized radio services, except as
>necessary to providing emergency communications." Under this regulation,
>the existance of call-in talk radio programs on broadcast station would seem
>to prohibit most discussion nets, since the net control is performing the same
>role as a Larry King in that type of net.
>
> In fact, just about all of &97.113 is of questionable value. While it
>is clear that an "amateur" service should be free of business communications
>in the strict sense of communications which facilitate financial gain by
>someone, why should it be prohibited for a radio club to use the amateur
>bands to anounce the next club meeting ? The FCC considers such communications
>to be business communications despite the fact that the beneficiary is a non-
>profit organization. (Ifi you have any doubts regarding the FCC position on
>this, talk to Glenn Baxter, K1MAN, who was cited by the FCC for violating
>this rule by talking ut the Amateur RAdio Peace Corps.)
>
> While I certainly agree that communications for hire, and obscene
>communications should be prohibited on the amateur bands, it is not clear
>to me why the playing of music should be prohibited in a two-way communi-
>cation. The existence of regulations like 97.113 and 97.117 has turned many
>hams into amateur attorneys, having to interpret the rules to decide what
>speech is permissible and what is not.
>
> The truth is that amateur radio will not thrive untill all speech of a
>non-obscene and non-commercial nature is permitted on the amateur bands.
>What better way to demonstrate to the newly-democratic Eastern bloc the

>freedom of speech which has been the glory of this nation than to fight at
>WARC-92 for the freedom of speech in amateur radio. When hams can legally
>have intelligent discussions on HF, interest in amateur radio will rebound.
>When we can legally offer new hams more than just call signs and signal
>reports, there will be a good reason to get involved in amateur radio --
>stimulating conversation with people all over the world. And that's the
>reason many of us became involved in amateur radio to begin with.
>
>
>FRANK TERRANELLA is an attorney and amateur radio operator.

I think that there is room for some political discussion between two well-
meaning and behaving Amateurs, regardless of their respective countries.
I DO think that the bounds of friendship would increase EVEN if the
Amateurs disagree.

The current rules are extremely oppressive and DO limit freedom of speech
unnecessarily.
Thank you for posting this thought-provoking article.

* * * * * * * ====================== Meir Green
* * * * * * * * ====================== mig@cunixb.cc.columbia.edu
* * * * * * * ====================== N2JPG

1175. Re: Fluxgate Compass

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 22:55:04 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <9101302255.AA02683@tilde>
Source record: 3648

Chuck Sherwood writes:

>I have not managed to make my WWII flux gate work, for several reasons.
> 1) lack of doumentation.
> 2) lack of the electronic section, I have the flux gate and the indicator.
> 3) Its a three phase system, all new systems are two phase.
> I believe they used a three phase system, because all they had for
> indicators were syncro motors.

Not only are they 3-phase synchros, they also require 400-Hz supply (I think they are 28-volt, 400-Hz units). 400 Hz has been standard in aircraft for a long time because all the alternators, inverters, transformers and inductors can be made much smaller and lighter at these frequencies than with, say, 60-Hz. Since the full-wave rectified PDC is at 800 Hz, power supply filter capacitors and chokes can be physically and electrically smaller.

73,
Dube N5PDK

1176. guest operating

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 22:58:16 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <43461@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 3638

reed@mozart.amd.com (David F. Reed) says:

>My experience with the ARRL (and no, I don't want a flame war, but...) is
>that they count the station NOT the operator for the award. I have had trouble
>in the past getting cards/awards that spanned a call-sign change because of
>this.

I don't understand this. The DXCC and other awards go to the person whose call is on the QSL submitted cards. In my case (see below), this is the operator and not the station. If you change calls (by upgrading) the cards still count towards DXCC endorsements, so perhaps what you mean is that the award goes to the person, not the station?

If the awards go to the station, then I am in trouble because I have a lot of QSL cards with my call on them, but I don't own a station (I don't even have an HT, in fact I don't even have a baseball cap with my call on it. I know, I'm despicable). What I do is guest op from our campus club station. The station and I both have Extra class privileges, and I will often work DX with both calls, after a decent interval of a few minutes or a few QSOs, have intervened. Yes, this is probably unfair to those in the pile-up running a microwatt to an indoor vertical, but I don't think think it's illegal or even too immoral.

Anyway, the consensus of postings seems to be that if I owned a real station, someone else could go and operate it using my call, and I (as the DX station) could work myself, but since I don't own a real station, I can't legally work myself from Albania. This sounds quite fair, by the way, I'm not complaining - but I think I'll cancel my ZA trip after all.

Ah, but how about a local with a good station lends his station to me, and then I lend it to someone else so that they can use my call from it, now can I work myself? I love this.

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

1177. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 23:27:01 UTC
From: phil@brahms.amd.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan30.232701.25602@amd.com>
Source record: 3641
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In article <1321@catnip.berkeley.ca.us> bandy@catnip.berkeley.ca.us (Gun Control is Hitting Your Target) writes:
|So, Henry, how do you know that Saddam already knows this?

Let's see, if Saddam doesn't have a GPS, it doesn't matter to him
how accurate the GPS he doesn't have is. If he does have a GPS,
it's not going to be hard to find out how accurate it is, assuming
he knows the coordinates of at least one location he has access to.

--
When someone drinks and drives and hurts someone, the abuser is blamed.
When someone drinks and handles a gun and hurts someone,
the media calls for a gun ban.

1178. Re: Call signs and incentives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 23:35:47 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <58130019@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 3665

>jsm1@dukee.egr.duke.edu (Jonathan S. McCalmont) writes

>To eliminate confusion, call signs should always reflect license class.

To which I say why? I like my call of WA6SDM, and I do not like the
AA6xx or I guess by now AB6xx calls. If you are confused by hearing
my call in the Extra class bands too bad. I've had that call for a
number of years and I expect to keep it for a number more.
Jim (causing confusion), WA6SDM
holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

1179. Re: Radio Signals from Space?!?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 23:45:26 UTC
From: Firesign@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <38671@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 3647
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors,talk.bizarre

The owls are not what they seem.

I wonder if this guy saw a monolith too. The gears are easy to explain.
They're just part of the cosmic Erector(tm) set.

Glenn
Firesign@cup.portal.com
72561.1062@compuserve.com

1180. Re: Numbers lady on 30 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 23:47:35 UTC
From: pete@ctbilbo.UUCP
Message-ID: <156@ctbilbo.UUCP>
Source record: 3661

>People have been wondering about these various "numbers stations" for
>years. There are enough DF freaks out there that I'd have thought
>they'd track down a few of the stronger of these regular stations,
>at least. Just five or six guys around the country laying tracks
>down on a map should give a rough idea what's going on.

>How come we never hear about that?
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

Just please don't post this to alt.conspiracy! The thread will
persist for months! Worse than Radio Shack Bashing! 8{)
cpr
--
****
* Pete Ritter uunet!ctbilbo!pete | Yu no can kaikai buai na *
* Communications Technology Corp. Dallas, Tx | spet long makit. *
****

1181. Diagrams/manual wanted for CU-1099/FRR

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-30 23:49:39 UTC
From: lee@tosspot
Message-ID: <gP3Lw1w163w@tosspot>
Source record: 3655
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

Hi.

Recently obtained a CU-1099/FRR antenna coupler from Fair Radio.
Does anyone out there have a manual or suchlike for this item
that they are either willing to sell or to copy form me?

Thanks,
Lee

1182. Re: sex and cw

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 01:09:52 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jan31.010952.20076@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 3660

As quoted from <7880428@hpfcdc.HP.COM> by perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott):
+---------------
| >Inevitably the lure of sending effortless code with a beautiful chrome Bencher
| >key will seize the poor sucker by the throat and a new addict to the outmoded
| >mode will be born....B-) B-) B-)
| >
| > AA6PN
|
| Beware the Dark Side of the Force, Luke.
|
| KF0CA
+---------------

Nah, it's only the Dark Side if said convert suddenly decides that only those
who work CW at 20wpm are real hams.

KB8JRR (hopefully /AA by March)
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

1183. Re: Guest operating

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 01:12:43 UTC
From: Christopher.Boone@f8325.n106.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6674.27A7ABDA@urchin.fidonet.org>
Source record: 3668

** Quoting Jim Reisert to All **
>on CW, of
>>course). Is there any way in which I can get credit for a
>QSO with ZA?
>
>Hmmm - interesting question. I know that some of the EME crowd
>(Earth-Moon-Earth, or Moonbounce) used to do this - go on expeditions
>for
>their needed states, making sure the home station worked themselves.
> So I
>guess there is a precedent, right or wrong.
>
>There was some flak a while back when they re-wrote the part
>97 rules. A
>clarification came out that said a host op could 'lend' his
>station to a
>guest op, such that the guest op's callsign could be used for
>a weekend
>contest ("Derek, I'll buy your station for $1, but I'll sell
>it back to you
>Monday a.m. at 0000Z). This, however, is not the same case
>as above. Any
>home lawyers out there?
>
>- Jim AD1C
** End of Quote **
The license is a STATION license, not yours! You have an OPERATORS license!
Therefore a CONTROL operator you designate (of appropiate class) may operate
your STATION using the STATION's callsign at any time you allow them...and you
can be at another STATION using that callsign! (In fact you could actually and
legally swap STATIONS (IE you go to his house and he comes to yours) and work
each other ....using the STATION's callsign...not the one you normally use.)
This even has a chance of a callsign being heardalking to itself! IE; A
control station mobile on 220.5 or above (that USED to have sign /AUX but
doesnt have to anymore) talking to the home station its remotely controlling.
I do this all the time on 220 using my ACC Shackmater at home (WB5ITT remote
base or legally its WB5ITT) and me mobile controlling the simpatch or HF rig
from the control rig in my car (WAS WB5ITT/AUX...Now just WB5ITT)
Neat huh?
73
WB5ITT

1184. Re: Guest operating

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 02:26:56 UTC
From: garlough@tgv.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan31.022656.27144@news.arc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 3654

In article <43355@ut-emx.uucp>, oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:
| mentioning guest operating in the previous post - does anyone know what
| the rules really are? Suppose I go on the first expedition to Albania
| in nearly 20 yrs, and work 50,000 hams around the world (all on CW, of
| course). Is there any way in which I can get credit for a QSO with ZA?
| (for the easily-excitable, I'm not actually thinking of doing this, OK?).
|
| Logic says no, you can't have a QSO with Albania using your US call if
| you are in Tirana at the time. But I have also heard that you can "lend"
| your home station to someone who can operate it with your home call and
| thus give you a legal QSO with Albania. Is this true, and is it true
| in other countries?

It seems as if I have heard stories about DXpeditioners going abroad and
"leaving the key under the mat" so that a neighbor could work the new
one in absentia. In fact, it seems like I heard a well known (?) story like
this about DJ6SI. Perhaps someone with a better memory can chime in
with the details.
--
Trey Garlough
TGV, 603 Mission Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95060
trey@tgv.com (Internet)

1185. Re: books on ham-speak

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 02:27:00 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan31.022700.19904@informix.com>
Source record: 3637

In article <1991Jan30.020752.1654@rice.edu> carson@mu.rice.edu (Q) writes:
>I would therefore like to solicit from the net
>recommendations for, and possible sources of, books or articles that
>would be good for a beginner [to learn about ham slang].

I like Doug DeMaw's book, "W1FB's Help For New Hams." I strongly agree with a major point in his book, which is that a lot a "ham speak" is both unnecessary and stupid.

For example, why use Q abbreiviations on phone? Why say "There's a lot of QSB on the band", when you can just say "Your signals are fading." I prefer hearing "I'm getting interference from a nearby station" to "there's a lot of QRM out there, old man." I don't know if he's saying "QRN" or "QRM", so I don't know if we should just change to another frequency, or what.

Hams tend to use English in an interesting way. 2m mobile conversations often end with "I'm destinated now." The word "destinated" does not appear in the dictionary.

I'm especially irritated with the term "seventy-threes". This term means "best regards", so you shouldn't put an "s" on the end of it. The worst is "the very best of seventy-threes, old man", which means "the very best of best regards-es." Use a simple "seven-three", "seventy-three", or better yet, just say "nice chatting with you."

Some hams get offended when people use CB lingo on the air, but they should look at their own lingo first. Which is worse, this:

Breaker, breaker, good buddy, hey Spacman, you got your
ears on?

or:

We've got QSB over there, old man, and some QRM, so we'd
better QSY. My QTH is mobile, and I'm almost destinated
over here, so I'll have to say the very best of seventy-
threes to you, old man.

Lingo like this does not exactly encourage newcomers to the hobby. Why not speak in plan English when we can?

--

=-=

Randall Rhea Informix Software, Inc.
Senior Programmer/Analyst, MIS uunet!pyramid!infmx!randall

1186. RTTY DX Notes 1of3 1/25/91

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 02:52:25 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jan31.025225.1343@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 3659

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
============================================================

SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX0125A
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 1/25/91

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 25th January 1991
BID: $RTDX0125A
Part 1 of 3.

As this is my first bulletin, please let me thank Tom, OD5NG, who has
assisted me from his bunker on scouting news and notes, in spite of
the Scuds in the Middle East. My apologies to those who will not find
the following as (DX1) standard level. The week seems to have gone
very fast with the gulf situation, and the successfull Afghanistan
dxpedition went in second order, nevertheless the risk of the
participants. For the next two weeks, till (DX1) will be back from
vacation, address all DX news to:

OD5NG @ VK2AGE.AUS.OC or
OD5NG @ TG9VT.GTM.NA or
OD5NG @ SK6CS.SWE.EU

Hope for more news and bandpass next week.

Our thanks this week go to I5ICY, I5IGQ, JA1ACB, TG9VT, OD5NG, VE3OCX,
YU4XA, DL8AAM, W2JGR and the Tri-State DX Packetcluster Network.
Thank you all for your information.

Bandpass

Friday 18:
A41JW 14076 at 1744Z FEC
SU1ER 14076 at 1744ZK ARQ
YA0RR 7031 at 1855Z QSL

Saturday 19:
9X5LJ 14071 at 0240Z ARQ/QSL
TU2BB 14076 at 0340Z
YA0RR 21083 at 0620Z REV.SE
BY4AA 28091 at 0756Z QSL
FK8BK 14068 at 0800Z
YA0RR 28083 at 1120Z REV.SE
LY2BOK 21082 at 1222Z
V73BN 14086 at 1341Z
```

CN8BI 14092 at 1844Z REV.SE
6W6JX 14088 at 1856Z
J88BP 14084 at 2100Z

Continued in part 2.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX0125B
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 1/25/91

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 25th January 1991
BID: $RTDX0125B
Part 2 of 3.

Sunday 20:
YA0RR 14082 at 0416Z
UI9ABV 14084 at 0534Z
UF6FJ 14094 at 0740Z
YA0RR 28082 at 0930Z REV.SE
FP5HL 21089 at 1332Z
HH2PK 28096 at 1357Z QSL
PJ7RR 28096 at 1401Z
Z21GU 28089 at 1818Z
YA0RR 7033 at 1830Z
ZP6XDW 21074 at 1847Z ARQ
PY0FF 21086 at 1958Z QSL

Monday 21:
EA6PZ 14086 at 1525Z
9H1ED 21091 at 1545Z
HV3SJ 21088 at 1635Z
TI8ZB 21084 at 1720Z
3B9FR 14088 at 1745Z

Tuesday 22:
UI8FM 14082 at 1147Z
LY1BXH 14084 at 1334Z
UL7BJ 14095 at 1405Z
9X5LJ 14071 at 1822Z ARQ
SU1ER 14071 at 1830Z ARQ
3B9FR 14087 at 1836Z

Wednesday 23:
UL7BJ 14083 at 0755Z
UC2OF 14083 at 0851Z
RO4OR 14091 at 1054Z
TF3EJ 14070 at 1336Z FEC
UV3DR 14089 at 1355Z
FR4FR 21072 at 1645Z FEC
SU1ER 14077 at 1703Z ARQ
KL7FG 14083 at 1743Z
9M2RI 14079 at 1836Z ARQ
9X5LJ 14072 at 2120Z ARQ

Thursday 24:
RA2FB 14086 at 1050Z
UG1700GWG 14090 at 1120Z QSL/Note
RL7RBU 21087 at 1342Z
UL7BJ 14084 at 1500Z
FR2WK 21088 at 1655Z

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $RTDX0125C
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 1/25/91

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 25th January 1991
BID: $RTDX0125C
Part 3 of 3.

QSL Information:

BY4AA, Dieter from Shanghai, asks card via DJ7BU.

HH2PK QSL is via the QSL mgr N1DRS.

YA0RR QSL is via UT5RP, Dmitry S. Slyusarenko, Box 300 Odessa 270000, Ukraine USSR, only for RTTY QSOS. Do not send CW or SSB cards to Dima.

9X5LJ QSL route is via Belgian Embassy, BP 01, Kigali, Rwanda.

New QSL address for 3DA0DX is Sam Ford, ZS6BRZ, Box 691, Gallo Manor, Sandon 2052, R.S.A.

PY0FF wants cards via W9VQ.

UG1700GWG QSL goes via home call UG7GWG.

Notes of Interest:

YA0RR, Romeo and Valery, have been very active in their last three days of operation, January 18th, 19th and 20th. They left Kabul on the 21st.

7Q7LA has received RTTY gear and is now ready to start.

Also TN1AT, another exotic one from Africa is QRV, but the gear is for commercial use and his activity will be sporadic.

UG1700 is a new special prefix to celebrate the 1700 years of Christianity in Armenia. That country was the first in the world which had Christianity as a state religion in 301 AD. From 1991 up to 2001 they will use this special prefix for one month each year in January.

GL DE DX2 (I5FLN) AT OD5NG.

This bulletin was edited for packet from notes written by I5FLN, and relayed by Tad, KT7H @ N7ENT.#WWA.WA.USA.NA.
/EX

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS (1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP=L5) 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

1187. RTTY SWL Question (9Mhz band)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 03:39:18 UTC
From: b_egan@levers.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <2422@shodha.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 3662
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

I spent a *great* deal of time trying to copy some RTTY 1/29/91 in
the 8 and 9 Mhz band. I was using a PK232 et al...

I had a tuning scope to help get on center.

The Problem...I got garbage almost everyway...allot of the stuff looked
like 850 shift, the mode of which I still do not know.

I did find the wideband filter to have an obnoxious step in its
response, so it may have been (the signal) been acutally wider or
faster(???) that the 232 can *really* handle.

In the SIGNAL mode the unit quite often reported 75 BAUD, unknown.

It sounded more like 5 level code then ASCII. although I tried both
modes..also played w/ inverted tones..

The system works fine, as I checked it out in the ham bands (20MHz).

Anyone have an idea of the make-up of the stuff in this area, or
other interesting area ?

Thanks N1BAQ

Bob Egan b_egan@levers.enet.dec.com
--or-- ...!decwrl!levers.enet.dec.com!b_egan
--or-- b_egan%levers.dec@decwrl.dec.com

1188. Re: New Icom Handheld

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 03:51:20 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan31.035120.439@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 3653

ee299aj@sdcc6.ucsd.edu (Jung Ching Ho) writes:

>ICOM IC2-GAT 7W output and for the poor antenna efficiency I can
>hardly make any contact without using other antenna and a linear to
>boost up the receiving/transmitting signal.

A half wave whip antenna (such as made by AEA and others) does a wondeful
job at increasing range. Going from duck to whip causes a jump in range
much greater than going from low (1w) to high (7w) on the IC-2GAT.

Don't confuse this with 5/8 wave whips which will have a distorted pattern
without a ground plane.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1189. Re: New License Structure

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 04:05:15 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan31.040515.2622@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 3681

dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com writes:

>Seems to me that the sensible way to do it is to couch it in terms of exam
>elements required. Then it would make no difference whether the 1A element
>were passed at a "two-generals" session or at a VE session. And it would
>eliminate the arguments surrounding the CSCE issue. As always, credit for
>previous elements passed would be reflected by the type of license held at
>the time the exams were taken.

>
>No License to Novice No License to Tech No L. to General
> 1A 2A 2A 3A (no HF) 1A 1B 2A 3A 3B

> Novice to Tech+HF Novice to General
> 3A 1B 3A 3B
>(Note that Novice does not go
> to a "codeless" Tech) Tech to Tech+HF Tech to General
> 1A 1A 1B 3B
>
> Tech+HF to General
> 1B 3B
>
>What could be simpler? Or is it that simplicity doesn't play well with
>today's Hams?

When you say "type of license held" you fall back into the rut the FCC
accidently dug up in the 90-55 final decision. There is no such thing
as a "Tech+HF" license class; there is JUST "Tech". The difference is
in how one got there.

By making TWO DISTINCT license classes and eliminating the requirement
to hold the CSCE (read my comments to 90-55 against use of CSCE) then
you can do what you have above, and it would make sense.

It might be adequate enough to simply add wording to the rules (as changed
by 90-55) to allow proof for HF privs of either the CSCE *OR* the Novice
license *OR* the older Tech license. There are technical bureaucratic
problems, but that is the FCC's worry. They got themselves into this mess.

It would also simplify things a bit if we eliminated the "two generals"
method of testing for Novice and just had everything tested by VE's.

>The real problem, and the one I posted just after the new structure was
>announced, is: How you gonna tell the Techs from the "Tech+HFs" without some
>kind of call sign differentiation? Some have complained that this will
>result in on-the-air discrimination, and I'm sure that some of that will
>occur. But it's not JUST a matter of on-the-air discrimination. It's an

>administrative problem that must be dealt with, and this thread has properly
>identified it. THE FCC and ARRL ought to fix their mess.

I disagree that there is any need to distinguish class on the air. How do you know that KA9WGN can't operate in the Extra phone band? You can't by the callsign alone. You can look up KA9WGN in the callbook, the marvin database, or other places, and find out I am a TECH.

Of course with there being TWO KINDS of Tech, this is difficult. But how do you do it? You COULD give the NEW techs a different callsign, but they can upgrade and keep it. You could require them to change, but that will just become a DIScouragement to upgrade. You can add suffix /N to TECH+HF but those who already have TECH before FEB 14 will be affected.

Using stupid callsign tricks is NOT the way to do it.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1190. Re: Guest operating

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 04:09:35 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan31.040935.3240@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 3656

add@mentor.cc.purdue.edu (Lon Ahlen) writes:

>ARRL says on Page 6-4 of The FCC Rule Book C. 1989

> You may simply "lend" your equipment to your visitor, and the
> equipment in your shack then becomes your visitor's temporary
> station. Your visitor signs his own call and operates within the
> privileges of his license.

Yes, you MAY do this. But that is not the ONLY way to do it. If you trust
the operator well enough, you may allow that operator to be the CONTROL OP
of YOUR station, even in your absence.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1191. Re: Guest operating

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 04:22:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan31.042200.5417@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 3658

The Synton Amateur Radio Club (of the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana) holds a club station license with callsign W9YH.

The club COULD loan its equipment to its members or other amateurs for them to operate as part of their own station. The club policy is that this is not usually done. We do allow users of the club packet station to switch to their own call because that is necessary to pick up mail from a packet BBS. We also have a loaner HT but I don't recall a policy on what callsign to use with it. The policy on borrowing it is somewhat strict.

Primarily the club station is to be operated under the station license of W9YH. Since the station trustee (whose name is on the club station license) holds an Extra class operators license, we don't have any problem with allowing anyone to use the station when they have to use their call. Of course the control operators have to operate within the privileges their operators license permits.

This is considered not only a legal way to operate, but some of the membership even suggested that any other way was not legal (which I disputed but that is another issue). The club chooses to simply NOT loan its equipment to amateurs for operating purposes, with a small set of exceptions in special cases.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

1192. Re: freedom of speech

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 04:28:25 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <917@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 3650
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

The article is a bit too long to copy, and editing would be
too difficult - just assume my readers have seen the original.

I'm not quite sure what the problem is. I've made many contacts
both in and out of the country, and found that some hams are only
interested in working contest-style, presumably collecting QSL
cards or 10-10 numbers or whatever, never saying more than 59
pse QSL 73, and others can get into meaningful discussions on
nearly every topic.

We have the "no business" restriction; it is really proper, for
without it the ham bands would be business bands.

We have the restriction against obscenity, honored more in the
breech by a tiny minorty, but one that is salient.

We have the music restriction, which somehow I think applies to
ALL non-broadcast services.

Other than that we can and do talk about nearly everything.
'
Using the malcontents of 20 meters as examples (such as the
noted impropriety of announcing club meetings on the air) is
a rather sqlirrily comment. We do such announcing and will continue
and will make no secret of it.

I read the posting twice and still don't quite understand the
problem. Sure, most DX'ers, especially I's, U's and OK's, have
very short canned qsos, but not all. And sometimes it's hard to
get a G or DL to quit (but more often they're fascinating.) But
I've had many lengthy talks with hams in nearly every country -
the big thing is to convince them that their English isn't making
them sound stupid. {The converse is the average G. They ALL need
a couple years residence in Texas to learn to speak English
properly; big problem is they don't know it.}

So maybe I'm missing somethimg, but ** what's the problem ** ?

1193. Re: Medium Wave "clear channels" (was: CNN on shortwave)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 04:43:19 UTC
From: firebug@agora.rain.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan31.044319.19722@agora.rain.com>
Source record: 3666
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <1991Jan25.233943.18140@informix.com> randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
>In article <2003@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>
>>..... Also, the intent of the 50,000 watt clear channel rules in
>>the AM band is to allow regional broadcast coverage already. At least for
>>the eastern two thirds of the US, WHO in Des Moine covers this nicely.
>>Their slogan is "From border to border and coast to coast and then some".
>>Other wide coverage stations are WLS Chicago, WOWO Ft. Wayne, WWL in New
>>Orleans, WBZ Boston, WLW Cincinati, and good old WSB in Atlanta. There
>>are several more, but those are the ones I listen to on occasion.
>>
>
>Add KFI 640 Los Angeles to that list.
>
Add KEX 1190 in Portland, Oregon to the list also.

1194. Re: Cellular channel numbers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 05:20:11 UTC
From: ee299aj@sdcc6.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <16201@sdcc6.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 3649

for the handheld cellular phone. It seems to me that you can have
good transmission and receiving
anywhere inside a building or in your car. Unlike the HT for hams,
once you get into a building or in a car, both transmitting and
receiving become bad. Can anybody out there tell me what is
going on? I also like to improve the efficiency of my HT, trans,
rece. Althought it has 7W output, it really doesn't work like that.

Thank a lot

JC, N6YEI
optoelectronic lab
UC, San Diego.

1195. Re: Xmit Mods for IC-735

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 05:26:04 UTC
From: ee299aj@sdcc6.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <16202@sdcc6.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 3657

Can you tell me where have you bought your 144MHz to 10 GHz transverter. This sounds interesting that one can converter the HF radio to a all band all mode receiver. Currently, I am using a TS440AT. Thank a lot

JC, N6YEI

1196. FCC Citation of Packet BBSs for Store-and-Forward Msg

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 05:26:26 UTC
From: clark@SCHEAT.GSFC.NASA.GOV
Message-ID: <579@scheat.gsfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 3651

Several BBSs on the east coast have been cited by the FCC for the CONTENT of a packet radio message passing thru their systems. The following is a 4-part BIDed bulletin I have sent to @USA for national distribution describing the situation. Please feel free to circulate this info on your local distribution channels since it is most important to get the word out.

FYI -- this is the >>LAST<< @USA messages thru W3IWI before I close that distribution channel here!

SB URGENT@USA < W3IWI $38140_W3IWI
FCC CITES BBSs FOR @USA MSG (Part 1/4)
R:910131/0445z 38140@W3IWI.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash MD/DC]

FCC CENSORS/CENSURES PACKET RADIO
Tom Clark, W3IWI
January 30, 1991

Today a number of packet BBSs on the east coast received citations from the FCC's Norfolk (actually Virginia Beach) Field Office which may well spell the end to much of amateur packet radio. According to Jim, WA4ONG the following packet BBSs (and perhaps others) are involved: N3LA, WA3TSW, KA3CNT, KA3T, WA3ZNW, W3IWI, WA4ONG, WB0TAX and N4HOG [my copy of the citation has not yet arrived in the mail -- the details in this message are taken from a copy WA4ONG faxed to me].

The letter dated January 25th from Mr. J. J. Freeman, Engineer in Charge at the Norfolk Office, to WA4ONG states:

"I have received a report that indicates you may have operated your amateur radio station, call sign WA4ONG, in violation of Section 97.113(a) of the Commission's Rules. It appears that you used the Amateur Radio Service to facilitate the business activity of THE COALITION TO STOP U.SD. INTERVENTION IN THE MIDDLE EAST."

"Specifically, on or about January 5, 1991 you received a packet radio message originated by amateur radio station WA3QNS. You then transmitted this packet radio message to another amateur radio station. The message was:

{ Here appears a copy of the message sent by WA3QNS@N3LA.PA originated at 22:22z on Jan.5 with the BID #21035_N3LA, Subject: Call This Number ASAP. The message listed the business telephones and fax numbers for "The Coalition" as well as a 1-900-xxx-xxxx number to call to "register your voice" I won't repeat the bulletin here, because repeating the bulletin would make it illegal to send this message! }

(Continued in Part 2)
/EX

SB URGENT@USA < W3IWI $38141_W3IWI
FCC CITES BBSs FOR @USA MSG (Part 2/4)
R:910131/0445z 38141@W3IWI.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash MD/DC]

FCC CENSORS/CENSURES PACKET RADIO cont'd

"This activity was a facilitation of the business affairs of the Coalition to Stop U.S. Intervention in the Middle East and therefor {sic} in violation of Section 97.113(a)."

The FCC citation then contains the boilerplate demanding a response within 10 days explaining circumstances and correct actions, and then closing with a chilling "to determine what, if any, enforcement action is required to insure current and future rule compliance" and a statement that future transgressions will bring fines and/or license revocation.

That's the facts. I'll now discuss some of the implications and recommended actions.

THE IMPLICATIONS

The implications of the action by the FCC's Norfolk Field Office are absolutely appalling. What is implied is that each and every station in a store-and-forward network is responsible for the actual message CONTENT passing through each node. The BBSs were cited because their calls were in the message header "audit trail". The FCC's action states that each BBS SYSOP is personally responsible for the "correctness" of all messages merely passing through his system. Here, the W3IWI mail switch handles about 10,000 messages per month automatically. There is NO WAY that I can vouch for every bit that passes through!

If the FCC had instead gleaned its information from on-the-air monitoring, then all the THENET/NETROM/ROSE/TCPIP/DIGIPEATER switches handling the message would have been equally culpable! The implication of the FCC action is that a node control operator must read all information and be prepared to shut the system down at the first hint of an "inappropriate" message. It's hard enough to watch the information passing on 1200 BPS links -- imagine the impossibility of "censoring" 56 kBPS or faster channels.
(Continued in Part 3)
/EX

SB URGENT@USA < W3IWI $38142_W3IWI
FCC CITES BBSs FOR @USA MSG (Part 3/4)
R:910131/0445z 38142@W3IWI.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash MD/DC]

THE IMPLICATIONS cont'd

In future networks where redundant channels exist, it is quite possible that a given message will be fragmented and parts of it sent via several

parallel paths. The message may exist as a complete entity only at the ends of a virtual path. It would be impossible to implement the censorship the FCC seems to be demanding with such a network, so the "legality" will interfere with development of new technology.

Consider another recent development: amateur packet radio satellites. PACSAT is licensed by the FCC with a US trustee and a cadre of US sysops. PACSAT is, in essence, a flying BBS with the sysops on the ground. In order to screen out "offensive" messages, a ground-based SYSOP has to use a radio channel to verify message CONTENT. But the FCC letter says that the very act of reading an "offensive" message on the radio is illegal. If the Norfolk FCC action is allowed to stand, the logical implication is that PACSATs must be turned off!

A number of us have discussed such issues with responsible individuals at the FCC in Washington ever since the first fledgling days of packet radio. The signal that the FCC sent was that the sole responsibility for the CONTENT of a message lays with the ORIGINATOR. The actions of the Norfolk Office seem to indicate a new policy has been adopted which effectively kills packet radio.

Or -- perhaps -- the Norfolk Engineer in Charge who issued the citations was offended by the particular message and chose to take out his frustrations on all the "King's Messengers" who brought the message to him?

W3IWI COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is ironic that the WA3QNS message that brought down the wrath of the FCC a number of the BBSs that "touched" his message brought a very vocal response from the packet community informing him that

(1) 1-900-xxx-xxxx are in fact commercial ventures designed to raise money and that a call to the number would cost the caller.

(2) The subject message was probably in violation of 97.113(a) and probably illegal
(Continued in Part 4)
/EX

SB URGENT@USA < W3IWI $38143_W3IWI
FCC CITES BBSs FOR @USA MSG (Part 4/4)
R:910131/0445z 38143@W3IWI.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash MD/DC]

W3IWI COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS cont'd

Personally, I have been silent (but very frustrated) that about the 10% of bulletins addressed @USA (or @ALLUS, @ALLBBS, etc.) that are in poor taste. I have grown tired if blather about censorship, First Amendment Rights and the incredible volumes of hate mail. WA3QNS, by his statements and by the responses to his statements from other folks, has been one of the causes of this frustration. I have longed for the return to normalcy with messages on technical topics and personal communications. I have found it frustrating to pay the electric power bill and pay for

the W3IWI hardware for others to engage in marginally offensive "Free Speech". I have wished that the (ab)users of @USA would have exercised more discretion with self-censorship.

But I have gritted what teeth I have left and avoided being a censor. Now, the FCC's CENSURE has left me with no alternative than to be a CENSOR.

Until the FCC tells me that I can do otherwise, I will only release @USA messages that I personally screen and am willing to stake my license on. The priority on my time is such that I don't expect to have time to screen @USA bulletins. Any complaints about my decision will be sent to /dev/null.

{ For other SYSOPs: my way to do this is to have my SWAP file change all @USA etcetera to a dummy address like @HOLD -- thereby preserving any BIDs so I don't get deluged with multiple copies of the same message. Until we get a clarification I would recommend that you also use a similar message condom and practice "Safe BBS". }

For the vast majority of you who do not abuse the system, I'm sorry that this situation has come up and that your ability to "fan out" information will be hindered. Since there have been very few instances of "offensive" personal messages, I'll take the risk of keeping all other packet mail flowing here and I hope the other BBS SYSOPs do likewise. But PLEASE exercise self-policing. The BBS SYSOPs don't want to be held responsible for YOUR words.

The ARRL has already been informed about the Norfolk citations. Because of the potentially devastating impact on all packet radio if the Norfolk situation is allowed to stand, I anticipate a lot of phone calls to be made in the next few days!

73 de Tom, W3IWI
/EX

1197. MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT - HIGH IMPACT EXPECTED

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 07:33:49 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910131003349.2a800132@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 3663

-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

JANUARY 31, 1991

** MAJOR IMPACT EXPECTED **
Flare Event Summary

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

Two significant X-class flares exploded off of the sun over the past 24 hours. The first flare (and least-significant) occurred at 09:04 UT on 30 January. The flare was rated a class X1.0/2B flare and was not associated with any sweep frequency events or other significant radio bursts. It was produced by Region 6466. The flare location was S08W34. The duration of the event was 1 hour and 27 minutes. No significant impacts are expected from this flare.

HOWEVER, another major X-class energetic flare erupted early in this UT day. The flare peaked at 02:30 UT on 31 January and has been classed an X1.3/2N Tenflare. This flare was associated with significant Type II and Type IV sweeps (rated at an intensity level of 2)! The duration of this flare was 103 minutes (or 1 hour and 43 minutes). It was associated with a 600 s.f.u. Tenflare. The flare originated from Region 6469 at a location of S11W27. This region has grown explosively over the past 24 hours.

A PROTON WARNING HAS BEEN ISSUED BY THE SPACE ENVIRONMENT SERVICES CENTER! Protons are now arriving (as of 06:30 UT on 31 January). Models are predicting a proton event with flux levels as high as 200 p.f.u. at greater than 10 MeV! This is expected to be a SIGNIFICANT proton flare!

A POLAR CAP ABSORPTION WARNING has been issued for high latitude regions. The expected influx of energetic protons could produce a moderate intensity PCA over polar and high latitude regions. An associated radio blackout could occur over the polar and high latitude regions if the PCA becomes intense enough.

A MAJOR GEOMAGNETIC STORM is expected to occur on 01 February in response to this latest proton flare. An SSC is expected between 08:00 UT on 01 February and 20:00 UT on 01 February, followed by the main phase of the storm several hours later. This storm could last between 18 and 36 hours. The probability for a major geomagnetic storm is very high (80%). Global geomagnetic storm intensities are expected to push the magnetic A-index to levels between 50 and 100; localized activity could easily surpass this rating.

A MAJOR AURORAL STORM is expected to occur when the geomagnetic storm begins. An auroral storm alert has been issued for all middle AND LOW LATITUDES! If activity reaches levels currently anticipated, widespread auroral activity will become visible over middle and low latitudes (as well as high latitudes).

MAJOR HF RADIO PROPAGATION DEGRADATION is expected to occur with the onset of the main phase of the geomagnetic and auroral storming. Radio blackout warnings have been posted for high latitudes and middle latitudes. All latitudes will experience major disruptions in HF propagation conditions.

BISTATIC AURORAL BACKSCATTER COMMUNICATIONS ALERTS are being issued to high and middle latitudes, with increased possibilities for successful (albeit quite disturbed signal qualities) auroral communications over low latitudes.

A POTENTIAL ELECTRICAL ANOMALY WARNING is being issued to all organizations and industries which could be affected by significant geomagnetic perturbations. A risk for geomagnetically induced electrical currents into long conductive objects exists during the main phase of the expected geomagnetic storm, provided the intensity of the predicted storm reaches or surpasses levels anticipated. Potentially affected industries include: Electrical power distribution networks, continental or transatlantic telecommunications networks, pipeline networks, railway systems, etc. Strong magnetic perturbations may develope with intensities capable of inducing currents into relatively long, ground-based conductive objects. All organizations and industries which could be affected are warned to be on the alert for potential anomalies. Anomalies could occur anytime after the main phase begins (which is expected between 08:00 UT on 01 February and about 04:00 UT on 02 February).

Further major flaring from the potent regions currently on the solar disk is likely over the next 3 to 7 days. K-indices could reach levels between 7 and 9 during the main phase of the geomagnetic storm (note that a K-index of 9 is the top of the scale for measuring magnetic perturbations).

For revised prediction charts, consult the Potential Major Geomagnetic Storm Warning which has been posted in conjunction with this alert.

** End of Report **

1198. SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW (predictions may be outdated)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 08:50:37 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910131015037.2a800151@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 3670

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Please Note:

The following report has been delayed in order to analyze the data being collected so far regarding the enormous burst of solar activity which has occurred recently. This report has been updated to be valid as of 30 January.

Also, a small addition has been made to the reports. The HF propagation prediction charts, geomagnetic prediction chart, solar activity prediction chart, and the auroral activity prediction charts now have a confidence rating associated with them. All uncertainties and possible inaccuracies in the predictions are calculated to determine the approximate confidence of the given charts. This confidence level is stated as a percentage. Low percentages represent low confidence levels and therefore high uncertainties and possible inaccuracies in the prediction charts. High percentages represent high confidence levels and low amounts of uncertainty and possible inaccuracies in the prediction charts. So the higher the confidence level, the more accurate the predictions should be. As can be seen, the confidence levels for many of the charts in this report are quite low. This is in response to the uncertainty of the intensity and occurrences of major flaring.

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--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
January 30 to February 05, 1991

Report Based In-Part from Data Obtained from the
Space Environment Services Center
Boulder Colorado

SOLAR TERRESTRIAL REVIEW FOR 22 JANUARY TO 29 JANUARY.

A major burst of solar activity has occurred over the past week. The solar flux soared from a level of 221 on 22 January to 367 on 30 January! This increase matches the solar flux achieved on 10 November, 1979 (the current flux level is the highest so far recorded for this solar cycle).

Solar activity was moderate to high this week. A very powerful class X10.8/SF long-duration Tenflare erupted from Region 6471 as it came into view on the eastern limb. This flare was associated with strong Type II and IV sweeps, and strong discrete radio bursts. The peak burst at 245 MHz was 57,000 s.f.u. (solar flux units), while the 10 cm wavelengths experienced a peak burst of 3,500 s.f.u.. The flare was a long-duration event, lasting

3 hours and 28 minutes. The location of the flare was S16E78, near the eastern limb.

On 27 January, yet another powerful X-class flare erupted from Region 6471. This flare was rated a class X1.9/1B Tenflare which was associated with strong discrete radio bursts and a Type IV sweep. The flare occurred at a location of S14E59 and reached a peak intensity at 15:50 UT on 27 January. The duration of this flare was 1 hour and 25 minutes. A weak proton enhancement was observed after 04:00 UT on 28 January. A polar cap disturbance has also been detected. The disturbance commenced near 18:00 UT on 28 January, in response to the proton enhancement.

Regions which have been active are Regions 6462, 6466, 6469, 6471 and 6476 (a significant increase over the past months). Region 6471 is presently the most formidable region visible. It has a strong magnetic Delta configuration and an extensive penumbral region. There are 55 spots visible in this region alone. Magnetic gradients and fields are high across the inversion line in the trailer spot complex. Further major flaring from this region is very likely. Region 6471 is also the largest region on the disk, covering an area of near 6,690 million square kilometers, an increase of 1,920 million square kilometers in only the past 24 hours (a remarkably rapid increase in area). The size of this region, combined with the complexity of the system and the associated magnetic gradients make this region a prime candidate for potential energetic proton flaring. Regions 6462 and 6466 (which did contain high gradients and Delta configurations) have decayed and relaxed somewhat. But they are still capable of producing major energetic flares.

Region 6476 has shown some very bright plage recently, which is being held partly responsible for the increased solar flux. The background x-ray flux as of 30 January was at a level of C2.8 (due also in part to the rapid growth of several regions, including Region 6471). Enhanced x-ray background levels are anticipated for the next week.

Radio propagation conditions have been very good recently, excluding the occassional shortwave fades which have occurred due to the minor and major flaring over the sunlit hemisphere. The enhanced ionizing solar radiation has provided openings all the way up to 6 meters. The relatively low levels of geomagnetic and auroral activity have provided very good opportunities for DX on the HF bands.

SHORT TERM SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST

Solar activity is expected to remain moderate to high throughout the remainder of the week. The potential for proton flaring is high. M-class flare probabilities are at 95%. X-class flare potentials are steady near 40%. There is also a significantly high 45% probability for proton flaring over the next three days at least. The Space Environment Services Center is continuing a condition YELLOW alert status for potential PCA activity. This means that a high probability exists that a polar cap absorption event could occur on the heels of an energetic proton flare. Hence, polar regions are advised to remain on the alert for potential PCA related activity (ie. radio

blackouts, neutron or riometer activity, etc). Region 6471 will be crossing the central meridian by 01 February. It is now in a more sensitive position where plasma ejection trajectories could have major impacts with the earth. The risk for proton and PCA activity will peak as it edges into the western hemisphere.

The solar flux is expected to remain high for the next two days, afterwhich it should begin declining. The sunspot number hit 418 on 28 January, and is now holding at a value of 378 on 30 January. Models are currently examining the situation to determine the potential significance of this recent burst of activity for the longer-term. Conclusions will be posted in a few weeks.

Geomagnetic activity could easily reach minor to major storm levels over the coming week. It is heavily dependent on how energetic solar activity becomes. Hence, the accuracy of any prediction is likely to be low due to the unpredictability of the time, duration and intensity of any occurring energetic events. Enhanced activity is likely between about 03 to 06 February due to possible enhanced corpuscular emissions from Region 6471. There is also a chance for slightly enhanced activity near 02 February due to recurrent coronal activity. But by far, the greatest risk for significant geophysical activity exists in the potential for strong major flaring in the active regions currently visible (particularly Region 6471).

Auroral activity should remain at low intensity levels until about 03 or 04 February, when increased activity could become visible. Again, this is heavily dependent on the frequency and intensity of solar flaring. Moderate activity should be visible over high latitudes, while low latitudes should witness mostly low activity. Please note, however, that a significant risk exists for major auroral storming if strong solar flaring occurs within the next five to seven days, particularly from Region 6471.

HF propagation conditions should remain well above normal until near 03/04 February (or possibly even later), barring any significant major solar flaring. There is a high risk for fairly frequent short-wave fades and SID's due to the numerous minor M-class flares and subflares which are occurring over much of the solar disk. These effects will remain confined, of course, to the sunlit hemisphere.

VHF propagation conditions will be normal to above normal this week, with higher potentials for DX, particularly on the lower VHF bands. If strong major flaring occurs, watch for possibly wide-spread bistatic auroral backscatter communications on the VHF bands during periods of possibly strong auroral and geomagnetic activity. Watch for possible predictions included in any future major flare alerts or magnetic storm warnings.

SUMMARY OF ALL ACTIVE REGIONS VISIBLE ON THE SOLAR DISK AS OF 31 JANUARY

Region #	Location	LO	Area	Class	LL	Spots	Magnetic Type
6462	S18W45	203	3330	FKI	19	038	BETA
6464	N25W64	222	0000	AXX	00	001	ALPHA

6465 N09W56 214 0120 BXO 11 011 BETA
6466 S09W38 196 1680 DKI 09 029 BETA-DELTA
6469 S14W25 183 2160 EKI 13 057 BETA-GAMMA
6471 S12E15 143 6690 EKC 14 055 BETA-DELTA
6472 N12W31 189 0390 CAO 08 015 BETA
6473 S15E30 128 0300 CSO 06 003 BETA
6474 S11W17 175 0060 BXO 04 012 BETA
6475 S16E05 153 0060 CRO 05 003 BETA
6476 N20E42 116 1200 FKO 18 017 BETA
6477 S17E37 121 0300 HSX 02 001 ALPHA
6479 N05E49 109 0180 CAO 07 006 BETA

NOTES: Area is in million square kilometers. Angular extent (LL) and solar longitude (LO) are in degree's. For more information regarding the terminology used above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from: "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

H-ALPHA PLAGES WITHOUT SPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AS OF 00:00 UT ON 31 JANUARY.

REGION LOCATION LO COMMENTS (IF ANY)
------ -------- --- ------------------------------
6463 S07W56 214
6468 S21W86 244

ACTIVE REGIONS DUE TO RETURN BETWEEN 31 JANUARY AND 02 FEBRUARY

Region Latitude Longitude (Helio.)
------ -------- ---------
6448 S34 066

NOTES:
For definitions regarding the above, request the "Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms" from "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF RECENT PLANETARY (GLOBAL) GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY

Cumulative Geomagnetic Activity History
Peak Planetary Geomagnetic Activity during the past 96 hours

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | VERY HIGH! |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | LOW - MOD. |
| MINOR STORM | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | | NONE |
| ACTIVE | | | | NONE |
| UNSETTLED |********| * ****| *** | *** *| NONE |
| QUIET |********|********|********|********| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |********|********|********|********| NONE |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field | Sun. | Mon. | Tue. | Wed. | Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 3-hour intervals | Intensity |
|___________________________________________________________________|
```

NOTES:
The data above represents planetary geomagnetic activity. Data from many magnetic observatories around the world are used in constructing the above chart. The first graph line for each day represents geomagnetic activity which occurred between 00 UT and 03 UT. The second graph line represents activity which occurred between 03 UT and 06 UT, etc. For information regarding the interpretation and/or use of these charts, send a request for the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: std_oler@hg.uleth.ca.

PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (27 JANUARY - 05 FEBRUARY)

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | | VERY HIGH! |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | | LOW - MOD. |
| MINOR STORM | | | | | | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | | | | | | | | NONE |
| ACTIVE | | | | | |** | * | * |** |** | NONE |
| UNSETTLED | | | | **|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
```

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 35%

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF SOLAR ACTIVITY OVER THE PAST 60 DAYS

Cumulative Graphical Analysis of
Solar Activity

```
_____________________________________________________________
377| | V.HIGH
363|.....................1979 Record Level...................F| V.HIGH
348| *F| V.HIGH
334| *F| V.HIGH
320|.............Current Solar Cycle 22 Record Level.........**F| V.HIGH
306| **F| V.HIGH
291| F**F| HIGH
277| *F**F| HIGH
263| F = Major Flare(s) F*F**F| HIGH
249| F*F**F| MOD.
234| *FFF *F*F**F| MOD.
220| ****FFF* * ***F*F**F| MOD.
```

206| *****FFF* * ***** F ***F*F**F| MOD.
192| *F*****FFF*** *** * F**** ******* *F*******F*F**F| MOD.
177| **F*****FFF*********FFF*F******* **********F*******F*F**F| LOW
163|***F*****FFF*********FFF*F********************F*******F*F**F| LOW

Cumulative 60 day Solar Activity Record
Start Date: December 1, 1990

NOTES:
Left-hand column digits represent the 10.7 cm solar radio flux obtained from Ottawa. The right-hand column describes the relative solar activity for that period based on the average number of major and minor flares that can be expected for related solar flux values. Plot lines labeled with the letter "F" represent days where at least one major flare occurred (ie. class M5 or greater flare).

GRAPHICAL 20-DAY SOLAR ACTIVITY PREDICTION

Solar Activity

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| 370 |**|**| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 355 | | |**| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 340 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 325 | | | |**| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 310 | | | | |**| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 295 | | | | | |**| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 280 | | | | | | |**| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 265 | | | | | | | |**| | | | | | | | | | |
| 250 | | | | | | | | |**| | | | | | | | |
| 235 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 220 | | | | | | | | | |**| | | | | | | |**|
| 205 | | | | | | | | | | |**|**|**| | | |**|**|**| |
| 190 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**|**|**| | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|Solar|30|31|01|02|03|04|05|06|07|08|09|10|11|12|13|14|15|16|17|18|
|Flux | Jan | February |
---------------------------------------------------------------------
```

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 60%

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (27 JANUARY - 05 FEBRUARY)

High Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | FAIR |***|* |* |* | |* | | | | |
------- | POOR | | **| **| **|***| **|***|***|***|***|
35% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
```

```
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------

Middle Latitude Paths

_______________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |***|* *|* *|* *| *| *| | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | | * | * | * |** |** |***|***|* *|* *|
LEVEL | FAIR | | | | | | | | * | * |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
40% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------

Low Latitude Paths

_______________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |***|***|***|***| *| *| *| *| | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | | | | |** |** |** |** |***|***|
LEVEL | FAIR | | | | | | | | | | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
50% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------

NOTES:
High latitudes >= 55 degree's north latitude
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 degree's north latitude
Low latitudes < 40 degree's north latitude

POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (27 JANUARY - 05 FEBRUARY)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

_____________________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | * | * | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***|* *|* *|***|***|***|***|***| 40%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |------------------|
```

```
| 100% | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | | | | | | | | | | 40%| | | | | |*|*| |*| |
| 20% | * | * | * | * |** |** |** |** |** |** | 20%| | | | |*|*|*|*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------+---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

MIDDLE LATITUDES

```
_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | * | **| **| **| * | * | * | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|* *|* |* |* |* *|* *|* *|***|***| 40%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%| |*| |*|*|*| |*| | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | | * | * | * | * |** |** |** |** | * | 40%| | | | | |*|*| |*| |
| 20% | * | **| **| **|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%| | | | |*|*|*|*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------+---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

LOW LATITUDES

```
_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| * | * | **| **| **| * | **| **| * | * | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|* *|* *|* |* |* |* *|* |* *|* *| * | 40%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%|*| | |*|*|*|*| |*| |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | * | | | * | * | * | * | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | **| **| **| **| **| **| **| **| **| **| 40%| | | | | | | | | |
| 20% | **| **| **| **| **|***|***| **|***| **| 20%| | | | | |*|*| |*| |
```

```
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------+---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 50 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (27 JANUARY - 05 FEBRUARY)

High Latitude Locations

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | * | * | * | * | * |
30% | LOW | | * | * | * | * |***|***|***|***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Locations

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | * |
35% | LOW | | | | |***|***| * |***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Locations

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
50% | LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
```

| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |

NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the
document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: std_oler@hg.uleth.ca.

** End of Report **

1199. POTENTIAL MAJOR GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING (with revised forecasts)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 08:58:08 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910131015808.2a800184@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 3671

```
*******************************************
*** POTENTIAL GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING ***
*******************************************

Issued: 07:30 UT, 31 January

Geomagnetic Storm Warning
Revised Forecasts

-------------

ATTENTION:

A MAJOR GEOMAGNETIC STORM associated with a SSC is expected to arrive
at the earth between approximately 08:00 UT on 01 February and 20:00 UT on
01 February. Models indicate there is an 80% probability of a major
geomagnetic storm attaining planetary magnetic A-index values of near 80
and associated K-index values as high as 7 or perhaps 8 over middle and
low latitudes. High latitudes could experience STRONG MAJOR STORMING to
SEVERE MAGNETIC STORMING. There is also a high risk that middle latitudes
could also experience periods of SEVERE magnetic storming. The storm is
expected to last anywhere from approximately 24 to 36 hours with active
residual post-storm perturbations. The major energetic X-class flare of
31 January with associated strong Type II and IV sweeps is being held
responsible for the predicted geomagnetic storm.

A MAJOR AURORAL STORM WARNING has been issued for all high and middle
latitude locations. The storm is expected to reach very intense levels over
high latitudes, stretching down even to the middle latitude regions. The
auroral zone is expected to migrate notably southward, possibly beyond
regions along 47 north latitude.

A LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WARNING has been issued. Auroral
activity is expected to reach intensities capable of being viewed from low
latitude regions. The main phase of the storm may not begin until near
sunrise in North America on Friday morning. North American observers will
probably have to wait until after evening twilight to attempt to spot
any auroral activity. Observers in Europe and the UK will probably witness
the onset of the main auroral storm.

A POTENTIAL ELECTRICAL ANOMALY WARNING has been issued for high and
middle latitude regions. This warning is intended to alert those
organizations and/or industries which could be affected by geomagnetically
induced electrical currents to the increased potential for experiencing
anomalies anytime after the main phase of the geomagnetic storm begins.
```

Currently, the main phase is expected between approximately 08:00 UT on 01 February and 04:00 UT on 02 February. This warning is not intended to represent an absolute guarantee that anomalies will occur. Rather, it is intended to serve only as an alert mechanism to make those organizations or industries aware of the increased risk for magnetically induced anomalies on long conductive ground-based objects.

MAJOR RADIO PROPAGATION DISRUPTIONS are expected for 01 February and 02 February. Some improvements are expected late on 02 February and into 03 February. However, residual magnetic activity and enhanced corpuscular emissions are expected to keep propagation qualities below normal until about 04 February. There is also a significant risk for further major proton flaring, which could prolong the period of degraded radio conditions as well as prolong and/or intensify the geomagnetic storming and terrestrial activity.

A POLAR CAP ABSORPTION WARNING has been issued for the polar and high latitude regions. This latest flare is a suspected proton flare which is expected to attain flux levels near 200 p.f.u.. If these levels are attained, a PCA will almost certainly occur (and may already be in progress at the present time). Radio blackout conditions may exist over the polar and high latitude regions if a PCA should develope.

REVISED PREDICTION CHARTS FOLLOW - THESE CHARTS SUPERSEDE THE CHARTS GIVEN IN THE SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW.

PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (27 JANUARY - 05 FEBRUARY)

EXTREMELY SEVERE									VERY HIGH!
VERY SEVERE STORM									HIGH
SEVERE STORM					*|*				MODERATE
MAJOR STORM					**|***				LOW - MOD.
MINOR STORM					**|***|*				LOW
VERY ACTIVE				|***|***|**				NONE
ACTIVE			|***|***|***|** |**				NONE
UNSETTLED		|**|***|***|***|***|***|***							NONE
QUIET	|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***								NONE
VERY QUIET	|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***								NONE
Geomagnetic Field Conditions	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Anomaly Intensity
	Given in 8-hour intervals										

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 65%

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (27 JANUARY - 05 FEBRUARY)

High Latitude Paths

EXTREMELY GOOD								
VERY GOOD								
CONFIDENCE	GOOD							

```
LEVEL | FAIR |***|* |* |* | | | | | | |
------- | POOR | | **| **| **|* | | | *| *|***|
65% | VERY POOR | | | | | **| | |** |** | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | |***|***| | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Paths

```
_______________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |***|* *|* *|* *| | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | | * | * | * |***| | | | | |
LEVEL | FAIR | | | | | |* | | |***|***|
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | *| | |
70% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | |** | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | **|***| | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Paths

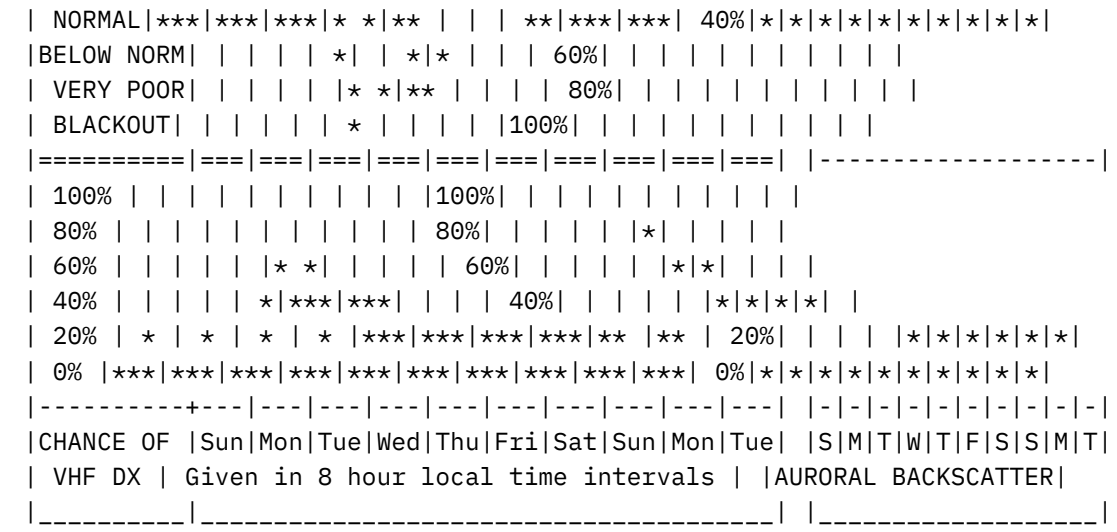
```
_______________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |***|***|***|***| | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | | | | |***| | | | | *|
LEVEL | FAIR | | | | | |* | | *|***|** |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | *| * | | |
65% | VERY POOR | | | | | | **|** |* | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

NOTES:
High latitudes >= 55 degree's north latitude
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 degree's north latitude
Low latitudes < 40 degree's north latitude

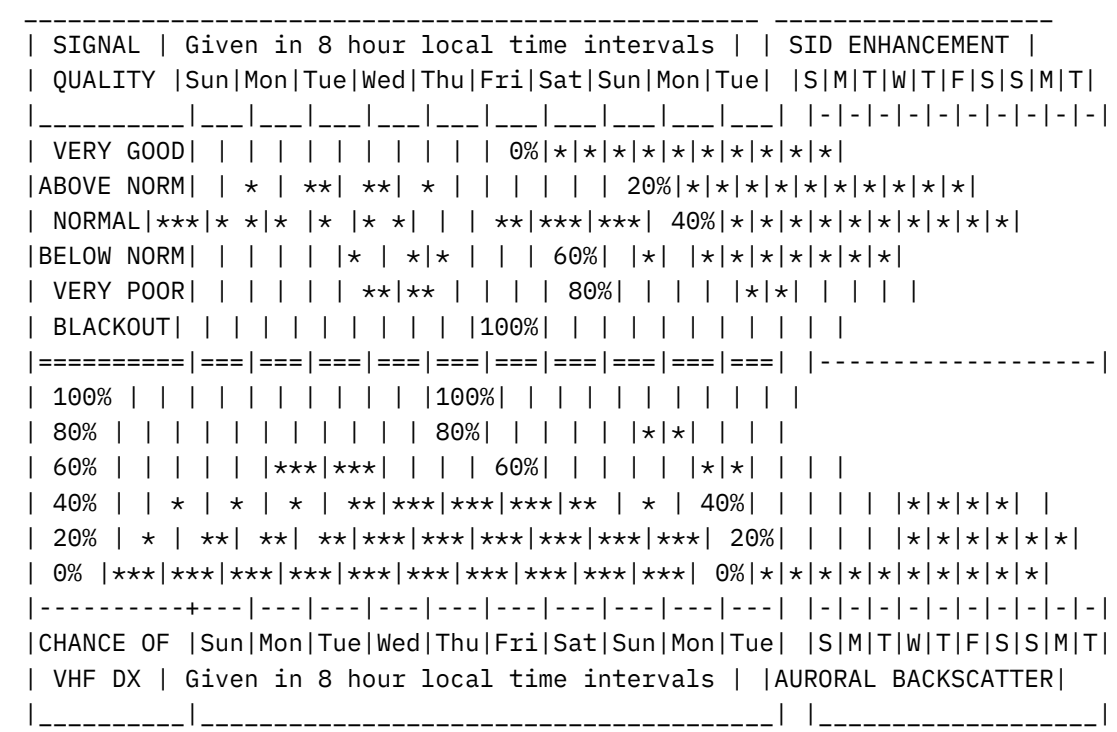
POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (27 JANUARY - 05 FEBRUARY)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

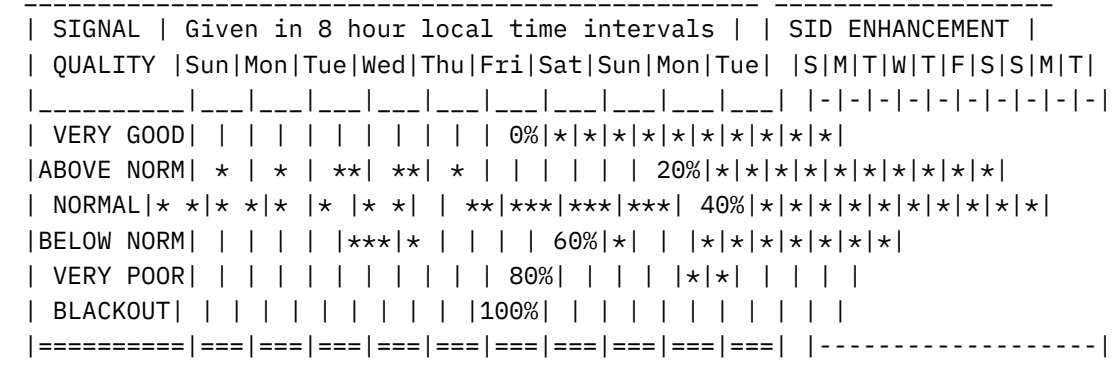
```
_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue| |S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|M|T|
|_________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | * | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
```

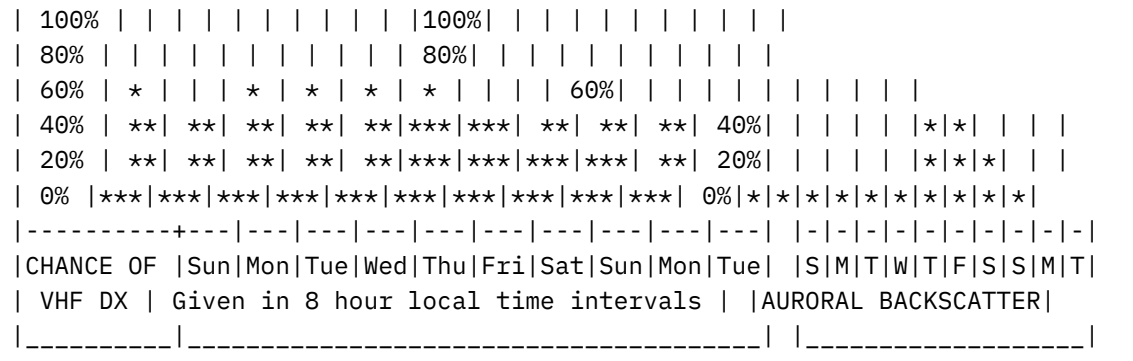

NORMAL	***	***	***	* *	**			**	***	***	40%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
BELOW NORM					*		*	*			60%									
VERY POOR						* *	**				80%									
BLACKOUT						*					100%									
==========	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===		------------------
100%										100%									
80%										80%						*				
60%						* *					60%						*	*			
40%					*	***	***				40%						*	*	*	*	
20%	*	*	*	*	***	***	***	***	**	**	20%					*	*	*	*	*	*
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
----------+---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
__________	_____________________________________		___________________

MIDDLE LATITUDES


SIGNAL	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		SID ENHANCEMENT
QUALITY	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T
__________	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERY GOOD										0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ABOVE NORM		*	**	**	*					20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NORMAL	***	* *	*	*	* *			**	***	***	40%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
BELOW NORM						*	*	*			60%		*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*
VERY POOR|					**|**				80%|			|*|*|			
BLACKOUT|									|100%|								
==========	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===		------------------
100%										|100%|								
80%											80%|				|*|*|		
60%						|***|***|			60%|				|*|*|		
40%			*	*	*		**|***|***|***|**	*	40%|				|*|*|*|*|
20%	*	**	**	**	**	***	***	***	***	***	***	20%					*	*	*	*	*	*
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
----------+---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
__________	_____________________________________		___________________

LOW LATITUDES

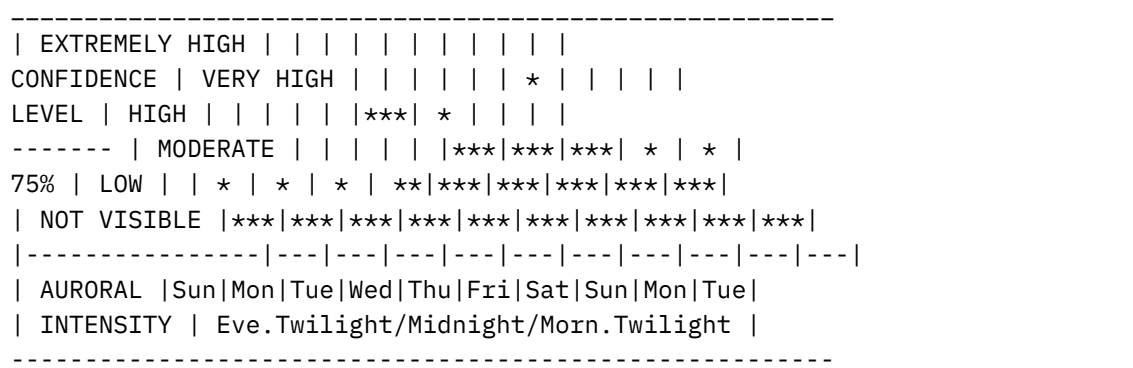

SIGNAL	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		SID ENHANCEMENT
QUALITY	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T
__________	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERY GOOD										0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ABOVE NORM	*	*	**	**	*					20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NORMAL	* *	* *	*	*	* *		**	***	***	***	40%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
BELOW NORM					***	*				60%	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*
VERY POOR|									80%|			|*|*|			
BLACKOUT|									|100%|								
==========	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===		------------------


100%										100%									
80%										80%									
60%	*			*	*	*	*				60%|								
40%	**	**	**	**	**	***	***	**	**	**	40%						*	*			
20%	**	**	**	**	**	***	***	***	***	**	20%						*	*	*		
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
----------+---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
_____	_____		_____

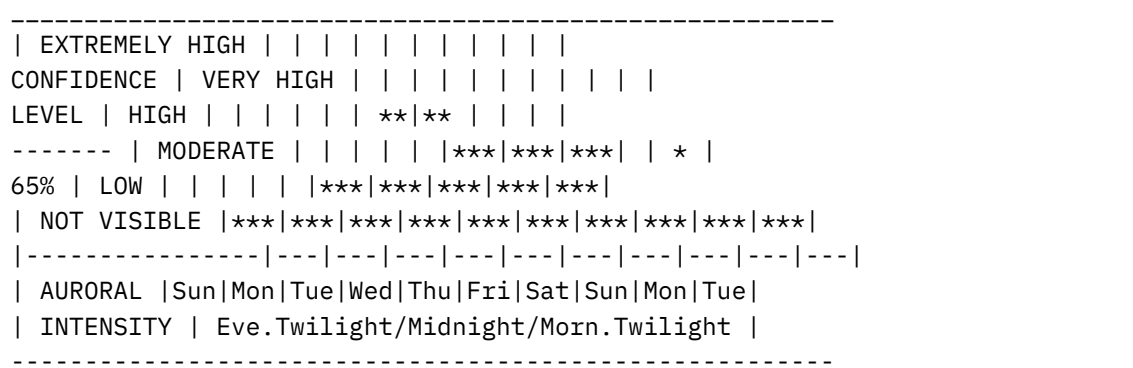
NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 50 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca".

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (27 JANUARY - 05 FEBRUARY)

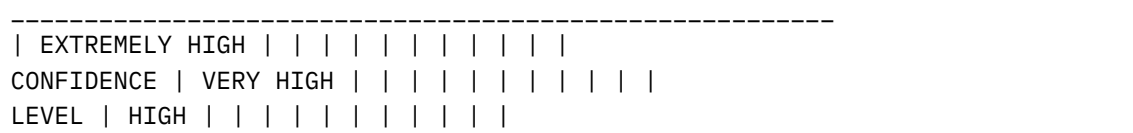
High Latitude Locations


| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | * | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | |***| * | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | |***|***|***| * | * |
75% | LOW | | * | * | * | **|***|***|***|***|***|
NOT VISIBLE	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
AURORAL	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue
INTENSITY	Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight

Middle Latitude Locations


| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | **|** | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | |***|***|***| | * |
65% | LOW | | | | |***|***|***|***|***|
NOT VISIBLE	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
AURORAL	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue
INTENSITY	Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight

Low Latitude Locations



```
------- | MODERATE | | | | | * | | | | |
60% | LOW | | | | | |***|***| | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------

** End of Warning **
```

1200. Re: Re: Question about Vacuum Tubes.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 10:04:58 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <410020@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 3667

I seem to recall that there have been deaths due to mis-handling
Beryllium oxide ceramic insulation. This is independant of HT voltage,
many modern RF power transistors also pose this threat. Equipment
containing BeO (not Danish record players :-)) constitutes a threat
even when unpowered.

73 GM4ZNX

1201. Re: sex and cw

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 12:28:08 UTC
From: popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil
Message-ID: <1991Jan31.122808.12923@lonex.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 3673

In article <685@chiton.ucsd.edu> rec@chiton (Richard Currier) writes:
>In article <7880428@hpfcdc.HP.COM> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>>>Inevitably the lure of sending effortless code with a beautiful chrome Bencher
>>>key will seize the poor sucker by the throat and a new addict to the outmoded
>>>mode will be born....B-) B-) B-)
>>>
>>> AA6PN
>>
>>Beware the Dark Side of the Force, Luke.
>>
>>KF0CA
>
>What great semaphores those light swords would make. You could stand on the
>hull of your starship and communicate directly with your alien friends.
>

...and Sheena TenTek (wise woman warrior of the 23rd century) would send
you a message using Morse Code through her light sword. Her Telepathy
clouded by E layre ionization, Morse code is the only practical method
to communicate her intentions to you. You immediatly recognize the old
code from your golden old days when you argued about it over that outdated
rec.ham-radio newsgroup.
Sheena TenTek (daughter of Kenncom Yaesu, Dx) is a beautiful woman of
22 earth years. [ok netters, here is your chance for expression]....

1202. Re: New License Structure

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 14:41:40 UTC
From: skaggs@nsslsun.gcn.uoknor.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan31.144140.18396@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu>
Source record: 3676

In article <1991Jan31.040515.2622@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
...How do
>you know that KA9WGN can't operate in the Extra phone band? You can't by the
>callsign alone. You can look up KA9WGN in the callbook, the marvin database,
>or other places, and find out I am a TECH.
>
>Of course with there being TWO KINDS of Tech, this is difficult. But how
>do you do it? You COULD give the NEW techs a different callsign, but they
>can upgrade and keep it. You could require them to change, but that will
>just become a DIScouragement to upgrade. You can add suffix /N to TECH+HF
>but those who already have TECH before FEB 14 will be affected.
>
>Using stupid callsign tricks is NOT the way to do it.
>--
>
>--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
><phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

Here, here! There will be plenty of net guarders and self appointed OOs out there without our flameage. And remember, those of you with a bone to pick, when you go to look at the callbook or marvin or wherever, that it will only say TECHNICIAN. It won't say CSCE endorsement.

Lighten up! THEY ARE GOING TO BE PART OF OUR HOBBY. We don't need a new hams first experience with other living, breathing amateurs to be with a flared nostril, fire breathing luncatic.

I agree totally with the right of those that disagree to disagree. But face it ladies and gentlemen, IT IS GOING TO HAPPEN.

Welcome them, Elmer them, teach them proper etiquette, but always with the courtesy that you would expect to be given to you and they will become a credit to our hobby. Shun, ignore, or ridicule and expect them to reply in kind. Makes for great PR.

Gary Skaggs - WB5ULK skaggs@nssl.gcn.uoknor.edu DOC/NOAA/ERL/NSSL
Summer? - Flagstaff. "Air conditioning? What's that?"
Autumn? - Cape Cod. "If they only had a good Mexican restaurant in Hyannis."
Winter? - Summit County. "Terminal Intermediates Unite!"
Spring? - Oklahoma. "Tornados + film = One great road trip!"
"Disclaimer? I don't claim anything so why should I disclaim it?"

1203. Who speaks English?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 14:46:14 UTC
From: hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.com
Message-ID: <"31-Jan-91.14:46:14.GMT".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>
Source record: 3675

Dave Heller (csn!ub!dsinc!wells!k3tx@handies.ucar.edu) says "The converse is the average G. They ALL need a couple years residence in Texas to learn to speak English properly; big problem is they don't know it".

You *ARE* kidding, right? There was no smiley.

If you are kidding, then read no further, although you could try making your "witty" remarks a little less parochial in the future.

If you're not kidding, then I'd like to point out that *none* of you you lot across the pond speak "English" (expats and those with British educations excepted). You may speak "American" or even "American English", but *not* "English". Us English people speak English. And there's no such dialect as "British".

Hugh, G0CNR.
==========
"Disgusting, tortured, bizarre, grotesque". "Oh, you mean 'vi'!"

1204. Re: freedom of speech

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 14:50:00 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <16263@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 3674

In article <688@chiton.ucsd.edu>, rec@chiton (Richard Currier) writes:
>
>Political/religious pontificating is "obscene" to me. So the writer agrees
>that it has no place in Amateur Radio.

You can find plenty of that on the commercial SW stations (too much).

>>it is not clear
>>to me why the playing of music should be prohibited in a two-way communi-
>>cation.
>
>Ever hear of copyright laws? Is this really an "attorney" writing this?

That sounds like a preemptive accusation. By your implicit reasoning,
one could argue that speaking on the air should be forbidden, because
the things you say could come from copyrighted books.

I think the legal reasoning was that if you are putting music on the air,
it will tend to make your transmission "public entertainment."

I think the rule could be eased enough to allow, say, a few notes to pass
back and forth between 2 hams having a discussion of music theory without
the ham bands turning into a broadcast medium.

-don perley - ke2tp

perley@trub.crd.ge.com

1205. Another 50 KW station

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 14:53:00 UTC
From: MEHARP01@ULKYVX.BITNET
Message-ID: <C79612952B9FC04E94@ulkyvx.bitnet>
Source record: 3703

Let's also not forget WHAS-AM 840 KHz Louisville, KY...

They used to be known as "The Cuddly Giant...." I am not sure if 840 is still c
onsidered a "clear channel" or not. I know it was at one time.
WHAS has a map in their studio with pins for confirmed QSL's. They have 43 stat
es confirmed. I have personally copied them in Colorado and Nevada on a car radio at night.

Mike Harpe
University of Louisville

1206. Re: FCC Citation of Packet BBSs for Store-and-Forward Msg

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 15:53:06 UTC
From: masters@freezer.it.udel.edu
Message-ID: <43321@nigel.ee.udel.edu>
Source record: 3680

In article <579@scheat.gsfc.nasa.gov> clark@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov writes:
>
> THE IMPLICATIONS
>
It implies that certain seemly elements of our society will not be given the oportunity ot turn the Gulf War into another Vietnam, even though they desparately wish too. I don't think
it will make a serious impact on packet radio since we are operating under special cercomstances. I just wish Congress would actually declair war, so we could prosecute the originators for "giving aid and comfort to the enemy".

Paul

--
I will not waste chalk..I will not skateboard down the halls..I will not
burp in class..I will not instigate revolution..I will not draw naked ladies
.....I will not program brahms.udel.edu to murder itself....
Paul Masters N3IRU (The ham license arived 12/04/90)

1207. IC-751A wisdom (or opinions) sought

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 16:03:15 UTC
From: bert@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM
Message-ID: <9101311003.AA03505@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM>
Source record: 3679

I am seriously considering buying an Icom IC-751A this spring and would like comments from anybody who has one or who also considered one but bought something else.
I intend to operate CW exclusively on 40 through 10.
I had a brief fling with the thought of buying a TenTec Paragon, but can't justify the extra cost. Can somebody convince me otherwise? Is the 751 $400 better than, for example, the IC-735, or maybe Kenwood's TS440?

Thanks in advance,

Bert Hyman W0RSB
bert@rsvl.unisys.com
...!uunet!s5000!bert

1208. Re: Comet CA2x4Z Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 16:13:45 UTC
From: chris@hplvec.LVLD.HP.COM
Message-ID: <2190006@hplvec.LVLD.HP.COM>
Source record: 3677

I own the Diamond X200, which is about the same antenna, I
am told, with a different name. It is a good performer,
and I am pleased with it (and this from a dyed-in-the-wool
Isopole fan). A friend who has the Comet 15 foot dual band
antenna commented that the construction of his Comet was
the same as the Diamond, but in three sections rather than
the two sections of my smaller Diamond. I can recommend
these antennas as they seem to have very good gain and
low SWR (no other actual measurements made)....chris
de WD5IBS

1209. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 16:29:28 UTC
From: chris@hplvec.LVLD.HP.COM
Message-ID: <2190007@hplvec.LVLD.HP.COM>
Source record: 3678

...wonders how they go the locations so accurately..

Well in the case of the Tomahawk, there are at least two guidance modes, one which gets it to the area, and then one which does "terminal" guidance, called "tercom". Ground, air and satellite photos, and locations of known "benchmarks" could be used to help the tomahawk tercom choose which window to fly into in the defense ministry....

1210. Altenator Whine

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 16:45:02 UTC
From: bartsch@pnet51.orb.mn.org
Message-ID: <3951@orbit.cts.com>
Source record: 3691

I own a Yaseu FT-212RH. I've had it for over two years now, and have never had any problems with interference from the car's electronics. Very recently the radio has began to pick up an altenator whine over the received audio and also superimposes it on my transmitted signal. The radio is connected to ground and the positive terminal on the battery. The battery is new and I just had the altenator rebuilt, but the whine persists.

I want to know:

1) Why did the whine appear suddenly when the radio the radio has worked fine, free of whine, for the past two years?

2) What can I do to correct my problem? Is there an easy inline power filter that I can install that can handle the 20 amp draw when the radio is at high power?

3) Can I buy a manufactured filter or do I have to make one myself? IF I make it what parts do I need, if I buy it where and what brand/ model number.

Thanks for the help on this. I would appreciate email responses since I don't have the opportunity to read all the posts in this newsgroup very often.

Eric Bartsch - N0JVP
bartsch@pnet51.orb.mn.org
(If the mail bounces, send to bartsch@thor.acc.stolaf.edu). Thanks!

UUCP: {amdahl!bungia, crash}!orbit!pnet51!bartsch
ARPA: crash!orbit!pnet51!bartsch@nosc.mil
INET: bartsch@pnet51.orb.mn.org

1211. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 16:57:57 UTC
From: henry@zoo.toronto.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan31.165757.19929@zoo.toronto.edu>
Source record: 3682
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In article <1321@catnip.berkeley.ca.us> bandy@catnip.berkeley.ca.us (Gun Control is Hitting Your Target) writes:
>So, Henry, how do you know that Saddam already knows this?

Because it's public information. If he doesn't know it, it's because he's not paying attention. Either he is, in which case telling him about it again hurts nothing, or he isn't, in which case he isn't going to notice it this time either.
--
If the Space Shuttle was the answer, | Henry Spencer at U of Toronto Zoology
what was the question? | henry@zoo.toronto.edu utzoo!henry

1212. How to find (callsign) ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 18:05:43 UTC
From: Bob_Dixon@osu.edu
Message-ID: <CMM.0.90.2.665345143.rdixon@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 3685

Once again, the intrepid QSL manager is trying to find the owners of some
cards that linger on unclaimed. How does one find hams that are not listed
in the current callbook, and are also not listed in the Buffalo callsign
server? I have a bunch of these "lost souls". Each has more than 1 card here,
so they are probably not just callsign errors by the sender.
Examples are WL8E and KB8EOO.
Any suggestions would be appreciated.

Bob W8ERD
"8E" ARRL QSL manager

1213. Re: Medium Wave "clear channels" (was: CNN on shortwave)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 18:05:56 UTC
From: paulb@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <23033@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 3713
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <1991Jan25.233943.18140@informix.com> randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
+In article <2003@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
+>
+>..... Also, the intent of the 50,000 watt clear channel rules in
+>the AM band is to allow regional broadcast coverage already. At least for
+>the eastern two thirds of the US, WHO in Des Moine covers this nicely.
+>Their slogan is "From border to border and coast to coast and then some".
+>Other wide coverage stations are WLS Chicago, WOWO Ft. Wayne, WWL in New
+>Orleans, WBZ Boston, WLW Cincinati, and good old WSB in Atlanta. There
+>are several more, but those are the ones I listen to on occasion.
+>
+
+Add KFI 640 Los Angeles to that list.

And KNX 1070 also in Los Angeles. And KGO in San Francisco.
KOMA 1520 in Oklahoma City. KTN? in Windom, Arizona. I forgot the
freqs of the 2 not mentioned. The KTN{something} has the TN
standing for "Trucker's network". It is part of a network of high
powered stations (this one on Rt 10) for cross-country truckers.
Mostly country music & news.

==========
Paul Blumstein | This is your brain-> C
Citicorp/TTI | This is your brain on bad acid-> RPG
Santa Monica, CA +---
{rutgers,philabs,psivax,pyramid}!ttidca!paulb or paulb@tti.com
FINAL WORD: Some hogs are kosher: Harley-Davidson

1214. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 18:30:20 UTC
From: abeals@autodesk.com
Message-ID: <abeals.665346620@melange>
Source record: 3686
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

phil@brahms.amd.com (Phil Ngai) writes:

>In article <1321@catnip.berkeley.ca.us> bandy@catnip.berkeley.ca.us (Gun Control is Hitting Your Target) writes:
>|So, Henry, how do you know that Saddam already knows this?

>Let's see, if Saddam doesn't have a GPS, it doesn't matter to him
>how accurate the GPS he doesn't have is. If he does have a GPS,
>it's not going to be hard to find out how accurate it is, assuming
>he knows the coordinates of at least one location he has access to.

Well, Phil, let's see.

Let's say that Saddam didn't have GPS...

Then he [or one of his agents] reads Henry Spencer's article...

Suddenly, someone buys a bunch of GPS units...

And then ships them off to Iraq...

So, Phil, now do you understand?
--
Andrew Scott Beals
abeals@autodesk.com

1215. Re: Cellular channel numbers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 18:39:30 UTC
From: kleing@qualcomm.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan31.183930.26842@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 3687

In article <16201@sdcc6.ucsd.edu>, ee299aj@sdcc6.ucsd.edu (Jung Ching Ho) writes:
> for the handheld cellular phone. It seems to me that you can have
> good transmission and receiving
> anywhere inside a building or in your car. Unlike the HT for hams,
> once you get into a building or in a car, both transmitting and
> receiving become bad.

There are several things that give cellular an advantage over the
typical 2 meter handheld running through a repeater.

First, the wavelength is 35 cm. instead of 2 m, allowing superior
penetration of apertures such as windows in buildings.

Second, cellular cell-sites are usually around 3-4 mile radius, so
you're never very far away. 2 meter repeaters usually have much
larger coverage radius than this. If you were only 2 miles from
the 2 m repeater, it would work great inside the building.

Third, cellular typically runs transmit ERP of about 100 watts per
channel for the link from cell to mobile. Mobile is somewhat less,
maybe 10 watt ERP for car phones and 1 Watt ERP for handhelds. But
the mobile-to-cell link uses receive antenna diversity at the cell-site
further improving things.

Klein S. Gilhousen, WT6G
Qualcomm, Inc.
San Diego, CA

1216. Re: Numbers lady on 30 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 19:51:14 UTC
From: rwa@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <643@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 3695

klg@george.mc.duke.edu (Kim Greer -- rjj) writes:
[topic is RDF of numbers stations]
> Sounds like a fun idea. What it would require though is a fairly
>directional antenna. (or is that really true? could you just use a
>kinda-non-directional antenna and rotate it until the signal is nulled?)
>What do you recommend for the "average" swl'er who would like to try this?

Small receiving loop antennas can display extremely sharp nulls; the nulls
are bidirectional and normal to the signal path. This 180 degree uncertainty
can be elinated via a "sense antenna" (usually a small vertical whip) and
a few bucks worth of parts. Have a look at the ARRL handbook for ideas.
The parts aren't expensive, although some care in fabrication is required
to get sharp nulls.

--
--
Ross Alexander rwa@cs.athabascau.ca (403) 675 6311 ve6pdq
"Sometimes, you want everything to look like a nail." -- Larry Wall

1217. Re: RTTY SWL Question (9Mhz band)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 20:10:54 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <58130020@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 3709

If you are copying military RTTY broadcasts, they are encrypted and will print pure garbage. I am not sure the military still uses HF RTTY broadcasts, but they did about 15 years ago. The shifts were 170 Hz, the characters were 5-level baudot and for all purposes and intents were real characters. It just looked like a monkey was at the keys!
73's, Jim, WA6SDM
holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

1218. Re: Xmit Mods for IC-735

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 20:28:12 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan31.202812.12060@informix.com>
Source record: 3683

```
In article <1250346@hpnmdla.HP.COM> glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore) writes:
> [ talks about how to modify the 735 for out-of-band transmit]
> This is a particularly nice feature since it allows wide coverage when
>used with transverters. I use my 735's with my 144MHZ - 10.368 GHz transverters
>with the radios operating in the 20-30 MHz region. It allows 10 MHz of
>all-mode coverage on every vhf-uhf-uwave amateur band.
>
>73
>Glenn Elmore n6gn
>

I don't understand this. Are you saying that you are transmitting out
of the band? What do transverters have to do with it?

--

=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
Randall Rhea Informix Software, Inc.
Senior Programmer/Analyst, MIS uunet!pyramid!infmx!randall
```

1219. Re: Where to Buy??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 20:31:53 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan31.203153.12168@informix.com>
Source record: 3684

In article <1250347@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>Ham Radio Outlet is a good outfit. They advertise in our club
>newsletter, so I like to plug them when I get a chance!
>
>AL N1AL

I don't like HRO. They don't post prices in their retail stores ... not even for cables, books, and the like. You always have to ask a salesperson for prices. I really find this to be a big inconvenience, and I suspect that they are trying to hide their prices.

Their salespeople rarely know much about their products. I realize that this is a common problem in retail stores, but I figured that since all of their employees are hams, they should know something.

--

=-=
Randall Rhea Informix Software, Inc.
Senior Programmer/Analyst, MIS uunet!pyramid!infmx!randall

1220. Re: Radio Signals from Space?!?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 20:45:04 UTC
From: kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1991Jan31.204504.3643@news.larc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 3689
Cross-posted to: alt.conspiracy,alt.folklore.urban,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors

In article <1916@cluster.cs.su.oz.au> raf@karl.cs.su.OZ.AU (A Stainless Steel Rat) writes:
>It sounds like a great UL to me. I mean, how would anyone know about it if NASA
>didn't want them to? I'd better read the book. Has anyone else heard this?

Of course it's true. I've got a QSL card from Mars myself...

1221. Re: U2MIR

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 21:06:20 UTC
From: gamorris@lescsse.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jan31.210620.2713@lescsse.uucp>
Source record: 3699

In <70327@microsoft.UUCP> joehol@microsoft.UUCP (Joseph HOLMAN) writes:
>musa will be working on 145.550 -- i heard and worked him on that frequency
>on 01.29.91 at about 20:15 UTC. his signals were s9 to s20.
>joe ka7ldn

>> > Last weekend my system had U2MIR in the axheard list on 144.625, I
>> OK, someone (AMSAT?) what is the definitive word on what frequency
>> U2MIR is going to be using?? So far people have been claiming to
>> bill KB3YV

I've heard him on 145.55 for over a week now, on every orbit that I've listened for it (at least 10). That was his usual voice frequency before he started on packet, I expect him to stay on it. He was probably playing with it when it was on the other frequencies.

I managed to leave him (Musa) a mail message on Tuesday night (after trying to connect for 3 orbits), and he left a reply that I picked up Wednesday. I also managed to get the help list for the commands down and am including it here to (hopefully) help reduce the amount of time people spend during a pass just getting the help file. So keep this handy for when you get connected.

Analysis of the downlink shows that he probably has RETRIES set to 5 and FRACK set to 4. If you see packets addressed to CQ, that means whoever was on just got timed out and it is open for someone to connect. If someone is connected please don't try to connect, it is only a single user system and you will either cause problems for the connected person or get a busy disconnect if he hears you. At times 90% of the downlink traffic is busy disconnect frames to everyone trying to get connected while someone is already on.

The 'S' command doesn't need a callsign, if omitted, U2MIR is used.
--GaryM

```
CMD(B/H/J/K/KM/L/M/R/S/SR/V/?)>
h
B(ye) B [CR] disconnects you from PMS.
H(elp) H [CR] or ? [CR] displays this help file.
J(log) J [CR] displays a list of callsigns heard (optional date/time)
K(ill) K n [CR] deletes message number n (only to/from your callsign).
KM(ine) KM[CR] deletes all READ messages addressed to your call sign.
L(ist) L [CR] lists the 10 latest messages.
M(ine) M [CR] lists the 10 latest messages to/from your callsign.
R(ead) R n [CR] reads message number n.
S(end) S (callsign) [CR] begins a message addressed to (callsign).
Subject: max 28 characters ending with [CR].
```

```
Text: End each line with [CR]. End message by
typing /ex [CR] or CTRL-Z [CR]
at the beginning of a new line.
SR(eply) SR n[CR] Sends a reply to message n prompting only for text.
V(ersion) V [CR] displays the software version of the PMS system.

CMD(B/H/J/K/KM/L/M/R/S/SR/V/?)>
```


```
--
Gary Morris Internet: lescsse!gamorris@menudo.uh.edu
Lockheed, Houston, Texas UUCP: lobster!lescsse!gamorris
Space Station Freedom Internet: gmorris@nasamail.nasa.gov
N5QWC/W5RRR Phone: +1 713 283 5195
```

1222. North American 85 DXpedition

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 22:14:49 UTC
From: obrien@aero.aero.org
Message-ID: <98952@aerospace.AERO.ORG>
Source record: 3708

On 15 meters, I just worked k5mk/4, announcing himself as the "North American 85 Expedition to St. George Island". I've never heard of this - anybody have any further information?

--
Mike O'Brien
obrien@aerospace.aero.org

1223. Re: Radio Signals from Space?!?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 22:26:40 UTC
From: mbutts@mentorg.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan31.222640.6328@mentorg.com>
Source record: 3711

I hear radio signals from outer space all the time!

I talk back to them too!

(DX via OSCAR 13)

73 de KC7IT
--
Michael Butts, Research Engineer KC7IT 503-626-1302(fax:1282)
Mentor Graphics Corporation, 8500 SW Creekside Place, Beaverton, Oregon 97005
...tektronix!sequent!mntgfx!mbutts uunet!mntgfx!mbutts mbutts@mentor.com
Any opinions are my own, and aren't necessarily shared by Mentor Graphics Corp.

1224. Re: Radio Signals from Space?!?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 22:36:57 UTC
From: moseley@titan.tsd.arlut.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <2325@titan.tsd.arlut.utexas.edu>
Source record: 3693
Cross-posted to: alt.conspiracy,alt.folklore.urban,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors

In article <22988@ttidca.TTI.COM> sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Avatar) writes:
>+ But, how do we explain the keebler elves?
>+
> Easy, one of the main Keebler Factories is the one in Van Nuys..it used to be
>a uranium processing facility during WW2....think about it....!

I wondered why the sewers glowed at night; that would also explain
the loud explosions heard by landfills. Strange lights at night; mass hysteria;
lots of noises.

HMM.\

A.

1225. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 22:57:05 UTC
From: waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <818@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 3700

In article <1991Jan30.073915.6012@johnny5.uucp> garvey@johnny5.uucp (Joe Garvey) writes:
>
>There's nothing secret in this. Attending one trade show on this kind of
>technology will give you what I've said... and CNN has already told the
>world how accurate our missles are (which is perhaps the most important
>secret).

I suspect the S.H. knows the accuracy quite well without CNN, he has a
LOT of eyewitness reports :-)

>What really intrigues me is how they got the locations so accurately. From
>a satellite picture??? Spies? Israeli's? It's one thing to measure it with
>a GPS receiver... it's quite another to calculate it. Remeber even though
>it's land it moves just like the ocean with tides, wobble of the earth,
>etc, and there are probably very few accurately measured landmarks there...
>not ones that will show up in important military photos.

I don't know how its actually done so I feel free to comment :-)

I would take a GPS receiver to some known point in the vicinity, like
the U.S. embassy, and measure that point VERY accuratly. The rest can
easily be scaled from satellite photos.

A course in navigation gives about a dozen ways to find your position
by observing the transit of satellites in a known orbit or similar such
events. I would expect that given the time that was available the
information was cross checked by most of these methods.

Obviously the information was quite accurate :-)

1226. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 22:58:14 UTC
From: newton@ils.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <788@anaxagoras.ils.nwu.edu>
Source record: 3692

In article <abeals.665346620@melange>, abeals@autodesk.com (Segments Are For Worms) writes:
> phil@brahms.amd.com (Phil Ngai) writes:
> >In article <1321@catnip.berkeley.ca.us> bandy@catnip.berkeley.ca.us (Gun Control is Hitting Your Target) writes:
> >|So, Henry, how do you know that Saddam already knows this?
> >Let's see, if Saddam doesn't have a GPS, it doesn't matter to him
> And then ships them off to Iraq...
> So, Phil, now do you understand?

So, I reckon, if no one had thought of that, but now they had, and did all that... By complaining about this in the first place gave him the idea...

This is SOOOOOO stupid. Please continue this ignorance via e-mail or take it to alt.desert.toppings, k? Thanks.

--
David L. Newton | Work: (708) 491-4791 | newton@ils.nwu.edu -or-
ILS, Room 327 | Home: (708) 332-2321 | dnewton@carroll1.cc.edu, but
1890 Maple St. |------------------------| this just is forwarded to the
Evanston, IL 60201 |__Dr. Seuss is a god.___| top address, so don't bother.

1227. Not quite a flame (was Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 23:23:52 UTC
From: waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <819@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 3701
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,sci.physics

In article <1167.27A6BD41@w8grt.fidonet.org> Jim.Grubs,.W8GRT@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs, W8GRT) writes:
>
>Jim Grubs, W8GRT - Support OPERATION DESERT STORM - the 9th Crusade!

I really hope that Jim meant this in jest! He certainly should know better if not.

For the unititiated, the crusades were one of the ugliest parts of the history of Christianity. Mostly for political purposes under the guise of religion they resulted in a greast many of the problems that thw world is still struggling with today.

Much of the hatred of "infidels" in the arab world today can be directly atributed to the appalling abuses on the native population by "Christians" during that era. Kept alive by some incredibly insensitive and inept politics on the part of Europeans and more recetly by the ambitions of power hungry Arab leaders.

I have no sympathy for Saddam Hussein, there are a great many parallels between his actions and those of Adilf Hitler, but a "9th Crusade" is hardly a good motivation for our Arabic/Islamic allies! Nor I might add our Jewish ones.

I apologize if this comes across in a heated tone, it was not intended to be a flame in any sense. I do feel strongly that the record needs setting straight however lest we get lost in a lot of pious nonsense once again.

Followups via E-mail since this is not related to any of the groups I read.

Mike Waters (on a new machine with no .sig - YET!)

1228. Communications Quarterly info sought

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 23:34:53 UTC
From: slp9m@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jan31.173453.46786@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 3688

'alp!

I thought I had saved off the subscription info (namely, address & tel. #)
for Communications Quarterly somewhere, but can't seem to locate it. Could
someone please E-mail it to me? TNX Scott.

##
Scott E. Parker WA7VYJ # INTERNET: SLP9M@cc.usu.edu
Center for Atmospheric & Space Sciences # Twisted pair: (801) 750-2975
Utah State University # Home: (801) 753-3924
Logan, UT 84322-4405 #
##

1229. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-01-31 23:37:38 UTC
From: karn@epic.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan31.183738@epic.bellcore.com>
Source record: 3690
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

Don't forget that the region also has good Loran-C coverage from two permanent chains in Saudi Arabia. My own experience with the Northeast USA Loran-C chain has been repeatable accuracy of 20-40 meters; this is better than the 100 meter figure given for GPS with selective availability turned on.

Furthermore, Loran-C is available 24 hours/day, unlike GPS which has coverage gaps. According to publicly available orbital elements and operational schedules, there is currently a daily gap in GPS coverage in the Baghdad area from about 1130 to 1200 UTC. (A gap is defined as fewer than 4 operational satellites visible simultaneously, including both Block I and Block II spacecraft.)

Phil

1230. What Will it Cost?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 00:17:08 UTC
From: dlp@zule.Ebay.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <4777@male.EBay.Sun.COM>
Source record: 3694

A recent posting saying that a novice should purchase a good transceiver to get started and then enter the home brew arena. Plowing into ham the way I do everything else I was assuming I would build my own receiver and transmitter. Can anybody shed some light on cost of each approach (assuming used equipment) and maybe some reasons I should go one way versus another? Obviously the purchase approach is mostly plug and go, but I was hoping to use my entry into ham as a way of increasing my knowledge of electronics in general.

Thanks

Dan Pritchett | ARPA/Internet: dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM
Sun Federal System Engineer | UUCP: ...!sun!dlp

It's written in the stars, and every line in our palm
We are fools to make war on our Brothers in Arms.
--Mark Knopfler

1231. Alternative Field 1991

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 00:20:17 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1991Feb1.002017.2872545@locus.com>
Source record: 3702

Recently, I asked my brother (another radio amateur) how he wanted
get together for Field Day this year. A couple of years ago I spent
the weekend playing radio (not in the contest) from a friends cabin
located on top of a ridge overlooking the Kern River Valley. Normally,
there is a lake in the valley known as Lake Isabella, but, as of last
September, the lake is dry.

I asked if possibly we should try to run a serious Field Day
effort. Here is his reply:
rec.ham-radio please help us write the rules for the alternative
field day?

**** start of included text ****

Subject: Field day and Laguna Seca
Status: R

I say we have our own points system based upon how many contacts
made per how many beers consumed. This means we keep track of
how many beers we drink at what time, then look at the logbook (logbook?)
and give points to each contact based upon how sauced we were when doing
the contact, and how much useful information we were able to record
from the QSO. An extra bonus point should be given if a QSO is
successfully performed with another intoxicated operator.
Also, a special points category, Coffee Induced QSO points will be
structured to deal with QSOs made after drinking a pot of
Kenya made Daren-style.
[ed: Daren-style is about 4 times too strong for people who like
strong coffee]
Myself, I prefer the luxury of being indoors at a place like [name of
person who owns cabin], where there is a refrigerator to keep the brews
cold.

**** end of included text ****

Daren (my brother) has asked me to solicit input regarding his alternative
points system. He has also asked if other amateurs are interested in
participating in this "contest in a contest". Please reply privately
to me with any input, even the phone number of the local Al-Anon chapter.

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *

1232. Re: FCC Citation of Packet BBSs for Store-and-Forward Msg

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 00:40:13 UTC
From: karn@epic.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1991Jan31.194013@epic.bellcore.com>
Source record: 3698

In article <43321@nigel.ee.udel.edu>, masters@freezer.it.udel.edu (paul masters) writes:
> It implies that certain seemly elements of our society will not be given the oportunity ot
> turn the Gulf War into another Vietnam, even though they desparately wish too. I don't think
> it will make a serious impact on packet radio since we are operating under special
> cercomstances. I just wish Congress would actually declair war, so we could prosecute the
> originators for "giving aid and comfort to the enemy".

Once again, we see a perfect demonstration of a most unfortunate flaw of human nature. That's the ability of war to induce mass hysteria in an otherwise rational population, turning them into sheep that readily accept the destruction of the moral principles for which they claim to fight.

Nowhere in the Constitution do I see a wartime exemption to the First Amendment. Whether you support or oppose the war, your right to express your opinion is protected. If you feel that people should be prosecuted merely for publicly opposing the policies of their government, then please explain to me why you are so morally superior to Saddam Hussein.

Ahem. Be that as it may... the point of W3IWI's posting was not to debate the merits of a particular posting about the war. He was calling attention to the FCC's unrealistic policy of holding each and every PBBS, digipeater, or repeater licensee responsible for every message that passes through them, as opposed to holding only the originator responsible.

Phil

1233. Re: Guest operators

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 00:45:55 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9102010045.AA09008@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 3696

I have to confess, when I went on DXpedition to FG back in 1983, I was lucky enough to work back into my home area. After working me from his home station, one of the locals raced across town and worked my from MY home station, using MY call. Should I tear up the card I sent myself? :{ I can assure you that it has been accepted for Grid Square credit. I don't have enough countries yet on six meters (oh yes, this was a 50-MHz-only DXpedition) to see what Don Search will say for DXCC. I think that my operation in 1983 is the only time that contact has been made between FG and W3 on six since the mid-70s.

I know of a case in which a local ham (now deceased) - running high power - usually worked DX stations a second time just after his own success, using the call of one of his buddies on the second QSO. Since neither the station nor the operator of the second call were present, this seems like a clear violation.

You will note that the first two recipients of the DXCC award on 6 meters were K5FF and W5FF (wife and husband, repectively). I have never heard a single suggestion that either ever worked a DX station using the other's call. Lee and Fred Fish certainly share the same rig.

73, Bob W3OTC

1234. Re: How to find (callsign) ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 00:54:04 UTC
From: garlough@tgv.com
Message-ID: <1991Feb1.005404.9370@news.arc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 3697

In article <CMM.0.90.2.665345143.rdixon@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>,
Bob_Dixon@osu.edu writes:
|Once again, the intrepid QSL manager is trying to find the owners of
|some
|cards that linger on unclaimed. How does one find hams that are not
|listed
|in the current callbook, and are also not listed in the Buffalo
|callsign
|server? I have a bunch of these "lost souls". Each has more than 1 card
|here,
|so they are probably not just callsign errors by the sender.
|Examples are WL8E and KB8EOO.
|
|Any suggestions would be appreciated.
|
| Bob W8ERD
| "8E" ARRL QSL manager

The card for WL8E was likely intended for WL7E, who is pretty active.
But even if you forwarded the card to WL7E, it probably wouldn't do
him much good.

My personal opinion: if someone I contact can't copy my call right, they
probably don't deserve a QSL. I would take the aforementioned cards,
draw a line through the W8 callsign, write "station unknown" or "return
to sender" on them and send them back via the ARRL outgoing bureau.
--
Trey Garlough
TGV, 603 Mission Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95060
trey@tgv.com (Internet)

1235. PlatiGaia Re: Radio Signals from Space?!?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 01:11:03 UTC
From: xanthian@zorch.SF-Bay.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Feb1.011103.29708@zorch.SF-Bay.ORG>
Source record: 3704
Cross-posted to: alt.conspiracy,alt.folklore.urban,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors,talk.bizarre,alt.flame

raf@karl.cs.su.OZ.AU (A Stainless Steel Rat) writes:

> It sounds like a great UL to me. I mean, how would anyone know about
> it if NASA didn't want them to? I'd better read the book. Has anyone
> else heard this?

6600galt@ucsbuxa.ucsb.edu (Who Is John Galt?) writes:

> The fact is, all the moon pix are fake. We've never been there. The
> earth is flat.

Aw, you went and spoiled the practical joke. After all the money we blew on joy buzzers and active lens covers for telescopes and whoopie cushions and radio repeaters and dribble glasses and shuttle flight model making and squirting lapel flowers and stellar domes to convince these poor gullible earthmen their world was round, too...

I was really looking forward to the looks on their faces when we pulled the planet out from under them.

You're really going to get a piece of my mind when we get back to the saucer; have you taken your immunosuppressent pills this millenium, or are you going to reject my advice again?

Kent, the "man" from xanth.
<xanthian@Zorch.SF-Bay.ORG> <xanthian@well.sf.ca.us>
--
I'll bet you're _still_ wondering where xanth is? Second star to the right, fly on 'til morning. We believe in broad hints for bozos.

1236. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 02:51:08 UTC
From: wtm@uhura.neoucom.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Feb01.025108.14301@uhura.neoucom.EDU>
Source record: 3707

... or Saddam reads Aviation Week, for instance. About 10 years ago, I worked for a certain US Gov't security agency. I was assigned to work on a project involving satellite technology. I was given a copy of Aviation Week to read as a primer on the project. Funny thing was that the project had a classification level of Secret.

You may be assured that discussing the characteristics of GPS here is not going to yield any information that Iraq's military doesn't already know.

==Bill==

--
Bill Mayhew NEOUCOM Computer Services Department
Rootstown, OH 44272-9995 USA phone: 216-325-2511
wtm@uhura.neoucom.edu ....!uunet!aablue!neoucom!wtm
via internet: (140.220.001.001)

1237. U2MIR

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 06:06:27 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <9102010608.AA13520@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 3705

I had packets from U2MIR-1 on my screen when I got home.
He apparently went over about 13:48 PST.
I left the rig on 145.55 when I went to work this morning.
73, doug

1238. GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING INFORMATIONAL UPDATE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 06:19:59 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910131231959.2ae000b8@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 3706

```
*******************************************
*** GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING UPDATE ***
*******************************************

01 February, 1991

Informational Update

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ATTENTION:

Further analysis has been performed on potential impacts from the major
energetic flare of 31 January. A major geomagnetic storm is still
anticipated. The main phase of the storm is expected to occur either late
on 01 February (UT time) or early on 02 February. A sudden storm
commencement (SSC) is expected to precede this storm.

The intensity of the predicted storm has been downgraded from potential
planetary A-index values of 80 to betweeen 40 and 65. Higher latitudes will
experience more intensive storming and higher magnetic A-index values.
Translated, these figures mean that middle and low latitudes will experience
major to high-intensity minor storming. A risk does still exist for possible
brief bursts of severe storming over middle and low latitudes, although this
is looking less likely now than it did 24 hours ago. High latitudes will
experience major storming with possible frequent periods of severe storming.

People should note that the accuracy of predicting magnetic activity
from major flares is a very difficult task dependent on many unknowns.
Hence, there is a risk that the magnetic storm may not be quite as intense
as is predicted. On the other hand, there is also a risk that magnetic
storming could exceed the values predicted.

ALL OF THE WARNINGS WHICH WERE ISSUED ON 31 JANUARY REMAIN IN EFFECT.
The probability for a magnetic storm is very high (80% or better). People
who could be affected should continue to be on the alert for changes in
conditions. A magnetic storm alert will be posted if magnetic storming
occurs.

To calm the fears which these warnings may have caused for people who
are unaware or uneducated about these types of phenomena, please note that
these events pose no threat to humans. They do represent significant threats,
however, to the equipment and networks which we have established on earth.
Communications is particularly susceptible to heavy impacts. However, no
one should worry about receiving dangerous doses of radiation or other
dangerous elements from the major flares and geomagnetic storms which occur.
The earth has excellent natural protection mechanisms to protect us against
```

any harm. Unfortunately, the equipment we have established and use (such as the electricity we consume, communications and satellite functions) can be threatened by this sort of activity. Damage to the equipment of susceptible industries can occur if appropriate safeguards are not taken. This is the reason the warnings are issued.

Additional information: Satellite altitude protons increased to event levels at 06:00 UT on 31 January. They peaked at 240 p.f.u. at 16:20 UT on 31 January. They have been declining since then and are now at levels below 65 p.f.u. (still way above the event threshold). They are expected to continue declining unless another major proton flare occurs.

A polar cap absorption (PCA) event occurred on 31 January and is presently in progress. Significant degradation in high-latitude and polar region radio propagation has resulted and is expected to continue for the next 36 to 48 hours (after the magnetic storm has passed). Significant degradation in middle and low latitude radio propagation conditions are still expected during the main phase of the expected geomagnetic storm on 02 February. Near blackout conditions could be experienced over the polar and high latitude regions, particularly during the sunlit periods of the day. Middle and low latitudes will suffer significant absorption, noise and very strong signal flutter and fading. However, there is a good possibility for some auroral backscatter communications on VHF frequencies over middle and high latitudes (possibly even stretching into the lower latitudes). Radio conditions should begin returning to more normal conditions during the post-storm residual magnetic activity, sometime late on 03 January to 04 January.

Auroral storming is expected to begin sometime during the evening hours on 02 February for North American observers. Observers in the UK and Europe should witness the onset of the main phase of the geomagnetic and auroral storm in the early morning hours of 02 February (local time - possibly earlier). The leading edge of the auroral zone is expected to migrate southward to lie over regions near 45 to 55 degrees north latitude (there is a slight risk it could migrate further south, but this is not currently anticipated). Low latitude auroral observations will be possible during the main phase of this storm, particularly during the moonless hours of the evenings (the moon rises roughly around 21:00 local time on 02 February).

Reports of auroral and/or radio condition observations would be appreciated. Please send descriptive reports (stating location, observation time, and observational summaries) to "std_oler@hg.uleth.ca". Thanks.

Major flaring is still very likely over the next 24 to 72 hours. Several regions (namely, regions 6462 (S18W57), 6466 (S09W53), 6469 (S13W40), and 6471 (S12E02)) remain very capable of producing major energetic activity. There is still a high probability for further proton flaring from any of these regions. Hence, the risk for future strong satellite proton events and/or PCA event activity remains high.

** End of Warning **

1239. info wanted on dual-band (V/UHF) mobile transceivers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 07:52:59 UTC
From: rcosj@chudich.co.rmit.oz
Message-ID: <1991Feb1.075259.1661@minyos.xx.rmit.oz.au>
Source record: 3710
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,aus.radio

G'day radio folks.

I'm considering buying a dual-band (2m/70cm) transceiver for my car,
and I am wondering which one to buy.

So far I am aware of the Icom IC-3220 and IC-2400, Yaesu FT-4700 and two
models by Kenwood (I forget their numbers for the moment, but I believe
they are similar to Icom's two radios).

Are there any other brands/models that I should consider?

Has anyone heard of new models soon to be released that are worthy of
a short wait?

Does anyone have any comments to make on any of these radios?

Do any of them have extra (bonus/freebie) features that I should be
aware of (eg wide-band receive etc)?

Does anyone have any comments from a users perspective (eg are they
'user friendly', easy to operate in the dark / while mobile, do the
knobs fall off, etc)?

I recently bought an IC-24AT HT and am now sold on the idea of dual-
band radios. This is a great little radio, although in my opinion it is
just a touch 'user un-friendly'. Specs-wise it's terrific.

Thanks in advance

John Simmons (VK3KJG) Ph. 660 2619 Royal Melbourne Institute of Tech.
System Administrator Fax 662 1060 (Victoria University of Technology)
PO Box 2476V
ACSnet: rcosj@chudich.co.rmit.oz Melbourne 3001 Australia
CSNET: rcosj@chudich.co.rmit.oz.aus
ARPA: rcosj%chudich.co.rmit.oz.au@uunet.uu.net
BITNET: rcosj%chudich.co.rmit.oz.au@CSNET-RELAY
UUCP: ...!uunet!munnari!chudich.co.rmit.oz.au!rcosj

1240. Re: Alternative Field 1991

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 14:34:33 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <3881@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 3722

In article <1991Feb1.002017.2872545@locus.com>, dana@locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:
|>
|>I say we have our own points system based upon how many contacts
|>made per how many beers consumed. This means we keep track of
|>how many beers we drink at what time, then look at the logbook
|>(logbook?)
|>and give points to each contact based upon how sauced we were when
|>doing
|>the contact, and how much useful information we were able to record
|>from the QSO. An extra bonus point should be given if a QSO is
|>successfully performed with another intoxicated operator.
|>Also, a special points category, Coffee Induced QSO points will be
|>structured to deal with QSOs made after drinking a pot of
|>Kenya made Daren-style.
|>[ed: Daren-style is about 4 times too strong for people who like
|> strong coffee]
|>Myself, I prefer the luxury of being indoors at a place like [name of
|>person who owns cabin], where there is a refrigerator to keep the
|>brews
|>cold.
|>

I think you probably need some category multipliers. For example, the guy who can pull off a successful QSO without RF burns over 90% of his body after 5 shots of grain alcohol deserves more points than the guy who just had 5 Lites.

Probably three divisions:

A - people drinking hard liquor or drinks composed of greater than 50% hard liquor by volume. (3x multiplier)

B - people drinking standard beer. (2x)

C - people drinking lite beer or drinks with little paper umbrellas in them (1x)

and maybe a fourth division

D - people drinking bottled spring water (0x)

Total field day score to be multiplied by the appropriate number before submission.
--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber,

KC1TD

If I was authorized to speak for my employer, I'd be too important to
waste my time on this crap....

1241. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 15:13:50 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <2080@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 3712
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In article <1991Jan30.232701.25602@amd.com> phil@brahms.amd.com (Phil Ngai) writes:
>In article <1321@catnip.berkeley.ca.us> bandy@catnip.berkeley.ca.us (Gun Control is Hitting Your Target) writes:
>|So, Henry, how do you know that Saddam already knows this?
>
>Let's see, if Saddam doesn't have a GPS, it doesn't matter to him
>how accurate the GPS he doesn't have is. If he does have a GPS,
>it's not going to be hard to find out how accurate it is, assuming
>he knows the coordinates of at least one location he has access to.

Even easier, if he has a GPS receiver, it's all explained in the manual.
At least it is in the manuals for the ones we have.

Gary KE4ZV

1242. Proposed self-censorship (was GPS accuracy)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 16:13:23 UTC
From: jcallen@Encore.COM
Message-ID: <13963@encore.Encore.COM>
Source record: 3717

If Iraqi agents can read Usenet news then they surely have better ways of getting information on GPS, such as any university library. Or should we just shut down the whole frigging net until the war is over?

I've stopped being amazed by people who want to censor information that is already widely available; they're just too numerous.

-- Jerry Callen
jcallen@encore.com

1243. Re: Radio Signals from Space?!?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 16:18:50 UTC
From: tjw@unix.cis.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <86386@unix.cis.pitt.edu>
Source record: 3716
Cross-posted to: alt.folklore.urban,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

In article <1991Jan31.204504.3643@news.larc.nasa.gov> kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (Scott Dorsey) writes:

>Of course it's true. I've got a QSL card from Mars myself...

That must have been from W3LAT, "the man from Mars!", (Pennsylvania).

Ralph is a silent-key.

Terry
--
INTERNET: tjw@unix.cis.pitt.edu BITNET: TJW@PITTVMS CC-NET: 33802::tjw
UUCP: {decwrl!decvax!idis, allegra, bellcore}!pitt!unix.cis.pitt.edu!tjw
And if dreams could come true, I'd still be there with you,
On the banks of cold waters at the close of the day. - Craig Johnson

1244. Re: Xmit Mods for IC-735

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 16:34:57 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250348@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 3582

> In rec.ham-radio, ee299aj@sdcc6.ucsd.edu (Jung Ching Ho) writes:
>
> Can you tell me where have you bought your 144MHz to 10 GHz
> transverter. This sounds interesting that one can converter the HF
> radio to a all band all mode receiver. Currently, I am using a
> TS440AT. Thank a lot
>
> JC, N6YEI

See February/June/October 1988 issues of Ham Radio Magazine for my
series on microwave station design. It details the 10368 MHz transverter
but 1296 and 2304 versions come basically for free once you have 10368 built.
Since the series I have added 50 MHz through 900 MHz and 1269 MHz (Oscar mode
L) local oscillators to complete vhf through microwave coverage (well almost,
wb7abp has been trying to get me to complete 24 GHz so I can work him). If
you are interested and want more information please let me know.

73

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

1245. Re: Seeking info on keys, keyers, paddles, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 16:46:53 UTC
From: waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <822@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 3725

In article <28240.27a69d5a@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu> heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu (Doug Heacock) writes:
>Years ago my dad used a telegraph-style key for sending Morse code.
>He called himself a "brass-pounder" and said he didn't care too much
>for using the "bug." In what little reading I've done so far, I've
>gathered that what he called a "bug" is a keyer paddle. I've also run
>across the term "iambic paddle" here and there, and I think I know
>what an electronic keyer is. Is there anyone out there who would be
>willing to explain the relative merits of these various devices, and
>perhaps clarify the terminology for an aspiring CW'er?

Well lets see. Most basic is the "straight key" which is what I think you mean by "telegraph-style key". Generally with some form of up/down motion and endless variants. Push down you send a signal (mark) let go you stop (space). Most modern versions are based on the WW-II "J-38" key which had two flat disks to grip with and a good, adjustable action. Works well (with practice) up to about 20 wpm. When you read about a cw operator's "fist", generally this refers to a "straight key" since this is by far the most distinctive by personality.

Generally a "bug" (now obsolete) was a "semi-automatic" key which had a system of weights on a spring which would oscillate to produce the dits when the paddle was pushed to one side,
dahs were produced manually by pushing the paddle to the opposite side. Vibroplex the major (only?) manufacturer produced both a left and right handed version which essentially switched the side for dits and dahs. Never used one personally, but I have heard good cw sent at 50wpm from a bug. I have also heard some awfull pretense at cw from them. The most common error was to set the dits fast (40wpm) and try to send at 10wpm. There were also "swing" styles which essentially were other alterations in the proper spacings, mostly resulting in unreadable cw!

Electronic keyers come in just about every variety, from electronic "bugs" to keyboards. What is most popular (what *I* use :-)) is an "iambic keyer" which has two paddles, one dits, one dahs. When you squeeze both the keyer sends didadidada so one motion can send K, R, C, etc. A squeeze releasing one paddle will send characters like Y and Q. All dits, dahs and "letter" spaces are "self completing" which means that the keyer won't start the next element until BOTH mark and space are finished. The object is to send properly spaced cw with a minimum of hand movement and as much allowance for human timing error as possible. No easier to use than a "bug" or "straight key", but you can send much faster and for a longer period of time with an electronic keyer.
To change speeds you must adjust the keyer or send charachters at say 20 wpm with spacing to 5 or 10 wpm. This works ok if there isn't a great

deal of speed difference and is very readable. Characxters at say 30 wpm spaced at 5 wpm don't cut it since most "low speed" cw ops won't hear the characters!

My advise to a beginner, start with a straight key. Plan to use it for 6 mos to a year until your speed gets up to 15-20wpm then get an electronic keyer. Practice OFF THE AIR with the keyer until it is second nature, then try it on the air. Figure about two years more or less daily use of cw to get to 25-35 wpm, sooner if you spend more time at it and deliberatly "stretch" yourself. I found cassette tapes at about 20 wpm very good to listen to as I drove. I didn't try to copy everything, just listen, but after a few weeks I got more and more of the text.

Mike AA4MW/7

1246. P5YL - Slim or Real?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 17:32:44 UTC
From: charlier@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5720098@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 3583

Last night on 15 CW, I answered a CQ from P5YL. Not being able to find P5 on my DXCC list, I asked "Kim" his QTH. He replied "PYOUNGYANG <garbled>TH KOREA". I thought "Oh, a new prefix for South Korea", and left it at that. Then I looked at a map. Pyoungyang (I may have the spelling wrong) is in NORTH Korea! There was no pile up on this guy. Did I work my first genuine Slim? I looked at the "International Callsign Allocations" in the Callbook, and sure enough, P5 is allocated to the Peoples Republic of Korea (North). I've never heard of any actual ham radio operation from North Korea, not surprisingly, as it's even more of a restricted society than Albania.

Even if it were for real, why is North Korea not a DXCC country? Are there political reasons for this, or is it simply that there never has been any activity from there, and this is a moot point? If we consider the Russian Republics, and Hawaii to be DXCC countries, why not North Korea?

Charlie Panek (UUCP: hplabs!hp-pcd!hplsla!charlier)
KX7L (SMTP: charlier@lsid.hp.com)

1247. Re: "North American 85"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 17:48:00 UTC
From: CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <9102011749.AA29685@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 3721

"NA-85" sounds like an IOTA designator, which is a
two-letter continent followed by a number. IOTA stands for
Islands On The Air, and is a program similar to DXCC
sponcered by (I believe) the RSGB. Essentially, any island
anywere qualifies as a "country". As you can imagine, there
are many more islands than DXCC countries. This makes IOTA
much more chalanging - it would be pretty hard to have
worked all the islands in the world. It also makes for
cheap DXpeditions -- Catalina Is, 30 mi sw of Los Angeles,
for example. If you hear a pileup on some otherwise not
rare DX, he may be on a new IOTA island.

1248. a

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 17:51:17 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1170.27A95299@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 3715
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,sci.physics

> From: waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com (Mike Waters)
> Date: 31 Jan 91 23:23:52 GMT
> Organization: Motorola, Inc., Semiconductor Products Sector
> Message-ID: <819@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,sci.physics
>
> In article <1167.27A6BD41@w8grt.fidonet.org> Jim.Grubs,
> .W8GRT@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs, W8GRT) writes:
> >
> >Jim Grubs, W8GRT - Support OPERATION DESERT STORM - the 9th Crusade!
>
> I really hope that Jim meant this in jest! He certainly should know
> better if not.

Certainly, one of the major purposes of the Ninth Crusade should be to clean up the mess left behind by the first eight.... We can hope anyway.

In any event, my point was to call attention to the fact that possibly Saddam Hussein but certainly many other moslem leaders do, as you pointed out, think of the present situation as an outgrowth of and continuation of the struggles that began in the 11th century. It also was intended to call attention to the fact that people in the Middle East hold a grudge longer than most anyone else you can think of.

--
Jim Grubs - Support OPERATION DESERT STORM - the 9th Crusade!
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

1249. Re: RTTY SWL Question (9Mhz band)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 17:54:08 UTC
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <254@platypus.uofs.edu>
Source record: 3724

15 years ago most military (Army at least) rtty was 850hz shift. They were just starting to move at that time to what they liked to call NSK (Narrow Shift Keying) at 85hz. Too the best of my knowledge the primary users of 170hz shift was and is hams. (Of course MARS used ham gear and therefore 170hz.)

bill KB3YV (ex DA1WO and ex MOS 05B and 05C)

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

1250. R390A

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 17:57:47 UTC
From: dennis@tfsg.UUCP
Message-ID: <1004@tfsg.UUCP>
Source record: 3714
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

<>

With all the recent talk regarding the R390A, I thought now would be
the appropriate time to ask this question:

How do you connect two R390As in diversity mode? The manuals I have
only show a block diagram with no details. I would like to know
exactly what do I have to do to connect two of these in diversity
mode...

Anyone have any information on this?

Thanks

Dennis Gibbs
(703) 802-1961
...uunet!tfsg!dennis

1251. Re: wireless video extenders (insides?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 18:53:57 UTC
From: larson@snmp.sri.com
Message-ID: <20684@unix.SRI.COM>
Source record: 3720

In article <6403.27A20D9F@urchin.fidonet.org> Christopher.Boone@f8324.n106.z1.fidonet.org (Christopher Boone) writes:

--> I hope if you do put on of those DAK units on the air, YOU will invest
--> in a VSB filter!!! :).......I wish everyone who had bought the noisy
--> PC Electronics stuff on 440 would have done the same!!
--> ATV Without a VSB filter = shoot the operator!!!

What sort of TV transmitter / VSB filter combination do you use?
Where do you get them?

Alan

1252. Re: FCC Citation of Packet BBSs for Store-and-Forward Msg

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 18:54:42 UTC
From: brian@hplvec.LVLD.HP.COM
Message-ID: <2190008@hplvec.LVLD.HP.COM>
Source record: 3593

I suggest you get a DOS copy of 'grep', usually a UN*X command, and
do a primitive search on all files actually posted to your board.
Maybe you could also temporarily store messages passing through and
grep them as well before forwarding them. Grep is a file search utility.
You could search for certain keywords that are notorious for being
inflammatory. Thus you could bounce files back to owners without
having to actually READ them.

I realize this doesn't solve the more global problem, but the intent
would certainly be recognized if it became necessary to prove yourself
in court or in letter to the FCC.

Brian Wood W0DZ

1253. Re: North American 85 DXpedition

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 18:57:25 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <58130021@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 3588

You have just stumbled across a IOTA operation. IOTA is Islands On The Air. It was origianted in England several (Many?) years ago. Many of the Islands of the world are assigned a number and people go there to work others. Like DXCC, there are awards and various levels of achievement. The North American 85 is the designation of St. Georges island. So if you worked him and got the QSL card, you have confirmed one of the islands. Unlike DXCC where there are few, if any, new ones, IOTA abounds with islands that have never been activated before or have been many years since the last operation.

More information can be obtained from DX Bulletin in Fullerton, CA or e-mail me and I will give you more info.
73's, Jim, WA6SDM
holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

1254. Re: What do I want in a radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 19:51:11 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250349@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 3585

In rec.ham-radio, d_reeves@oxy.edu (Bryan Douglas Reeves) writes:

>In article <28.Jan.91.11:25:51.GMT.#8659@UK.AC.NWL.IA>, Pete Lucas
>(Pjml@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk) writes:
>>How many advertisements do you see that promote the 'bells & whistles'
>>side of a radio (number of memories, digital voice storage) yet fail to
>>even state the shape-factor of the filters or the intercept points of
>>the frontend? Dammit, am i buying a radio or a speech synthesizer?

>I agree. I wish someone made affordable, simple, great radios.

Drake used to before they got out of the ham radio business. Like the TR-7.
Nary a bell nor a whistle, but +20 dBm third-order intercept, low phase
noise (compared with most other synthesized radios), continuous-duty power
amplifier, switchable filters independent of mode, passband tuning, and
provision for use with companion R-7 receiver. It makes me wonder what
their latest radio would be like if they had stayed in the business.

AL N1AL

1255. KENWOOD REPLACING 731?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 20:04:46 UTC
From: 51160_1477@uwovax.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <1991Feb1.150446.8468@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 3586

Has anyone heard if Kenwood has plans to replace the 731 mobile with
something new?

I just bought a TH77A handheld and love it. Would like the same
features in a mobile.

Please post any info.

Thanks and 73.

Dave Colvin VE3ZDC
University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario

1256. Re: Who speaks English?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 20:15:53 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250350@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 3584

In rec.ham-radio, hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.com writes:

>Dave Heller (csn!ub!dsinc!wells!k3tx@handies.ucar.edu) says "The converse is
>the average G. They ALL need a couple years residence in Texas to learn to
>speak English properly; big problem is they don't know it".

>If you're not kidding, then I'd like to point out that *none* of you you lot
>across the pond speak "English" (expats and those with British educations
>excepted). You may speak "American" or even "American English", but *not*
>"English". Us English people speak English. And there's no such dialect as
>"British".

Flamed in wrong direction. Texans do not speak "American English".

AL N1AL
"Born in PA, licensed in CT, live in CA"

1257. GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 20:56:20 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1172.27A97FF9@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 3718
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

> From: henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer)
> Date: 31 Jan 91 16:57:57 GMT
> Organization: U of Toronto Zoology
> Message-ID: <1991Jan31.165757.19929@zoo.toronto.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics
>
> In article <1321@catnip.berkeley.ca.us> bandy@catnip.berkeley.ca.us (Gun
> Control is Hitting Your Target) writes:
> >So, Henry, how do you know that Saddam already knows this?
>
> Because it's public information.

You're willing to endanger lives just to prove you have a right to shoot your mouth off anytime you choose? Being 'right' about abstract consitutional principles is not worth somebody's life. It would be different if you were gambling only YOUR life. You're playing games with someone else's life.

--
Jim Grubs - Support OPERATION DESERT STORM - the 9th Crusade!
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

1258. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 20:58:41 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <1991Feb1.205841.16738@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 3578

>...
>PS. The Soviets have their own GPS system too. I believe it's called
>GOSS. No, I don't know what it stands for.
>--
>Joe Garvey uucp: uw-beaver!sumax!ole!johnny5!garvey

The Soviet system is called GLONASS. I don't know what it stands for either, nor do I know how many satellites are in service. I read that some people at a British university have decoded and published the GLONASS data format (sorry, no references). It uses the same microwave bands as GPS, and a single receiver could theoretically use both systems simultaneously. A possible disadvantage is that current-status information may not be available for GLONASS (as it is for GPS via WWV).

--

Frank W9MKV reid@ucs.indiana.edu

1259. where to get Mallory SXM 2.5% tolerance capacitors?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 21:30:37 UTC
From: abeals@Autodesk.COM
Message-ID: <2441@autodesk.COM>
Source record: 3719
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

I'm trying to build the 10-element BC band filter from the back of
the '90 ARRL Handbook. I was able to procure all of the other components
at Electronics Plus in San Rafel [close to work], but they didn't carry
2.5% capacitors.

So, suggestions? I'm willing to mail-order. I need 7 of them, which should
help with a "minimum order" situtation.. I have the feeling that they're
not going to be cheap. Bay Area walk-in places preferred.

Of course, having 1250AM blasting all over my SW reciever is no fun, so
what the hay. My soldering iron has been lonely recently.

Thanks in advance.
Andy Beals
415 289 4850
--
Andrew Scott Beals
abeals@autodesk.com

1260. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 22:41:41 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <19706@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 3579
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

```
|>
|>Don't forget that the region also has good Loran-C coverage from two
|>permanent chains in Saudi Arabia. My own experience with the Northeast
|>USA Loran-C chain has been repeatable accuracy of 20-40 meters; this
|>is better than the 100 meter figure given for GPS with selective
|>availability turned on.
|>
Repeatability isn't the same as accuracy. Is Loran-C really ACCURATE to
the number you quoted? (The FAA writeup about it says otherwise.)

paul

PS. To Jim Grubs: Please SHUT UP.
```

1261. Re: Re: Question about Vacuum Tubes.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 22:52:32 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <19707@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 3577

```
|>
|> I seem to recall that there have been deaths due to mis-handling
|>Beryllium oxide ceramic insulation. This is independant of HT voltage,
|>many modern RF power transistors also pose this threat. Equipment
|>containing BeO ( not Danish record players :-) ) constitutes a threat
|>even when unpowered.
|>
|> 73 GM4ZNX
|>
```

I think your statement is a bit too strong. At least that's my understanding from what I've read; not being a toxicologist I'm not an expert, so don't sue me.

My impression is that BeO is safe when it's a solid mass, as it is supposed to be in a working tube or transistor. The danger occurs when you do something to it (such as grinding it, or crushing it) that creates dust, and then you ingest/inhale the dust.

I looked in the Wakefield heat sink catalog for info but didn't find it. Some similar sort of publication would have more detail, though.

73, paul

1262. Re: Alternative Field 1991

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 23:10:51 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <27271@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 3580

We claim extra credit for independence from commercial power - our
generator was brought along for the explicit purposes of running the
refrigerator and spinning the blender in which we made margueritas
on our Field Day expedition to Onyx Peak.
- Brian

1263. Re: Alternative Field 1991

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 23:47:13 UTC
From: wws@raphael.cray.com
Message-ID: <141048.11679@timbuk.cray.com>
Source record: 3726

In article <3881@ryn.mro4.dec.com>, taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com (Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber) writes:
> I think you probably need some category multipliers. For example, the
> guy who can pull off a successful QSO without RF burns over 90% of his
> body after 5 shots of grain alcohol deserves more points than the guy
> who just had 5 Lites.

People can say what they like about how no-code will increase the number of hams. I say, bring a few buddies along to Field Day and they will be 'hams' for life!

Actual W6YL Field Day QSO at 4:30 AM sunday morning:

"Queue aRe Zed Field Day this is Whiskey Sex (er, 6) Young Lust..."

Some poor soul somewhere in Tennessee:

"er, um, this is, er, um, this is, er, um, Why are we *doing* this???"

Steve, AC6P, at the mike, Walt, KK6NR, logging:

"I don't know... We're cold... We're tired... We're hungry...
We want to sleep..... What call should I use?"

Field Day *is* ham radio!

Walt Spector
(wws@renaissance.cray.com)
Sunnyvale, California
_·_ _·_ _···· _· ·_·

1264. Re: North American 85 DXpedition

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-01 23:58:52 UTC
From: garlough@tgv.com
Message-ID: <1991Feb1.235852.23492@news.arc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 3587

In article <98952@aerospace.AERO.ORG>, obrien@aero.aero.org (Michael O'Brien) writes:
|On 15 meters, I just worked k5mk/4, announcing himself as the "North
|American 85 Expedition to St. George Island". I've never heard of
|this - anybody have any further information?

Just a guess, but the Islands On The Air people speak this kind of language. If so, then St. George Island would be island # NA-85 on the IOTA list.
--
Trey Garlough
TGV, 603 Mission Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95060
trey@tgv.com (Internet)

1265. Re: Medium Wave "clear channels" (was: CNN on shortwave)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-02 01:03:36 UTC
From: danr@ais.org
Message-ID: <6Q7+H+G@irie.ais.org>
Source record: 3581
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <1991Jan31.044319.19722@agora.rain.com> firebug@agora.rain.com (Sam Guidice) writes:
>In article <1991Jan25.233943.18140@informix.com> randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
>>In article <2003@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>>
>>>..... Also, the intent of the 50,000 watt clear channel rules in
>>>the AM band is to allow regional broadcast coverage already. At least for
>>>the eastern two thirds of the US, WHO in Des Moine covers this nicely.
>>>Their slogan is "From border to border and coast to coast and then some".
>>>Other wide coverage stations are WLS Chicago, WOWO Ft. Wayne, WWL in New
>>>Orleans, WBZ Boston, WLW Cincinati, and good old WSB in Atlanta. There
>>>are several more, but those are the ones I listen to on occasion.
>>>
>>
>>Add KFI 640 Los Angeles to that list.
>>
>Add KEX 1190 in Portland, Oregon to the list also.

One more: WJR 760 Detroit.

1266. * SpaceNews 04-Feb-91 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-02 02:07:49 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <409@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 3723
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

SB SPACE @ ALLBBS < KD2BD $SPC0204
* SpaceNews 04-Feb-91 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC0204

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY FEBRUARY 4, 1991

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, USA. It
is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* U2MIR-1 NEWS *
================
Packet Radio (AX.25) communications from Mir appear to be taking place
on a regular basis over a frequency of 145.550 MHz. A brief connection
with U2MIR-1 was made by KD2BD on 28-Jan-91 at 16:59:25 UTC using an
indoor 4-element quagi and 7 watts of transmitter power. Signals from
Mir are STRONG. U2MIR is probably running at a power level of 20 watts.

A large number of stations have been able to connect with Mir. The TNC
in use on Mir can be said to have a very short "fuse". Packets are sent
very rapidly, and if acknowlegements are not received within a short
period of time, U2MIR-1 sends disconnect frames and clears its buffers
through its unprotocol address (CQ). Groundstations can also digipeat
through either U2MIR or U2MIR-1.

Once connected to U2MIR-1, the BBS responds as follows:

Logged on to U2MIR's Personal Message System

CMD(B/H/J/K/KM/L/M/R/S/SR/V/?)>

Successful mail sessions are ended with a response such as:

Message saved as Msg # 78

The U2MIR-1 BBS also keeps a journal of all stations heard and
connected to, but the clock and calendar of this function does
not yet seem to be set. For example, log listings are given as:

KA9NMD 00/00/00 00:00
KD2BD 00/00/00 00:00

Stations wishing to connect with U2MIR-1 should bear in mind that Musa
may come on voice at any time, so it is considered a BAD practice to

send connect packets until packet signals from U2MIR are first heard. There also seems to be a very large variation in downlink signals from Mir. It is sometimes helpful to open your receiver squelch during weak signal periods to prevent your TNC from sending packets and exceeding its retry count without having a chance of being heard by U2MIR due to changes in spacecraft attitude and the resulting QSB. Programmable transceivers should be used to transmit 5 KHz lower and receive 5 KHz higher than 145.550 MHz at the time of AOS, move to 145.550 MHz at TCA, and receive low and transmit high until LOS, in order to compensate for doppler effect.

* NOAA SATELLITES *
==========
NOAA weather satellites transmit weather images taken in both visible and infra-red light from low-Earth orbit on a regular basis. NOAA-12 is expected to be launched on 14-May-91 at 1552 UTC.

The current series of NOAA satellites transmit APT on the following VHF frequencies:

NOAA- 9: 137.620 MHz
NOAA-10: 137.500 MHz
NOAA-11: 137.620 MHz

Odd numbered NOAA satellites can be copied during the mid-afternoon and early morning hours. Even numbered NOAAs can be copied during the mid-morning and mid-evening hours, local time.

* NOAA NEWS *
==========
NOAA is developing a directory of resources for earth observation in education. The directory is one of several educational projects NOAA is undertaking as part of International Space Year (ISY) - 1992. The directory will serve as a resource on how imagery from environmental satellites is being used in schools to enhance learning. The core of the directory will consist of a listing of schools worldwide that use real time satellite imagery with a brief description of how the imagery is used in classroom instruction. In addition, the directory will contain a section on curriculum materials developed by teachers, a listing of current manufacturers of hardware and software for receiving and processing satellite images, and a bibliography on educational applications of environmental satellites.

Any information that the users of NOAA satellite data, can provide in support of this effort would be greatly appreciated. If you know of any schools or teachers who are using environmental satellite data in their curriculum, please let NOAA know. Drop a letter or postcard to NOAA Educational Affairs Office, Federal Building #4 Room 0158, Washington, DC 20233; or call 301-763-4690 (24 hours a day) and leave a message with Ms. Arlette Washington.

* TNX QSL! *
============
A special thanks to all those who sent QSLs and letters to SpaceNews:

PA0HTR : Henk Kanon, Den Helder, Netherlands
WA1STO : Rosalie White, ARRL, Newington, Connecticut, USA

...and e-mail messages:

KZ1Z, KA2SZO, K3ORC, KC6GWQ

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
====================
Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the editor (John) via any
of the following paths:

INTERNET : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
UUCP : ...uunet!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd

MAIL : John A. Magliacane, KD2BD
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
765 Newman Springs Road
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

1267. NASA Prediction Bulletin Format

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-02 03:14:48 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9102020314.AA17971@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 3590

As a service to the satellite user community, the following description of the NASA Prediction Bulletin's two-line orbital element set format is uploaded to sci.space on a monthly basis. The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

==========

Data for each satellite consists of three lines in the following format:

```
AAAAAAAAAAA
1 NNNNNU NNNNNAAA NNNNN.NNNNNNNN +.NNNNNNNN +NNNNN-N +NNNNN-N N NNNNN
2 NNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NNNNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NN.NNNNNNNNNNNNN
```

Line 1 is a eleven-character name.

Lines 2 and 3 are the standard Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format identical to that used by NASA and NORAD. The format description is:

```
Line 2
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
10-11 International Designator (Last two digits of launch year)
12-14 International Designator (Launch number of the year)
15-17 International Designator (Piece of launch)
19-20 Epoch Year (Last two digits of year)
21-32 Epoch (Julian Day and fractional portion of the day)
34-43 First Time Derivative of the Mean Motion
or Ballistic Coefficient (Depending on ephemeris type)
45-52 Second Time Derivative of Mean Motion (decimal point assumed;
blank if N/A)
54-61 BSTAR drag term if GP4 general perturbation theory was used.
Otherwise, radiation pressure coefficient. (Decimal point assumed)
63-63 Ephemeris type
65-68 Element number
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)
(Letters, blanks, periods = 0; minus sign = 1; plus sign = 2)
```

```
Line 3
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
```

09-16 Inclination [Degrees]
18-25 Right Ascension of the Ascending Node [Degrees]
27-33 Eccentricity (decimal point assumed)
35-42 Argument of Perigee [Degrees]
44-51 Mean Anomaly [Degrees]
53-63 Mean Motion [Revs per day]
64-68 Revolution number at epoch [Revs]
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)

All other columns are blank or fixed.

Example:

NOAA 6
1 11416U 86 50.28438588 0.00000140 67960-4 0 5293
2 11416 98.5105 69.3305 0012788 63.2828 296.9658 14.24899292346978

Note that the International Designator fields are usually blank, as issued in
the NASA Prediction Bulletins.

--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

1268. Re: Ramsey kits

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-02 04:53:55 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <1991Feb2.045355.17603@informix.com>
Source record: 3601

```
In article <91019.151341UD186413@NDSUVM1.BITNET> UD186413@NDSUVM1.BITNET (Space Studies
Student Organization) writes:
>I'm currently studying to take my novice exam, and have no equipment
>yet. I have a couple of questions about the Ramsey kits.
>
>Do you think that these kits would make good first radios?

No. Running QRP (low power) as an inexperienced novice is going to be
frustrating. You should run about 100 watts or so until you gain operating
experience. Get a used rig if money is a problem. Then, by all means,
build your own QRP kit.

--

=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
Randall Rhea Informix Software, Inc.
Senior Programmer/Analyst, MIS uunet!pyramid!infmx!randall
```

1269. quote without comment

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-02 05:06:43 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <9102020506.AA05191@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 3591

At least one personlocally, obviously an old fart, thought Apple was asking
for 160m.

1270. GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING UPDATE (02 FEBRUARY)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-02 05:40:31 UTC
From: std_oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910201224031.2ae00385@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 3589

```
*******************************************
*** GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING UPDATE ***
*******************************************

02 February, 1991

Informational Update
Solar Activity Forecast

-------------

ATTENTION:

An interplanetary shock was observed at 18:42 UT on 01 February in
response to the major X-class proton flare of 31 January. This was followed
by minor geomagnetic storm periods until about 23:00 UT on 01 February.
Activity has since declined to active levels.

Magnetic activity is expected to intensify back to minor storm levels
this UT day (02 February). Magnetic A-index values are still expected to
reach 45 over the middle latitudes. There are expected to be periods of
major geomagnetic storming over middle latitudes.

A low latitude auroral activity warning remains in effect for 02
February, although the potential for observable low-latitude activity has
decreased due to the storm detensification which has been observed over the
past several hours. Also, lunar interference is expected to significantly
hamper attempts to view auroral activity over low and middle latitudes.

A magnetic storm has not yet been officially declared. Activity has not
yet attained storm levels for a sufficient duration or intensity to be
classified as a true magnetic storm. However, a minor to major geomagnetic
storm is still expected. Hence, the geomagnetic storm warning continues to
remain in effect. A geomagnetic storm alert may be issued today if storm
intensification occurs.

The potential electrical anomaly warning associated with geomagnetically
induced currents remains in effect for 02 February, although the probability
for magnetic excursions capable of producing influential induced currents has
diminished notably. An alert for this phenomena will not likely be issued.

Geomagnetic storming is expected to maintain levels of minor storming
through 03 February. A gradual return to normal conditions is expected
on 03 and 04 February.

HF radio propagation has experienced degraded radio conditions over the
past 12 hours (since the arrival of the shock), however the uncharacteristically
```

low levels of activity which have been observed indicate that radio propagation may not be affected as adversely as originally predicted. Some significant degradation is still expected when (and if) reintensification of the storm occurs. But for the most part, radio propagation should remain generally poor with periods of very poor conditions over all latitudes. High latitudes will remain mostly very poor.

The potential for auroral backscatter communications on VHF bands has diminished somewhat, although there is still a good chance for some backscatter communications during the more intense periods of magnetic and auroral activity.

The risk for major solar flaring remains high. Region 6471 (now near S12W11) is the most capable region for producing high terrestrial impacts. However, this region has been unusually quiet, despite several areas of observed magnetic shear as well as several areas with magnetic delta configurations. This region remains highly complex and contains high magnetic gradients. But it has not produced any noteworthy flaring for several days now. High terrestrial impacts are possible from this region should major flaring occur within the next three days. Thereafter, the potential potency of terrestrial impacts will decrease.

The satellite proton event ended at 15:40 UT on 01 February. The PCA event also ended on 01 February. There is a moderate to high risk for another proton flare from the regions currently visible. The regions nearing the western limb (6462, 6466 and 6469) remain capable of producing another proton event, but the greatest risk at present is Region 6471, which is due to begin spawning major flares anytime now. The recent development of magnetic shear in this region lends further support to the prediction for major flaring from this region. Watch for possible flare and/or magnetic storm alerts.

** End of Warning **

1271. Re: MW "clear channels" (80 lines)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-02 12:14:06 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9102021214.AA15278@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 3592

Medium Wave (AM broadcast) "clear channel" Class I
stations are protected from co-channel and adjacent-channel inter-
ference in BOTH their primary [local] coverage area and their night-time
skywave coverage area. No other station class has its sky-wave [ionospheric]
area protected against interference. Power allowed Class I stations range
from 10 to 50 kW (I think all are actually 50 kW). There is only one
primary station on Class I-A channel. There are two primary stations on
Class I-B channels. Just after WW II, a number of daytime-only stations
were also assigned to the clear channels, and some of these have been
upgraded to more- or full-time, with resulting increased interference.
About 1980 a few Class II-A stations were assigned to I-A channels at the
"far edge of the country", where the primary Class I station could never be
heard and the new station would never interfere with the primary station.

The clear channels are:
540 Canadian I-A
640 US I-A KFI Los Angeles
650 US I-A WSM Nashville
660 Mex/US I-B WFAN New York
670 US I-A WMAQ Chicago II-A KBOI Boise
680 US I-B KNBR San Francisco I-B WPTF Raleigh ?
690 Canadian I-A
700 US I-A WLW Cincinatti
710 US I-B WOR New York I-B KIRO Seattle ?
720 US I-A WGN Chicago II-A KDWN Las Vegas
730 Mexican I-A
740 Canadian I-A
750 US I-A WSB Atlanta
760 US I-A WJR Detroit
770 US I-A WABC New York II-A KKOB Albuquerque
780 US I-A WBBM Chicago II-A KROW Reno
800 Mex I-A
810 US I-B KGO San Francisco I-B WGY Schenectady
820 US I-A WBAP Fort Worth
830 US I-A WCCO Minneapolis
840 US I-A WHAS Louisville
850 US I-B KOA Denver I-B WHDH Boston or WUTK Knoxville ?
860 Canadian I-A
870 US I-A WWL New Orleans
880 US I-A WCBS New York II-A KRVN Lexington, NE
890 US I-A WLS Chicago II-A KDXU St George, UT 10kW
900 Mex I-A
940 Mex and Can I-A
990 Can I-A

1000 Mex&US I-B WLUP Chicago
1010 Can I-A
1020 US I-A KDKA Pittsburgh II-A KCKN Roswell, NM
1030 US I-A WBZ Boston II-A KTWO Casper, WY
1040 US I-A WHO Des Moines
1050 Mex I-A
1060 Mex&US I-B KYW Philadelphia
1070 Can&US I-B KNX Los Angeles
1080 US I-B WTIC Hartford I-B KRLD Dallas
1090 MEX&US I-B KAAY Little Rock I-B WBAL Baltimore
1100 US I-A WWWE Cleveland
1110 US I-B KFAB Omaha I-B ?
1120 US I-A KMOX St Louis
1130 Can&US I-B KWKH Shreveport
1140 Mex&US I-B WRVA Richmond
1160 US I-A KSL Salt Lake City
1170 US I-B KVOO Tulsa I-B WWVA Wheeling, WV
1180 US I-A WHAM Rochester, NY
1190 Mex&US I-B WOWO Fort Wayne, In
1200 US I-A WOAI San Antonio
1210 US I-A WCAU Philadelphia II-A KGYN Guyman, OK 10kW
1220 Mex I-A
1500 US I-B WTOP Washington I-B KSTP St Paul, MN
1510 US I-B WLAC Nashville I-B KGA Spokane
1520 US I-B WWKB Buffalo I-B KOMA Oklahoma City
1530 US I-B KFBK Sacramento I-B WCKY Concinnati
1540 Bahamas I-A
1550 Can&Mex I-B
1560 Cuba&US I-B WQXR New York
1570 Mex I-A
1580 Can I-A

73, Bob W3OTC

1272. Re: FCC Citation of Packet BBSs for Store-and-Forward Msg

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-02 13:31:23 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <16357@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 3594

In article <1991Jan31.194013@epic.bellcore.com>, karn@epic (Phil R. Karn) writes:

>Ahem. Be that as it may... the point of W3IWI's posting was not to
>debate the merits of a particular posting about the war. He was calling
>attention to the FCC's unrealistic policy of holding each and every
>PBBS, digipeater, or repeater licensee responsible for every message
>that passes through them, as opposed to holding only the originator
>responsible.

The question is whether this is "policy" or just one guy getting carried
away and burning through his whole pad of citation slips.

A check of the rulebook shows that VHF packet forwarding stations are
given a specific exemption allowing automatic control, while
originating stations are specifically not. That sure makes it
sound like sound like forwarding stations don't have to screen all
messages.

-Don Perley - ke2tp
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

1273. Re: New callsign server

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-02 13:53:08 UTC
From: DAULIE@BANUFS11.BITNET
Message-ID: <91033.145127DAULIE@BANUFS11.BITNET>
Source record: 3595

As I always have been interested in servers, I would like to give it a try.
But how does one log in after establishing the telnet connection?
Which is the logon userid and password?

73's de Mike

Michel Daulie
ON6ML

P.S.: my apologies for those who receive this duplicate: my original
posting went out to the redistributor instead of the the magazine
email address.
Second time: NETNEWS interface was not initialized. Hope it now works.
(blushing ...)

1274. Re: Who speaks English?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-02 15:32:08 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <949@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 3596

In article <1250350@hpnmdla.HP.COM>, alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
> In rec.ham-radio, hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.com writes:
> >Dave Heller (csn!ub!dsinc!wells!k3tx@handies.ucar.edu) says "The converse is
> Flamed in wrong direction. Texans do not speak "American English".
> AL N1AL

Absolutely correct.
Texans speak TEXAN
TEXAN is logically
the Universal World
Language.
{{:-)}} if necessary?

1275. Clear Channels

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-02 15:40:01 UTC
From: sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <memo.721257@lynx.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 3597

Don't forget WRKO, Boston, 680.

Scott [Internet: sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu)
(Ham: KA1WNU]

1276. Re: P5YL - Slim or Real?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-02 17:09:34 UTC
From: reisert@ricks.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <3884@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 3600

There was an article in "The DX Magazine" Feb. 1991 which described a proposal for North Korea to become a separate DXCC country. From what the article said, there has been no *legitimate* operation from P5 since WW2. Chances are you worked someone who's really there, but isn't officially licensed. Sort of like XZ9A in the Karen State (Burma) which isn't recognized.

- Jim AD1C

=-=

"The opinions expressed here in no way represent the views of Digital Equipment Corporation."

James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@ricks.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!ricks.enet!reisert
77 Reed Road
Hudson, MA 01749-2895

1277. Who speaks English?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-02 17:31:17 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1176.27AAAFD2@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 3598

> From: k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller)
> Date: 2 Feb 91 15:32:08 GMT
> Organization: Wells Computer Systems Corp., Levittown, Pa. 19058
> Message-ID: <949@wells.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <1250350@hpnmdla.HP.COM>, alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom)
> writes:
> > In rec.ham-radio, hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.com writes:
> > >Dave Heller (csn!ub!dsinc!wells!k3tx@handies.ucar.edu) says "The converse
> is
> > > Flamed in wrong direction. Texans do not speak "American English".
> > > AL N1AL
> >
> >
> Absolutely correct.
> Texans speak TEXAN
> TEXAN is logically
> the Universal World
> Language.

You'd have to be Universally Cranky to nitpick people who have armadillo races.

--
Jim Grubs - Support OPERATION DESERT STORM - the 9th Crusade!
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

1278. Re: freedom of speech

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-02 18:10:34 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Feb2.181034.4027@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 3599

```
As quoted from <688@chiton.ucsd.edu> by rec@chiton.ucsd.edu (Richard Currier):
+---------------
| > Freedom of Speech and Amateur Radio
| > ----------------------------------
| Major flare alert.... The K is rising....
+---------------

You mean there's such a thing as a *low* K index on the Usenet? ;-)

+---------------
| > What attraction is
| >there for the general public to spend thousands of dollars on an amateur
| >radio station just to be able to say "5-9, New York" to a Russian ham ?
|
| If the writer of this has to ask this question he can't possibly be active
| on the bands. I'm sure the many DX friends I have made over the years would
| be puzzled by this assertion.
+---------------

Part of the problem is interpretation. I admit that I was puzzled by this as
well, until someone pointed out that communication that justifies "recourse to
the public telecommunications service" has to be pretty d*mned important given
the cost of calling e.g. the Soviet Union. Everything is relative, including
the level of importance at which a phone call is advisable.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY
```

1279. Re: Guest operators

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-02 19:54:35 UTC
From: Christopher.Boone@f8325.n106.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6794.27AC5A31@urchin.fidonet.org>
Source record: 3602

I doesnt matter WHO the operators are...JUST the station callsign!!!!!
I would KEEP the card as it is vaild!!! You worked YOUR STATION with another
op on it..but that IS valid!!
73
Chris WB5ITT

1280. SWAP

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-02 20:33:10 UTC
From: oddsocks@sideways.gen.nz
Message-ID: <kkoRw1w163w@sideways.gen.nz>
Source record: 3603

YASU FT101 HF Transciever - For 2 metre rig. (not Xtal controlled)
Contact: John Breden (VOICE) 075 -739532 (Te Puke)

1281. Re: Re: Question about Vacuum Tubes.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-02 22:05:12 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250351@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 3615

In rec.ham-radio, dstock@hpqmole.sqf.hp.com (David Stockton) writes:

> I seem to recall that there have been deaths due to mis-handling
>Beryllium oxide ceramic insulation. This is independant of HT voltage,
>many modern RF power transistors also pose this threat. Equipment
>containing BeO (not Danish record players :-)) constitutes a threat
>even when unpowered.

Beryllium oxide is only hazardous when it is in powdered form. My
understanding is you could SWALLOW a chunk of it, and as long as it
passed through the body without causing mechanical damage, it
wouldn't hurt you.

The moral is don't crush it or try to drill or saw it.

AL N1AL

1282. Re: What Will it Cost?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-02 22:19:16 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250352@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 3616

In rec.ham-radio, dlp@zule.Ebay.Sun.COM (Dan Pritchett) writes:

>A recent posting saying that a novice should purchase a good
>transceiver to get started and then enter the home brew arena. Plowing
>into ham the way I do everything else I was assuming I would build my
>own receiver and transmitter. Can anybody shed some light on cost
>of each approach (assuming used equipment) and maybe some reasons I
>should go one way versus another? Obviously the purchase approach is
>mostly plug and go, but I was hoping to use my entry into ham as a
>way of increasing my knowledge of electronics in general.

I always recommend that people purchase a used rig to start, even if
they plan to build. That way, they can operate while they get their
homebrew gear going. When the home-built station is finished to
your satisfaction, you can re-sell the used equipment for about the
same price you paid for it.

A used Heathkit HW-100 goes for around $100-$150. It's a perfectly
servicable SSB rig also usable on CW.

The Drake "4-line" is better, especially on CW. An R4A receiver,
T4X transmitter, and AC-4 power supply can be had for around $200.
A "B-line" (R4B/T4XB/AC4) is a bit more expensive, and a "C-line"
(R4C/T4XC/AC4) runs in the $400 range. The A and B-line receivers
come with all bandwidths installed; the R4C requires separate
optional filters. (2.1 kHz SSB filter standard)

The older Japanese radios are also quite reasonable nowdays, expecially
if you don't mind the prior-generation units with tubes in 'em.

AL N1AL

1283. Xmit Mods for IC-735

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-02 22:24:07 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1177.27AAF49C@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 3604

> From: randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea)
> Date: 31 Jan 91 20:28:12 GMT
> Organization: Informix Software, Inc.
> Message-ID: <1991Jan31.202812.12060@informix.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <1250346@hpnmdla.HP.COM> glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore)
> writes:
> > [talks about how to modify the 735 for out-of-band transmit]
> > This is a particularly nice feature since it allows wide coverage when
> >used with transverters. I use my 735's with my 144MHZ - 10.368 GHz
> transverters
> >with the radios operating in the 20-30 MHz region. It allows 10 MHz of
> >all-mode coverage on every vhf-uhf-uwave amateur band.
> >
> >73
> >Glenn Elmore n6gn
> >
>
> I don't understand this. Are you saying that you are transmitting out
> of the band? What do transverters have to do with it?

If used into an antenna on the ranges specified it would indeed be "out-of-band", however on the band it is transverted to, it is within the band.

If you misunderstood Glenn's article, I strongly suggest you may not be qualified to advise novices that they BEGIN with 100 watt transceivers as a stepping stone to QRP operation. [:-)

As for ham slang, why not?

--
Jim Grubs - Support OPERATION DESERT STORM - the 9th Crusade!
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

1284. Mention of Ham Radio (2/1 Military Briefing)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-02 23:19:12 UTC
From: dhp1@harvey.gte.com
Message-ID: <10507@bunny.GTE.COM>
Source record: 3608
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

During the Desert Storm U.S. Military Briefing last night in Riyadh a reporter mentioned a report from a "ham radio operator" saying that renewed activity was heard around the town of Khafji. The military spokesman said that there was absolutely no renewed military activity and that there was no intelligence data to support the ham radio operator's claim. The reporter didn't mention whether the ham had been in contact with a Saudi ham or not, but the military spokesman assumed the ham was SWLing on military frequencies. The spokesman stated something like "if the ham was listening to English, there's no way he could have deciphered our transmissions....we use VINSEN to cover our transmissions....."

--
Dave Pascoe | Internet: dhp1@gte.com
GTE/EDCD | UUCP: ...!{harvard}!gte.com!dhp1
KM3T | Packet Radio: km3t @ ka2qhd.nj

1285. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-02 23:21:26 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <1991Feb2.232126.4856@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 3605

In article <19706@shlump.nac.dec.com> koning@koning.enet.dec.com writes:
>Repeatability isn't the same as accuracy. Is Loran-C really ACCURATE to
>the number you quoted? (The FAA writeup about it says otherwise.)

Not clear. My biggest problem in verifying the figures given by my LORAN receiver is the proliferation of geographic coordinate systems, all subtly different. For example, LORAN places my house about 400 meters east and slightly south of the position given by the USGS 7.5-minute topographic map for Chatham NJ. However, LORAN uses the WGS72 or WGS84 coordinate system (depending on which publication you cite) while the USGS maps use the 1927 North American Datum. Although I don't have any references on how to convert from one system to another, I suspect that much of the discrepancy is due to the differing coordinate systems. (Longitude has always been much harder to measure accurately than latitude). In a few other field tests using FAA-supplied coordinates for airports I've gotten much closer agreement (~40m) to my LORAN readings, although there is still the question of what spot on the airport the listing refers to.

LORAN accuracy also depends a lot on where you are. Each LORAN chain has a set of monitor recievers at well-surveyed locations, and the phasing of the LORAN transmitters is adjusted periodically to keep these receivers "in the right place". The monitor for the Seneca-Nantucket-Carolina Beach triad is in Sandy Hook NJ, not too far from me, so perhaps my results are better than average.

In practice my biggest problems with LORAN have been propagation blockages and interference, especially QRN and shielding from bridges and power lines.

Remember also that most practical applications of navigation require that you be able to record your position and then return to it later. A good example is a fisherman who needs to return to his lobster pots. The absolute accuracy of the system is not as important in this case as its repeatability.

WB0MPQ just gave me a package of literature from Magellan for a neat little GPS OEM kit. For $950 you get a couple of circuit boards and an antenna. Rated accuracy from a single fix is 25 meters in the 2D mode and 30 meters in the 3D mode. They claim this can be improved somewhat with averaging, but there is also a bothersome footnote: "Accuracy subject to change in accordance with DOD civil GPS user policy". Although I suspect that GPS receivers will get even cheaper after the war is over, chances are Selective Availability will be turned back on again - so the party will be over.

What really burns me about this whole selective availability thing is how the DoD sold GPS to Congress by touting the civilian spinoffs. (GPS is an expensive system even by US military standards.) The big push was in civil aviation ("just think of all the money you could save by shutting down all those VORTACs, NDBs, ILSes and LORAN-C transmitters ..."). Then when they get the satellites up and running they decide to take their marbles and go home.

Fortunately (for us) $47.6M of funding for military GPS receivers was deleted from the FY 1991 budget. The stated reason is that the GPS program is behind schedule so the money isn't needed. One can only hope that the real reason was to force the DoD to be more willing to share its toys...

A good article on the politics of GPS vs LORAN is "Terrestrial Navaids - Critical Stepping Stones to Satellite Navigation" presented by John Beukers at the Wild Goose Association in October 1990.

Phil

1286. Re: New callsign server

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-02 23:52:49 UTC
From: km3t@jjmhome.UUCP
Message-ID: <9623@jjmhome.UUCP>
Source record: 3606

In article <91033.145127DAULIE@BANUFS11.BITNET>, DAULIE@BANUFS11.BITNET writes:
>
> As I always have been interested in servers, I would like to give it a try.
> But how does one log in after establishing the telnet connection?
> Which is the logon userid and password?

You would issue the following command:

telnet marvin.cs.buffalo.edu 2000
^
|
this field is the socket you wish to connect to

Most of the callsign servers (all two or three of them) have been using socket
2000.....hope this helps....

--
Dave Pascoe | Internet: km3t@jjmhome.m2c.org
KM3T/ZF2PT | UUCP: km3t@jjmhome.UUCP

1287. RAMSEY KITS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-03 01:51:23 UTC
From: nfunamura%mis2.decnet@NUWES-LLL.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9102030151.AA26560@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 3607

>>In article <91019.151341UD186413@NDSUVM1.BITNET> UD186413@NDSUVM1.BITNET (Space Studies Student Organization) writes:
>>I'm currently studying to take my novice exam, and have no equipment
>>yet. I have a couple of questions about the Ramsey kits.
>
>>Do you think that these kits would make good first radios?

Randall Rhea responds.....
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>No. Running QRP (low power) as an inexperienced novice is going to be
>frustrating. You should run about 100 watts or so until you gain operating
>experience. Get a used rig if money is a problem. Then, by all means,
>build your own QRP kit.

I generally agree with Randall's advice because a new novice has enough of a handicap without being QRP. However under special conditions being a QRP novice is not a problem.
In cases where a group (e.g. Boy Scout or school class etc.) who live close together get their novices together, being QRP is not a problem. In the mid fifties, novices from my high school radio class built their our own 1 tube xtal controlled transmitters (5 watts or less input). Those who stuck it out usually went out and eventually bought commercial rigs but it was nice to be able to get on the air with $15.00.
Anyway, if there were something like a Heathkit or some other low cost rig that works...it may be worth looking into. The Ramsey is not the answer. I bought a 40 meter kit from them about $25.00 plus $13.00 for the case (about $40.00 with shipping etc.) and it didn't work. It's tuning range was somewhere in the 8 MHz range. I had to add some capacitors to bring it down to 40 meters. Can you imagine the frustration a novice would have with this rig. Also the assembly instructions are something like this..."1. install all resistors. 2. install all capacitors" etc. etc.
About three or four months after I bought the receiver I saw an article in one of the magazines (I think it was QST) on how to make this receiver work. Why anybody would print an article like that bothers me. Why didn't they just say don't buy the receiver because it doesn't work!
Off soap box.

Norman, KH6R

1288. Re: Who speaks English?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-03 03:36:35 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <950@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 3610

In article <1176.27AAAFD2@w8grt.fidonet.org>, jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> > Message-ID: <949@wells.UUCP>
> > Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
> >
> > Absolutely correct.
> > Texans speak TEXAN
> > TEXAN is logically
> > the Universal World
> > Language.
>
> You'd have to be Universally Cranky to nitpick people who have armadillo races.
> Jim Grubs - Support OPERATION DESERT STORM - the 9th Crusade!

Support Desert Storm - I second.

Perhaps Jim's just jealous
Last I heard there's a
shortage of Armadillos
in Ohio.

Really they're most loveable
creatures.

Don't leave a New Englander loose
in West Texas without an interpreter!

And for some parts of the east
even an interpreter might not do much good.
:--)

K3TX
^^

1289. Re: books on ham-speak

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-03 04:05:34 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <951@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 3611

In article <1991Jan31.022700.19904@informix.com>, randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
> In article <1991Jan30.020752.1654@rice.edu> carson@mu.rice.edu (Q) writes:
> >I would therefore like to solicit from the net
> >recommendations for, and possible sources of, books or articles that
> >would be good for a beginner [to learn about ham slang].
I frankly don't know of any; been thinking of writing
an article for publication myself.
> I like Doug DeMaw's book, "W1FB's Help For New Hams." I strongly
> agree with a major point in his book, which is that a lot a "ham speak"
> is both unnecessary and stupid.
Doug DeMaw is one of those rare amateurs
who has earned the respect of *EVERYONE*
His work with his little publication back
in Michigan before he went to Newington,
his work at ARRL, and since, are all classic.
Disagreeing with Doug is like disagreeing with
Walt Maxwell W2DU on transmission lines. You're
wrong before you start.
>
> For example, why use Q abbreiviations on phone? Why say "There's a lot of
> QSB on the band", when you can just say "Your signals are fading."
> I prefer hearing "I'm getting interference from a nearby station" to
> "there's a lot of QRM out there, old man." I don't know if he's saying
> "QRN" or "QRM", so I don't know if we should just change to another
> frequency, or what.
Absolutely! (although sometimes it's a bit more
convenient to say QRM because it's a bit shorter
and in context it should be understood.)
>
> Hams tend to use English in an interesting way. 2m mobile conversations
> often end with "I'm destinated now." The word "destinated" does not
> appear in the dictionary.
Perfectly true, and (maybe because I'm such a
conservative for that reason I won't use it);
but just off the record, the word does seem to
have some merit. It has a reasonable etemology (sp),
clear meaning, and is a bit shorter than "I'm where
I'm going". But I do have an aversion to non-technically=
derived non-dictionary words, too.>
> I'm especially irritated with the term "seventy-threes". This term
> means "best regards", so you shouldn't put an "s" on the end of it.
> The worst is "the very best of seventy-threes, old man", which means
> "the very best of best regards-es." Use a simple "seven-three",

> "seventy-three", or better yet, just say "nice chatting with you."
>Amen. Especially when we hear it from those who should know better.

> Some hams get offended when people use CB lingo on the air, but
> they should look at their own lingo first. Which is worse, this:
>
> Breaker, breaker, good buddy, hey Spacman, you got your
> ears on?
This is just fine, considering the source. At least it
isn't quite as vulgar as most of what little I've heard
on CB.
>
> or:
>
> We've got QSB over there, old man, and some QRM, so we'd
> better QSY. My QTH is mobile, and I'm almost destinated
> over here, so I'll have to say the very best of seventy-
> threes to you, old man.
An interesting exercise is to translate this into some recognized
language. I'll give a try at "My QTH is mobile". How does "I
have no idea where the hell I am or where I'm going" sound?

>
> Lingo like this does not exactly encourage newcomers to the hobby.
> Why not speak in plan English when we can?
> Randall Rhea Informix Software, Inc.
> Senior Programmer/Analyst, MIS uunet!pyramid!infmx!randall

Now I throw in some supplementary bitches of my own:

1. "That's a roger" and variants.
When I learned radio protocol (the hard way - USN 0
R or Roger meant received, and those who
tried using it otherwise got "scolded".
And we used R just once - none of this R R R R
garbage heard on the N bands (and elsewhere).
On the other hand, don't try misuse of R on a
traffic net except when NCS isn't listening.

2. Whatinhell do these 10M denizens mean to say
when they actually preface and follow every comment
with "QSL". I always imagine they're begging me for
a QSL card, and since I have some I tell them if they
want a card I'm fine in most all callbooks and will be
happy to respond, so then they come back giving their
full mailing address (repeated at least 8 times with
Cincinnati given in varied phonetics numerous times,
and with several spellings, but it doesn't matter much
because it gives me time to return a phone call or two.)
To me QSL is the formal acknowledgment of message handling,
useful in traffic operation, CW.
But it sounds like QSL is the l0m (and spreading elsewhere)

phone equivalent of Ten-Four.

3. The beginner has the bad habit of ending a phone
transmission by just stopping and letting go the button.
That wasn't too bad in the AM days, and works just fine
with QSK CW, but on SSB leads to more and more doubling.
I keep telling the obvious beginners to end each transmission
with "go" or "go ahead", but it's a one-ham crusade.

Let's see how far this discussion goes. Much opportunity
for violent flaming, and it should be obvious I'm asksing
for it.

K3TX

1290. Re: Where to Buy??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-03 04:14:33 UTC
From: larson@snmp.sri.com
Message-ID: <20736@unix.SRI.COM>
Source record: 3609

In article <1991Jan31.203153.12168@informix.com> randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:

>I don't like HRO. They don't post prices in their retail stores ... not
>even for cables, books, and the like.

I was there today, and there were prices posted on most things.

Alan

1291. Re: Not quite a flame (was Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-03 04:34:45 UTC
From: trifid@agora.rain.com
Message-ID: <1991Feb3.043445.6352@agora.rain.com>
Source record: 3614

Mr. Waters is quite correct. As a member of rec.org.sca, and quite a medieval history nut, I might add that the "wonderful" Crusaders killed many Jews (in those days under the protection of the Moslems!) and at one point even made war and committed serious atrocities against their fellow Christians in Byzantium, simply because they were "different" (and very rich!) much as Saddam now does to his Kuwaiti cousins. As much as I love medieval romanticism, "Crusade" is a very dirty word!

Suze Hammond, using the trifid account

1292. Re: RAMSEY KITS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-03 05:55:45 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <952@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 3612

In article <9102030151.AA26560@ucsd.edu>, nfunamura%mis2.decnet@NUWES-LLL.NAVY.MIL ("MIS2::NFUNAMURA") writes:
> >>I'm currently studying to take my novice exam, and have no equipment
> >>yet. I have a couple of questions about the Ramsey kits.
> >>Do you think that these kits would make good first radios?
> Randall Rhea responds.....
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
> >No. Running QRP (low power) as an inexperienced novice is going to be
> >frustrating. You should run about 100 watts or so until you gain operating
> >experience. Get a used rig if money is a problem. Then, by all means,
> >build your own QRP kit.
> I generally agree with Randall's advice because a new novice has enough of a
> handicap without being QRP. However under special conditions being a QRP
> novice is not a problem.
> In cases where a group (e.g. Boy Scout or school class etc.) who live close
> together get their novices together, being QRP is not a problem. In the mid
> fifties, novices from my high school radio class built their our own 1 tube
> xtal controlled transmitters (5 watts or less input). Those who stuck it out
> usually went out and eventually bought commercial rigs but it was nice to be
> able to get on the air with $15.00.
Much deleted....
> Why anybody would print an article like that bothers me. Why didn't they just
> say don't buy the receiver because it doesn't work!
> Norman, KH6R
Because magazines that live on ads don't say don't buy *anything*
^^^^^^^

I like the local group with baby homebrew rigs to get started.
Works fine on CW - -
but all the beginners wanna work DX -
and how they go nuts with their first
VE, much less a DL - - or - - horror of
horrors - an African, a JA or a !!!UB5!

And how all the kids seem to read the ads and have poppa
convinced that they will be incorrigible delinquents if
they don't immediately get a ***K*E*N*W*O*O*D*** 440, and
it's gotta be ***N.E.W.**** in the box. Never mind that
by any reasonable standards said 440 is a pretty crappyu
piece of equipment - - they like the fancy ADVERTISING
BLURBS and all the FANCY GADGETS that no one has yet found
a practical use for. They think IT LOOKS PRETTY and they
GOTTA HAVE IT!

So isn't the whole discussion academic?

And a couple years premature?

As long as sunspots are in style and 10 is open
the new N's and T's are on 10 meter U.S.B. (not SSB)
calling CQ DX and **WORKING*** DL's and G"s and so
forth if on the W. coast, a steady diet of JA's and
VK's, and as far as the N CW bands are concerned, they
don't exist. Let's wait for 10 to go dead per
132 month cycle and *maybe* get some reconstituted
80, 40, and maybe 15 N / T CW action. It's not there
now (witness the Novice Roundup - a nice contest shot
to hell by Novice Enhancement.

Oh, well, there's always 14,000/.025, and 3767 when I wanna
work Phone.

K3TX

>
> ------------------------------

1293. Re: books on ham-speak

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-03 06:13:27 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <27316@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 3613

randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
...
>Lingo like this does not exactly encourage newcomers to the hobby.
>Why not speak in plan [sic] English when we can?

I would be very surprised to find that hams CAN speak plain English.
Usenet has proven, by and large, that they cannot write it.
- Brian

The fat man raised his glass and held it against a window's light. He
nodded approvingly at the bubbles running up in it. "Well, sir, here's
to plain speaking and clear understanding."
- Dashiell Hammett, The Maltese Falcon

1294. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-03 07:32:41 UTC
From: nagle@well.sf.ca.us
Message-ID: <22983@well.sf.ca.us>
Source record: 3617
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,sci.physics

The Trimble Navigation portable GPS receiver, a handheld device intended for small boat navigation and available in boat shops, is being used by U.S. troops. Trimble is manufacturing them as fast as possible, but can't keep up with the sudden demand. They're made in here in Silicon Valley. The militarized portable GPS receivers aren't available in quantity yet, so this commercial unit is being pressed into service.

It's a cute little device. It takes about 30 seconds for it to get a fix, it runs on batteries, and it's watertight. (It even floats.) Trimble doesn't promise accuracy better than a few hundred meters, though, so signal degradation for security reasons probably isn't an issue.

John Nagle

1295. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-03 09:36:57 UTC
From: fred@sma2.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Feb3.093657.8545@sma2.uucp>
Source record: 3618
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In article <1172.27A97FF9@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:

>
> > >So, Henry, how do you know that Saddam already knows this?
> >
> > Because it's public information.
>
>You're willing to endanger lives just to prove you have a right to shoot your
>mouth off anytime you choose? Being 'right' about abstract consitutional
>principles is not worth somebody's life. It would be different if you were
>gambling only YOUR life. You're playing games with someone else's life.
>

Give us all a break. This info is everywhere and has been known for
months. If you read IEEE Spectrum there have been several stories about
it. I'm sure there are a few engineers in Iraq that subscribe.
--

Defend your 2nd amendment rights.
What is the New World Order?
Fred Brooks Portland Oregon

1296. Question Grab Bag

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-03 11:44:28 UTC
From: spam@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <43625@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 3619

I am planning on buying a dual band radio soon...two weeks.
I am new to ham radio, in fact I don't have a license yet, waiting for
Feb. 14. Would users fill me in e-mail about the following brands:

Yaesu (Always heard you got what you pay for in this brand, but saw here
on rec.ham-radio some Yaesu defenders)
Kenwood (Seems to have a lot of conveniences but doesn't open up for receive
like the IC-24AT, and when hardware moded does it receive 902 to
928?)
Icom (I like the IC-24AT scan modes, but it doesn't seem to stack up to
the TH-77)
Standard (Have heard they have an all band-radio in Japan, rumor)

Also, what can the Radio Shack pro-34 be modified to do? Is it easy to open
it up to receive the whole 800mhz band? What about 220? Can the memory be
expanded easily? How much memory, and in what memory 'bank' arrangement?
Can all these mods be done together?

Thanks!

1297. Re: Another 50 KW station

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-03 15:19:29 UTC
From: Christopher.Boone@f8324.n106.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6820.27AC81CF@urchin.fidonet.org>
Source record: 3620

And three more from the great state of Texas:
KTRH 740 Houston
WBAP 820 Fort Worth
WOAI 1200 San Antonio

73
Chris WB5ITT

1298. Re: Computer/radio CW interface

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-03 15:25:03 UTC
From: lrk@k5qwb.UUCP
Message-ID: <g1Tsw1w163w@k5qwb.UUCP>
Source record: 3532

fzia@rodan.acs.syr.edu (Farrukh Zia) writes:

> Subject: Re: Need a simple computer/radio interface
>
> But this arrangement has not yet worked. The problem is that when
> LM 567 receives a tone at its input, the output switches rapidly
> between 0 and 5V for a few cycles before settling down to 5V (much
> like a contact bounce). Now Super Morse has built in contact
> debounce but somehow its not doing its job properly, because those
> pulses are being read by SM as a series of Es (dits).
>
There is a pin on the 567 which should have a capacitor to gnd which
controls the amplitude filter. A .1 or so capacitor from the output
back to this pin will give u some hysteresis and eliminate the
bounce. some experimentation is in order but it's worked for me

---

73, lrk utacfd.utarl.edu!letni!rwsys!kf5iw!k5qwb!lrk

P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

1299. Superregen Receiver

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-03 19:10:40 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <315@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 3623

I have a device that transmits AM telemetry at 49 Mhz. I would like to build a cheap and dirty, low current receiver for receiving the telemetry. I recall that in the old days before rice box was another politically incorrect word - even before there were rice boxes - the home brew receiver of choice for VHF AM was the super regen. In fact the "Benton Harbour Lunchbox" was a Xtal controlled AM TX with a super regen receiver. Those were the days when rather than have your own repeater, every amateur could have his own frequency.

But I digress, waffle and reminisce like an old fart, I will be advocating CW next.

What I want is this: Does anyone have an up to date schematic for one of these beasts? Does anyone make kits? Ramsey?

I have a schematic (really and application note) from the 1978 ARRL Handbook.

With all this novice/no-code tech homebrew chatter, how about an updated version of the Benton Harbour Lunchbox (both the "Twoer" and "Sixer"). Not much simpler or cheaper than that for a homebrew project.

I suppose now that Benton Harbour has suffered such devastating urban decay someone is going to take me to task for being so insensitive as use the words Benton Harbour and lunchbox in the same sentance.

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@N6YN (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

1300. Re: Anderson Power-pole connectorw (Was: DANGER in sexless Standard 12V DC Connectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-03 19:57:06 UTC
From: billt@hprnd.rose.hp.com
Message-ID: <15780015@hprnd.rose.hp.com>
Source record: 3531

*** THE SEARCH FOR A STANDARD POWER CONNECTOR ***
The American Radio Relay League recommended the Anderson
Powerpole Connectors as League standard for 12 volt power
connections. Refer page 60, QST magazine, May 1984 issue for a
record of the Director's proceedings.

As of this date, 1/17/89, the following clubs and agencies
use these connectors:

American Red Cross, Sacramento Chapter.
Kaiser Hospital, Sacramento, South.
SACPAC (Sacramento Packet Radio Assn).
Sacramento Amateur Radio Club.
Sacramento City Communications Reserve, City RACES/County ARES.
Sacramento Medical Foundation, Blood Bank.
State OES RACES, State of California,
State of California, CalTrans Amateur Radio System (CARS).
State of California, (CALTRANS) Headquarters Equipment Shops.
State of California, (CALTRANS) Transportation Lab.
State of California, Governers Office of Emergency Services (OES)
HQ. Sacramento, Ca.
State of California, Health and Welfare Agency, Amateur Radio
Station (CARES/SHARES).
Turlock Amateur Radio Club, Turlock, California.
Volunteers in Prevention (VIP), State of California, Division of
Forestry, Nevada/Yuba Counties.
Yuba/Sutter Amateur Radio Club.
Yuba/Sutter County Disaster Service Workers.

Not all members have converted over yet. Other clubs have
been exposed to the connectors but their status in not known at
this time.

Sources of these connectors are:

Anderson Powerpole - Anderson Power Products
145 Newton St. Boston, Ma. 02135
(617) 787-5880
SPC Technology A Mode Connectors - Newark Electronics
Catalog #108, Page 599

The connectors cannot be installed wrong. They are neither
male nor female. As the California State OES says "They are
sexless". The only mistake that could be made is to get the
RED (positive) and BLACK (negative) plastic pieces mixed up,

thus reversing polarity.
The 15/30 amp size is commonly used. The plastic parts are the same for 15/30 amp. The silver plated contacts are different only in the barrel the wire goes in. It is smaller on the 15 amp but the contact area is the same as the 30 amp. The connectors dovetail together for a compact unit and can be panel mounted with two aluminum plates available from the supplier.
The suggested configuration is:
Looking at the connection end (opposite of wire end) with HOOD on top, TONGUE on bottom, the RED connector should be on the LEFT, and BLACK connector on the RIGHT. A round toothpick or a steel roll pin, 3/32 inch by 3/8 inch, can be used to lock the two pieces together, and they can be easily separated if needed.
Another nice feature is that when they are disconnected there are no metal parts exposed to short out. The metal contact can be removed from the plastic case using the tip of a thin knife blade. Depress the locking spring located in the lower front of the plastic piece by sliding the metal contact to one side with the blade and pressing down down on the spring while pulling on the wire.
There is one problem that may arise, especially if using a crimper, the contact area of the terminal may get bent down thus causing a loose connection when connected with the other connector. The remedy is simple. Just bend the contact end up slightly, but not enough to make insertion into the plastic piece difficult. There should not be any slack or looseness when the connectors are connected together. A definite click should be heard when inserting the connector in the plastic housing.
The use of these connectors has eliminated the problems of connecting power cables to batteries, and power supplies of different Amateurs equipment. I use these connectors to power my HF and VHF rigs, computers, diskdrives, printers, TV/monitor, scanner, TNC's and etc., etc., etc.
The clubs and agencies listed above have used these connectors during the flood of 1986, the forest fires of 1987 and 1988, and numerous Field Days and DX-peditions.

Les Ballinger, WA6EQQ, State OES Packet Operations Manager,
California Civil Defence Net Manager.

1301. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-03 20:22:29 UTC
From: bhoughto@pima.intel.com
Message-ID: <2248@inews.intel.com>
Source record: 3621
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In article <1172.27A97FF9@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>You're willing to endanger lives just to prove you have a right to shoot your
>mouth off anytime you choose? Being 'right' about abstract consitutional
>principles is not worth somebody's life. It would be different if you were
>gambling only YOUR life. You're playing games with someone else's life.

Get a grip, Jim. Nobody's endangering anybody by
discussing the capabilities of commercially-available
electronic toys. The publishers of Jane's know far more
about this stuff than we'll ever crowbar into a Usenet
posting, and you can bet Saddam Hussein's been subscribing
to Jane's since he was just a little dictator.

Dangerous secrets are marked so you can't mistake them
for common knowledge, and I haven't seen any of those
here.

Anyway, he probably knows the insides of every weapon we
have, having got the info from the salesmen who work for
the manufacturers of those weapons.

It's also pretty apparent that he's completely incapable
of anything resembling effective military activity, anyway.
I don't think it will hurt us to let him know the exact
coordinates of the target on which he's standing.

--Blair
"We should show him the battle plans
for an upcoming amphibious assault
on Baghdad. He'd send his boats to
Israel for safekeeping..."

1302. guest ops

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-03 21:30:22 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <43639@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 3622

Christopher.Boone@f8325.n106.z1.fidonet.org (WB5ITT) says:

>I doesnt matter WHO the operators are...JUST the station callsign!!!!!
>I would KEEP the card as it is vaild!!! You worked YOUR STATION with another
>op on it..but that IS valid!!

I'm not sure what this is in reply to, but I think we have sorted it out now. Obviously, what matters as far as DXCC et al. is concerned is the call on the QSL card, which is the call that was transmitted at the time of the QSO; this can be your station's (whether you are physically there or not), and it can be your call (whether you are at your station or someone else's) - with the usual disclaimers about everyone staying within their license class privileges etc.

So if you own a station you can work yourself from Albania, if you don't you can't. If you don't own a station you can work Albania with your call from another station.

The next topic was going to be "can I use two different calls in a contest if I don't plan to submit both logs?" but perhaps we've had enough of this for now...

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

1303. Re: Another 50 KW station

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-03 22:13:15 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.scd.hp.com
Message-ID: <5490118@hpscdc.scd.hp.com>
Source record: 3544

I copied WHAS about a month ago from Silicon Valley. I don't remember hearing any cochannel interference.

1304. Re: P5YL - Slim or Real?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-03 22:17:14 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.scd.hp.com
Message-ID: <5490119@hpscdc.scd.hp.com>
Source record: 3545

North Korea is not a DXCC country because there has never been any legal operation from there. If there were to be a legal operation (and approved by the DXCC desk), then N. Korea would be added to the DXCC list. There is a DXCC rule to this effect. Even if the guy were actually in North Korea, the QSO doesn't count for DXCC because he's operating illegally.

Rick N6RK

1305. Re: Re: MW "clear channels" (80 lines)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-03 22:34:18 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.scd.hp.com
Message-ID: <5490120@hpscdc.scd.hp.com>
Source record: 3546

> / hpscdc:rec.ham-radio / rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter) / 4:14 am Feb 2, 1991 /
> About 1980 a few Class II-A stations were assigned to I-A channels at the
> "far edge of the country", where the primary Class I station could never be
> heard and the new station would never interfere with the primary station.
>
> The clear channels are:
> 720 US I-A WGN Chicago II-A KDWN Las Vegas
> 780 US I-A WBBM Chicago II-A KROW Reno
> 830 US I-A WCCO Minneapolis
> 880 US I-A WCBS New York II-A KRVN Lexington, NE
> 890 US I-A WLS Chicago II-A KDXU St George, UT 10kW

The infinite wisdom of the FCC is underwhelming. Here on the west coast
(on the "far edge of the country", at least the lower 48), the three
Chicago stations were definitely copiable before the II-A's were added.
I can sometimes copy WLS thru KDXU even now when the ionosphere cooperates.
When I lived in Seattle, (on the far edge), I could copy WCBS (this was
before KRVN).

I have a question about WCCO. There is a 5 KW station in the California
mountains east of here that is also on 830 kHz. and wipes out WCCO much
of the time. Is this an unlisted class II-A, or does it operate under
some other loophole? It is clearly nonsense to say WCCO could never
be heard on the west coast. Furthermore, KFI in Los Angeles can be
heard in Minneapolis (I used to live there).

A similar situation exists with KOMA (1520) (I-B) which has interference
from a 5KW station in Salinas. Luckily, I can null that one as
it is 90 degrees away from Oklahoma.

Rick N6RK

1306. help-satellite

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-03 23:56:22 UTC
From: aaa33750@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Feb3.235622.5291@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 3624

I would like to find out if it's possible to for me to get started on the satellites, so if anybody would like to try to answer my dumb questions thanks!

drew kb9fko@uiuc.edu @W9YH.IL

1307. Who speaks English?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-04 00:13:04 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1181.27AC59CD@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 3626

> From: k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller)
> Date: 3 Feb 91 03:36:35 GMT
> Organization: Wells Computer Systems Corp., Levittown, Pa. 19058
> Message-ID: <950@wells.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <1176.27AAAFD2@w8grt.fidonet.org>,
> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> > > Message-ID: <949@wells.UUCP>
> > > Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
> > >
> > > Absolutely correct.
> > > Texans speak TEXAN
> > > TEXAN is logically
> > > the Universal World
> > > Language.
> >
> > You'd have to be Universally Cranky to nitpick people who have armadillo
> races.
> > Jim Grubs - Support OPERATION DESERT STORM - the 9th Crusade!
>
>
> Support Desert Storm - I second.
>
> Perhaps Jim's just jealous
> Last I heard there's a
> shortage of Armadillos
> in Ohio.
>
> Really they're most loveable
> creatures.

I know. I have a friend in Dallas who sent me one for Christmas. (Stuffed toy type). She also sent me a box of armadillo doodoo (praline candy - delicious) and armadillo canned meat ("You COULD eat it, but I don't recommend it! After all, it was scraped off a Texas highway after being run over by an 18 wheeler.")

--
Jim Grubs - Support OPERATION DESERT STORM - the 9th Crusade!
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

1308. Not quite a flame (was GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-04 00:13:19 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1182.27AC59D2@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 3527

> From: trifid@agora.rain.com (Edward Fitzgerald)
> Date: 3 Feb 91 04:34:45 GMT
> Organization: Open Communications Forum
> Message-ID: <1991Feb3.043445.6352@agora.rain.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
>
>
> Mr. Waters is quite correct. As a member of rec.org.sca, and quite a
> medieval
> history nut, I might add that the "wonderful" Crusaders killed many Jews

I have always marveled at the curious penchant liberals have for instantly leaping to the defence of their own society's detractors. I suspect it is a form of intellectual Stockholm syndrome.

--
Jim Grubs - Support OPERATION DESERT STORM - the 9th Crusade!
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

1309. Middle East Frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-04 00:53:31 UTC
From: bh@eng.auburn.edu
Message-ID: <bh.910203185331@lab12.eng.auburn.edu>
Source record: 3625

I am looking for any frequencies that I can connect to to listen to and find out stuff that is going on in the middle east. If anybody can mail me and frequencies (I currently have none) (mail them because I don't read this newsgroup often) I would be very appreciative. Thanks in advance.

1310. TH-26AT Mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-04 06:00:32 UTC
From: jhh1@ra.MsState.Edu
Message-ID: <jhh1.665647232@ra>
Source record: 3528

Does anyone have the TH-26AT mods? I saw them in this group a while back and just now have gotten one.

Thanks.

Jim Harfst
Mississippi State University

jhh1@cc.msstate.edu
KB5OFB

1311. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-04 06:28:53 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1991Feb4.062853.21374@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 3529
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,sci.physics

Assuming the supply catches up with the demand and these widgets are available again, how much does a GFS receiver cost?

I'd like to be the first on my block with satellite navigation in my car, maybe...

1312. Which HT?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-04 12:16:15 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <04.Feb.91.12
Source record: 3533

**Charles E. Watson asks:

>I am planning on buying a dual band radio soon...two weeks.
>I am new to ham radio, in fact I don't have a license yet, waiting for
>Feb. 14. Would users fill me in e-mail about the following brands:
>..
>Yaesu (Always heard you got what you pay for in this brand, but saw here
> on rec.ham-radio some Yaesu defenders)
>Kenwood (Seems to have a lot of conveniences but doesn't open up for receive
> like the IC-24AT, and when hardware moded does it receive 902 to
> 928?)
>Icom (I like the IC-24AT scan modes, but it doesn't seem to stack up to
> the TH-77)
>Standard (Have heard they have an all band-radio in Japan, rumor)
>
I would recommend that you try getting a HT which *DOES NOT* have the ability to have its receive range opened up. Some of the old thumbwheel-controlled ICOM radios (IC-2E & 4E) were like this. If you go anywhere near a half-way RF hostile environment, you will suffer desense & intermodulation with almost all the modern HT's. This can be bad enough to make the radio unusable.

If you want wideband receive, get a scanner. But beware - most scanners seem lousy in a typical urban RF environment too. (wonder which of the scanner manufacturers will be the first to rediscover the 7360 beam deflection mixer?) And be prepared to throw away the rubber-covered-dummy-load supplied with most HT's as an 'antenna'. Try a 1/4-wave whip or something like the AEA half-wave instead. 5 watts to a 'rubber duck' is less efficient than 1 watt and AEA 1/2-wave so for a given coverage you get longer battery life.

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

1313. Request for information on gmrs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-04 12:19:58 UTC
From: n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP
Message-ID: <1582@kb2ear.UUCP>
Source record: 3530
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

I am looking for a copy of the regulations governing the gmrs. I would

appreciate it if I can get it in machine readable ellectronic form. Any

information would be appreciated.

Dave Marthouse

packet n2aam @ w2odv-4.nj.usa.na

fidonet dave marthouse 1:107/323

usenet/internet kb2ear!n2aam@princeton.EDU

1314. Re: Seeking info on keys, keyers, paddles, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-04 13:03:46 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <40628@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 3538

In article <822@nddsun1.sps.mot.com> waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com (Mike Waters) writes:
>My advise to a beginner, start with a straight key. Plan to use it for
>6 mos to a year until your speed gets up to 15-20wpm then get an
>electronic keyer.

I'd like to throw in a comment on this. As I was starting, I could COPY
5 wpm fairly easily, but I could not send with any degree of proficiency.
I had about given up on Morse code.....then I figured I may as well try
an iambic keyer (couldn't hurt!). Within 30 minutes I was able to manage
the iambic keyer....AT ABOUT 7 WPM.

I use an iambic keyer. I can't use a straight key.

MY ADVISE is to try both....use the one you can most easily send with.

Diana

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

1315. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-04 14:42:53 UTC
From: SFP@CORNELLC.CIT.CORNELL.EDU
Message-ID: <9102041442.AA13136@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 3534

```
HELO CORNELLC.BITNET
TICK 0030
MAIL FROM:<info-hams-relay@UCSD.EDU>
RCPT TO:<dist-ham@RPIECS>
DATA
Received: from CORNELLC by CORNELLC.BITNET (Mailer R2.08A) with BSMTP id 0030;
Sun, 03 Feb 91 09:59:09 EST
Received: from ucsd.edu by CORNELLC.cit.cornell.edu (IBM VM SMTP R1.2.2MX) with
TCP; Sun, 03 Feb 91 09:59:07 EST
Received: by ucsd.edu; id AA04656
sendmail 5.64/UCSD-2.1-sun
Sun, 3 Feb 91 04:30:41 -0800 for mrm
Received: by ucsd.edu; id AA04648
sendmail 5.64/UCSD-2.1-sun
Sun, 3 Feb 91 04:30:39 -0800 for /usr/lib/sendmail -oc -odb
-oQ/var/spool/lqueue -oi -finfo-hams-relay info-hams-list
Message-Id: <9102031230.AA04648@ucsd.edu>
Date: Sun, 3 Feb 91 04:30:37 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup
<info-hams-relay%ucsd.edu@CORNELLC.cit.cornell.edu>
Reply-To: Info-Hams%UCSD.Edu@CORNELLC.cit.cornell.edu
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V91 #134
To: Info-Hams@UCSD.EDU

Info-Hams Digest Sun, 3 Feb 91 Volume 91 : Issue 134

Today's Topics:
GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.
------------------------------------------------------------------------

Date: 3 Feb 91 07:32:41 GMT
From: well!nagle@apple.com (John Nagle)
Subject: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu
```

The Trimble Navigation portable GPS receiver, a handheld device intended for small boat navigation and available in boat shops, is being used by U.S. troops. Trimble is manufacturing them as fast as possible, but can't keep up with the sudden demand. They're made in here in Silicon Valley. The militarized portable GPS receivers aren't available in quantity yet, so this commercial unit is being pressed into service.

It's a cute little device. It takes about 30 seconds for it to get a fix, it runs on batteries, and it's watertight. (It even floats.) Trimble doesn't promise accuracy better than a few hundred meters, though, so signal degradation for security reasons probably isn't an issue.

John Nagle

End of Info-Hams Digest
****
.
QUIT

1316. Re: Medium Wave "clear channels" (was: CNN on shortwave)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-04 15:35:45 UTC
From: mcross@hpcvnb.CV.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39370001@hpcvnb.CV.HP.COM>
Source record: 3540

KGO 810 KHz in San Francisco. Antennas were near the south end of the bay and are phased to have a pattern up and down the coast.

73's
Minor Cross KD7YJ HP - Corvallis site, Oregon

1317. Re: Superregen receiver

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-04 15:52:46 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <9102041552.AA20434@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 3535

Julian Macassey writes:
> I have a device that transmits AM telemetry at 49 Mhz. I would like to
> build a cheap and dirty, low current receiver for receiving the
> telemetry....
[Egregiously bigoted comments left out here ;)]
> home brew receiver of choice for VHF AM was the super regen. In fact
> the "Benton Harbour Lunchbox" was a Xtal controlled AM TX with a super
> regen receiver. Those were the days when rather than have your own
> repeater, every amateur could have his own frequency.

The superregen's HEYDAY was the 1930s. It was the receiver of LAST RESORT
starting immediately after WW II. The superregen is broad as a barn door
(>100 kHz) and radiates trash badly. If you add an RF amplifier to reduce
the radiation, the thing is as complex as an xtal-controlled converter
running into an AM BC receiver. You can just wrap a few turns
around the AM receiver's loop ant. to couple the converter into it.
Car radios are really excellent things to use for AM: well-shielded, real
coax input, etc. Digitally-tuned ones would be a real pain - only 10 kHz steps
[More left out]
> With all this novice/no-code tech homebrew chatter, how about an
> updated version of the Benton Harbour Lunchbox (both the "Twoer" and
> "Sixer"). Not much simpler or cheaper than that for a homebrew
> project.

Nor much worse, I might add. While W3TFA nearly has WAS using a Sixer as the
transmitter, he uses a converter into a REAL receiver, and keys the Sixer on
(gasp) CW. Straight AM, with carrier and both sidebands, using low power,
is at a terrible disadvantage in covering distance. Hardly better than the
equivalently narrow FM used by hams.

Say, maybe there IS a market for a no-frills SSB rig design/kit for 6 meters.
With the $65 availability of the milliwatts-to-10 W "brick" amplifier used in
many of the Far-Eastern rigs, moderate power output should be a snap.

****
As a "market survey" please rate the importance on a scale
of 0 (NOT important) to 10 (VITAL):
50 MHz SSB TRANSCEIVER INTEREST SURVEY
Cheap ____ Very simple ____ Design _____ Kit _____
Small _____ Hand-held ____ Mobile in car ____
Age of respondent: Under-30 ______ 30 or older _____
License class: (if any) _______
****
73, Bob W3OTC

1318. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-04 16:17:11 UTC
From: bhoughto@hopi.intel.com
Message-ID: <2254@inews.intel.com>
Source record: 3537
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,sci.physics

In article <1991Feb4.062853.21374@athena.cs.uga.edu> mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:
>Assuming the supply catches up with the demand and these widgets
>are available again, how much does a GFS receiver cost?
>I'd like to be the first on my block with satellite navigation in
>my car, maybe...

About $3K.

--Blair
"Nobody ever said that knowing your exact
position wouldn't affect your momentum..."

1319. GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-04 16:42:20 UTC
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1184.27AD47C5@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Source record: 3536

> From: bhoughto@pima.intel.com (Blair P. Houghton)
> Date: 3 Feb 91 20:22:29 GMT
> Organization: Intel Corp, Chandler, AZ
> Message-ID: <2248@inews.intel.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics
>
> In article <1172.27A97FF9@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
> (Jim Grubs) writes:
> >You're willing to endanger lives just to prove you have a right to shoot
> your
> >mouth off anytime you choose? Being 'right' about abstract consitutional
> >principles is not worth somebody's life. It would be different if you were
> >gambling only YOUR life. You're playing games with someone else's life.
>
> Get a grip, Jim. Nobody's endangering anybody by
> discussing the capabilities of commercially-available
> electronic toys.

Maybe. But since the lives of lots of nice, young people are involved, why take
a chance? Is showing off our 'smarts' here really that important?

--
Jim Grubs - Support OPERATION DESERT STORM - the 9th Crusade!
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

1320. Non-Acidic RTV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-04 17:15:26 UTC
From: rossjr%gtec3.dnet@GTE.COM
Message-ID: <9102041715.AA23980@bunny.gte.com>
Source record: 3539

About a month ago, a thread here discussed non-acidic RTV... in particular, mention was made that Permatex Ultra Blue brand was available at Ace hardware.

If you drop by your local Ace and don't find it on the rack, don't be discouraged. Ask the salesperson if it can be ordered. It's listed in the Ace catalog that contains automotive supplies and gaskets.

Turn-around time for the order, at least where I went, is supposed to be about four days.

--Charlie
rossjr@gtec3.gte.com
nc1n@nc1n.ampr.org
NC1N @ WA1PHY.MA

1321. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-04 17:21:40 UTC
From: henry@zoo.toronto.edu
Message-ID: <1991Feb4.172140.3507@zoo.toronto.edu>
Source record: 3541
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In article <1172.27A97FF9@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> > >So, Henry, how do you know that Saddam already knows this?
> >
> > Because it's public information.
>
>You're willing to endanger lives just to prove you have a right to shoot your
>mouth off anytime you choose? ...

As your leader says, "read my lips: it's public information". Nobody is endangering anybody by discussing it in public, because it has *already* been discussed in public.
--
"Maybe we should tell the truth?" | Henry Spencer at U of Toronto Zoology
"Surely we aren't that desperate yet." | henry@zoo.toronto.edu utzoo!henry

1322. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-04 18:06:48 UTC
From: abeals@autodesk.com
Message-ID: <abeals.665690808@melange>
Source record: 3548
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

bhoughto@pima.intel.com (Blair P. Houghton) writes:
>Anyway, he probably knows the insides of every weapon we
>have, having got the info from the salesmen who work for
>the manufacturers of those weapons.

Uh huh.

And "every good spy has a green badge". [or a red badge for LANL]

You still don't publish the data.

Since everyone else has the fab data for the '486, Blair, could you please
publish it? Thanks.
--
Andrew Scott Beals
abeals@autodesk.com

1323. U2MIR contact - does this count?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-04 18:32:17 UTC
From: bert@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM
Message-ID: <9102041232.AA20225@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM>
Source record: 3543

I tried to connect to U2MIR (and U2MIR-1) on packet this weekend and got
a BUSY, followed by the disconnect message from both calls. With 'MCOM ON', I
saw that everybody else was getting the same response: immediate 'DM' status
from U2MIR with no actual connects being made.
Now, this means HE (it?) ACTUALLY HEARD ME, so, does this count?

Sheepishly,
Bert Hyman W0RSB
bert@s5000.rsvl.unisys.com
...!uunet!s5000!bert

1324. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-04 19:02:36 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <2qyuw3w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 3547

jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:

>
> > From: bhoughto@pima.intel.com (Blair P. Houghton)
> > In article <1172.27A97FF9@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
> > (Jim Grubs) writes:
> > >You're willing to endanger lives just to prove you have a right to shoot
> > your
> > >mouth off anytime you choose? Being 'right' about abstract consitutional
> >
> > Get a grip, Jim. Nobody's endangering anybody by
> > discussing the capabilities of commercially-available
> > electronic toys.
>
> Maybe. But since the lives of lots of nice, young people are involved, why ta
> a chance? Is showing off our 'smarts' here really that important?

Ban all books. Ban all TV. The police will be around to collect your
radios tonight. All newspapers are to stop printing immediately. Everyone
is to stay at home and contemplate their navel. No thinking allowed. Anyone
found with a pen or pencil will be shot, no questions. Journalists will
be shot as they can't be rehabilitated.

Yeah, I guess those abstract constitutional rights that Jim wants us to
give up are not so important. I guess that nobody saw all this dangerous
information when it appeared in print the first time. Didn't Saddam say in
one interview how much information he got from USEnet?

I don't remember seeing the posting -- what was Saddam's opinion on
code/no-code? And does HE give his name when he goes to Radio Shack?

Lighten up, Jim. If it ain't classified, the Iraqi's know it. And it
isn't a crusade.

1325. PRB-WON / back in combat / de WA8ZHN

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-04 19:03:08 UTC
From: macmillan@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <3084.27ad699d@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 3552

QST to all Legal counsel and interested lay-hams.

The latest move that the city is attempting in their
quest is to shop for an appraiser to claim that the
antenna will impact the property values.

I received a call, without warning at 8:00 p.m.
Saturday evening.

The appraiser's first comment was "I have ten
pages in front of me, what does it look like
and how high is it."

They didn't give him the drawing of the 4.5" dia.
telescoping mast or the antenna drawing or the list
towers and tribanders that are already up in
Rocky River, OH 44116.

Now for the question; Do you think that they need a FULL
appraisal(must inspect house for number
of rooms, decor, condition, floor plan)
to determine the impact of an antenna
on it's value?

Is it harassment to send not one but
THREE people into my house to snoop?

LET THE E-MAIL POUR IN! 73 / Jim WA8ZHN / PRB-WON
---
note-1 FEDERAL court orders on 9-21-90 / 11-13-90 / 01-06-91
and they have paid most of my legal expenses.

note-2 My lawyer is getting the city to certify that they really
are behind this and it's not one of the neighbors trying
"case the joint".

1326. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-04 19:35:30 UTC
From: waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <826@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 3550
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In article <1172.27A97FF9@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> > From: henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer)
> > In article <1321@catnip.berkeley.ca.us> bandy@catnip.berkeley.ca.us (Gun
> > Control is Hitting Your Target) writes:
> > >So, Henry, how do you know that Saddam already knows this?
> > Because it's public information.
>You're willing to endanger lives just to prove you have a right to shoot your
>mouth off anytime you choose? Being 'right' about abstract consitutional
>principles is not worth somebody's life. It would be different if you were
>gambling only YOUR life. You're playing games with someone else's life.

I would be fascinated to know how information that has been published in everything from IEEE Spectrum to Sailing magazine could "endanger lives"?

BTW those "abstract constitutional principles" have been responsible for a lot more good men dying than the entire allied casualties so far in this war! Maybe YOU don't think the U.S. Constitiution is anything more than a some abstract ideal, but some of us disagree.

I would also draw your attention to the fact that Henry Spencer is in Canada which last time I checked was an independant country.

If guns are banned how will Conservatives win arguments?

1327. P5YL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-04 20:10:24 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <43690@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 3549

rkarlqu@hpscdc.scd.hp.com (Richard Karlquist N6RK) says:

>North Korea is not a DXCC country because there has never been any
>legal operation from there. If there were to be a legal operation
>(and approved by the DXCC desk), then N. Korea would be added to
>the DXCC list. There is a DXCC rule to this effect. Even if the
>guy were actually in North Korea, the QSO doesn't count for DXCC
>because he's [sic] operating illegally.

(with a call like P5YL you might suspect a Slimess!)

I wouldn't waste the electricity calling P5YL. There is a JA who is known for getting on the air with calls like this - earlier it was P5DX, on 15 cw, and he's been XZ-something as well. It's hard to distinguish between Korea and Japan from here, but the JAs can tell where the op is, and it ain't N. Korea. When he (?) was on as P5DX, the QSL route was given as "via TDXB", which is "The DX Bulletin" - ironically, the latest issue of The DX Magazine (run by the same person) has an article about an application for new country status for P5 (N. Korea). I don't think the editor is crazy enough to encourage pirate operation as P5 to bolster the case for separate country status. The article was sort of asking for assurance that N. Korea would count as a separate country, since some USSR hams might try to operate from there, but wouldn't bother if it just counted the same as S. Korea.

The last time P5-something was heard, he (?) changed to a different call on teh same frequency at the same sending speed, a few minutes after closing down as P5-whatever.

OK, there could be a real P5 operating illegally, but the word is that all P5s heard recently are the work or one person who is not in Korea.

Good DX to ya!

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

1328. Dayton?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-04 20:56:02 UTC
From: chiles@chiles.slisp.cs.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <11782@pt.cs.cmu.edu>
Source record: 3551

Can someone provide me with contact information for the Dayton Hamfest. I'd like to call or write for a packet of information. I can't find a QST locally mentioning the event.

Thanks,
Bill

1329. Re: Flux Gate Compass

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-04 21:27:16 UTC
From: keithm@wicat.UUCP
Message-ID: <529@wicat.UUCP>
Source record: 3542
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

The REAL question is: If I get one of these and feed it with
1.21 Gigawatts of power from a nuclear reaction, or from a well
placed lightning bolt, can it be used as a time travel machine?

Or is that only if it is mounted in a DeLorean automobile?

:-)

--
Keith McQueen, Wicat Systems Inc. , (801)224-6400 | My opinions are |
N7HMF @ NV7V.UT.USA.NA (84058), 147.34+, 449.675- | all mine... |
UPLHERC!WICAT!KEITHM | ...so there! |

1330. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-07 11:43:27 UTC
From: ts@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <39009@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 3553
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

Uh, I think what was objected to in the orignal posting was not discussing how GPS works and how accurate it is, but the request for how to get around limitations the military imposes for security purposes.

That hasn't been discussed in IEEE journals and Sailing, has it?

Tim Smith

1331. Re: Flux Gate Compass

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-07 17:10:33 UTC
From: elmquist@nachos.SSESCO.com
Message-ID: <310@nachos.SSESCO.com>
Source record: 3554
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <529@wicat.UUCP> keithm@wicat.UUCP (Keith McQueen) writes:
>The REAL question is: If I get one of these and feed it with
>1.21 Gigawatts of power from a nuclear reaction, or from a well
>placed lightning bolt, can it be used as a time travel machine?
>
>Or is that only if it is mounted in a DeLorean automobile?

I think it has to be a "flux gate *CAPACITOR*" and you
probably need the DeLorean too...

--
Chris Elmquist, N0JCF
Internet: elmquist@SSESCO.com
AMPRN: N0JCF@WB0GDB.MN.USA.NA
BellNet: (612) 785-3516

1332. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-07 18:03:40 UTC
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Feb7.180340.10395@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 3555
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In article <39009@cup.portal.com> ts@cup.portal.com (Tim W Smith) writes:
>Uh, I think what was objected to in the orignal posting was not
>discussing how GPS works and how accurate it is, but the request
>for how to get around limitations the military imposes for
>security purposes.

>That hasn't been discussed in IEEE journals and Sailing, has it?

Sure it has... Well, at least in Aviation Week. The US Govt has been advertising GPS as good for civil use, then reserving the right to degrade the signal. The recommended way (as seen by civil airlines) to improve accuracy is to use GLONASS, the Russian system, which the Russians promised not to degrade. [let's see how effective Mr. Grubs' rantings are at keeping GLONASS secret from the Iraqis...]

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

1333. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-07 20:36:19 UTC
From: henry@zoo.toronto.edu
Message-ID: <1991Feb7.203619.15088@zoo.toronto.edu>
Source record: 3556
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In article <39009@cup.portal.com> ts@cup.portal.com (Tim W Smith) writes:
>Uh, I think what was objected to in the orignal posting was not
>discussing how GPS works and how accurate it is, but the request
>for how to get around limitations the military imposes for
>security purposes.
>
>That hasn't been discussed in IEEE journals and Sailing, has it?

Sure it has. Maybe not in sailing, but in the IEEE journals and Aviation Week. There are plenty of potential Navstar users, notably the aviation people, who badly need high accuracy and don't like DoD being able to degrade their navigation aids without warning. Those people have been very interested in ways around the problem, and much has been published on the subject.
--
"Maybe we should tell the truth?" | Henry Spencer at U of Toronto Zoology
"Surely we aren't that desperate yet." | henry@zoo.toronto.edu utzoo!henry

1334. Keplerian elements by anonymous FTP (How to...)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-08 15:26:18 UTC
From: elmquist@SSESCO.com
Message-ID: <311@nachos.SSESCO.com>
Source record: 3557
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

```
Satellite Keplerian Elements Available for Anonymous FTP
--------------------------------------------------------

For those that are having difficulty receiving the NASA
satellite tracking element sets via News postings, I have
set up and maintain an archive of these element sets accessable
by anonymous FTP.

The server is:

nachos.ssesco.com [192.55.187.18]

T.S. Kelso's element sets (the most current and several previous versions)
are maintained in the directory:

sat_elements/nasa

New element sets are posted weekly.

You can also find the Molczan element sets on the same server
in the directory:

sat_elements/molczan

These are also updated weekly.

When logging-in to nachos, please use your e-mail address as the
anonymous password so that we can trace network problems if they
should occur.

Thanks go to T.S. Kelso and Mike McCants for providing these element
sets on a regular basis.

Address problems with the server to: elmquist@ssesco.com
```

1335. Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-08 18:48:59 UTC
From: waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <830@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 3558
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In article <39009@cup.portal.com> ts@cup.portal.com (Tim W Smith) writes:
>Uh, I think what was objected to in the orignal posting was not
>discussing how GPS works and how accurate it is, but the request
>for how to get around limitations the military imposes for
>security purposes.
>
>That hasn't been discussed in IEEE journals and Sailing, has it?

Interestingly enough it HAS been!

(I pick my examples carefully you know - GOTCHA! :-))

IEEE Spectrum about 18 months ago
featured a debate about the wisdom of ncrypting parts of the
information. THey drew analogies to WW II navigation aids which were
generally left in place because their removal caused more problems to
our side than aid to the enemy (we used them a LOT more :-))

THey also described several techniques for defeating the encryption
indirectly. (I.e. not by breaking the code).

THe closing comment was an about a reporter who asked a Soviet Military
Attache about the possibillity of their using GPS to target missiles.
The response was essentially "You must be joking. THats the dumbest
thing we could ever do!".

All with far more circulation than Usenet!

Sailing magazine had a writeup on some methods to use GPS in a harbour
provided you has a reference point. THe "fuzzing" only destroys ABSOLUTE
accuracy, not relative accuracy according to their article.

73 Mike AA4MW

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *

** If guns are outlawed, how will conservatives win arguments? **

1336. * SpaceNews 11-Feb-91 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-10 01:25:54 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <412@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 3559
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

```
SB SPACE @ ALLBBS < KD2BD $SPC0211
* SpaceNews 11-Feb-91 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC0211

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY FEBRUARY 11, 1991

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, USA. It
is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* U2MIR-1 NEWS *
================
Here is an example of what the U2MIR mailbox help file looks like:

B(ye) B [CR] disconnects you from PMS.
H(elp) H [CR] or ? [CR] displays this help file.
J(log) J [CR] displays a list of callsigns heard (optional date/time)
K(ill) K n [CR] deletes message number n (only to/from your callsign).
KM(ine) KM[CR] deletes all READ messages addressed to your call sign.
L(ist) L [CR] lists the 10 latest messages.
M(ine) M [CR] lists the 10 latest messages to/from your callsign.
R(ead) R n [CR] reads message number n.
S(end) S (callsign) [CR] begins a message addressed to (callsign).
Subject: max 28 characters ending with [CR].
Text: End each line with [CR]. End message by
typing /ex [CR] or CTRL-Z [CR]
at the beginning of a new line.
SR(eply) SR n[CR] Sends a reply to message n prompting only for text.
V(ersion) V [CR] displays the software version of the PMS system.

CMD(B/H/J/K/KM/L/M/R/S/SR/V/?)>

U2MIR-5 was active last week when U2MIR-1 was issuing "busy" signals.

* MAGELLAN NEWS *
=================
The Magellan spacecraft has now completed over 944 mapping orbits covering
almost 50 percent of the surface of planet Venus. All systems on board
the spacecraft are performing well.

* SHUTTLE INFO *
================
```

Shuttle Communications Frequencies (UHF-AM)

243.000 MHz Standard military aircraft emergecy frequency
259.700 MHz Air-to-ground or suit-to-orbiter
279.000 MHz Suit-to-orbiter or suit-to-suit
296.000 MHz Primary UHF downlink
296.800 MHz Air-to-ground or orbiter-to-suit

The UHF communications system is primarily designed to support duplex voice communications between EVA crew members and the orbiter. Two UHF antennas are used in this system. The primary UHF antenna is an annular slot antenna. The second antenna is a microstrip antenna having a gain of -10dBci, and is primarily used by astronauts in the airlock.

Simplex mode:

The on-board voice signal from the audio system is first clipped to an RMS-to-peak ratio of 0.427 (9.0 dB clipping) and filtered (300-3000 Hz) before amplitude modulating the carrier with a modulation index of 90%. Transmitter power is 10 watts.

EVA Mode:

The UHF communications system can support two astronauts performing EVA for two-way duplex voice transmissions and reception of EKG signals. In the primary mode, the orbiter UHF communications system transmits a 298.600 MHz carrier which is amplitude modulated by the voice signal. It simultaneously receives the 259.700 MHz and 279.000 MHz AM carriers from two astronauts. Each received Am carrier includes a voice channel and a frequency modulated EKG subcarrier channel. Transmitter power is lowered to 250 mW in EVA mode by bypassing the final power amplifier.

S-Band Microwave Frequencies (Wideband FM)

Air-to-Ground : 2205.0, 2217.5, 2250.0, 2287.5 MHz
Ground-to-Air : 2041.9, 2201.4 MHz

2287.5 MHz Primary digital downlink
2250.0 MHz Main engine analog telemetry during launch

The voice downlinks employ digital slope delta modulation and are multiplexed with orbiter telemetry. Downlink TV is wideband FM.

* TNX QSL! *
============
A special thanks to all those who sent QSLs and letters to SpaceNews:

DE8MFJ : Peter Pfliegensdorfer, Haar-Ottendichl, Germany
VK8GF : Jeff Farmer, Alice Springs, Northern Territory, Australia

...and e-mail messages:

VE2DBM, K3GLK, WB3JFS, N4IRR, G6FWT, KL7RH, WB9OEP

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
====================

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the editor (John) via any of the following paths:

INTERNET : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
UUCP : ...uunet!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd

MAIL : John A. Magliacane, KD2BD
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
765 Newman Springs Road
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

1337. Looking for a good job in digital tevevision R&D

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-10 21:01:15 UTC
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com
Message-ID: <118155@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 3560
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space,sci.astro,sci.electronics,soc.culture.china

Hi. Just a quick note that I am looking for a good job in the digital TV area.
Find my resume in misc.jobs.resumes

I got caught in Philips' reduction in force. Philips is in bad fincinal shape.

Anyway, call me at 201-261-4066. Point any and all headhunters my way. don't try to e-mail, as my account may be deleted soon. Suprised that it still exists.

Thanks

1338. THANKS for o-scope info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-12 16:48:39 UTC
From: ertle@newton.uvm.edu
Message-ID: <ertle.666377319@newton>
Source record: 3561
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,sci.electronics

My friend is very greatful for the info, and he's planning to make some calls soon.

Thanks Again!
Jim Ertle

1339. TS-440S computer interface

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-14 05:44:14 UTC
From: cep4478@isc.rit.edu
Message-ID: <1991Feb14.054414.5477@isc.rit.edu>
Source record: 3562

I hate to do this ... but I recently started digging into the TS-440S computer interface again, and I LOST THE LIST OF COMMAND CODES that get sent to and from the tranciever, to make it talk to the computer. Would somebody please e-mail it to me. (I'll accept "metoo's" and re-send).

Looking further, I found that the IC kit that Kenwood sells for abt. $60.00 consists of an 8251 and a 4000 series CMOS part -- a total whopping $3.00 in parts. The IF-232 line level interface, I imagine, is a max232, which is a $5.00 part and would be trivial to fabricate. I'm curious, though, if anybody knows any details on this IF-232, like where it gets its power from (is it on the connector on the back of the rig?). The IF-232 is around $100, but you could (again) build one for a few dollars (less than ten including connectors) in parts.

Thanks in advance to anybody who can mail the 440 command set to me, or at least point out where I can ftp it from.

Chris/WZ2B

--
Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu
President wz2b.ampr [44.69.0.1]
Rochester Institute of Technology wz2b @ WB2WXQ
Amateur Radio Club K2GXT CEP4478@RITVAXA.BITNET

1340. Re: antannea

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-14 13:22:44 UTC
From: szarekw@lonexc.radc.af.mil
Message-ID: <1991Feb14.132244.25848@lonex.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 3563

In article <840@nddsun1.sps.mot.com> waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com (Mike Waters) writes:
>In article <7202.27B503A8@urchin.fidonet.org> Christopher.Boone@f8325.n106.z1.fidonet.org (Christopher Boone) writes:
>>** Quoting Brian Hartsfield to All **
>> >
>> >What is the minimum anteanna(sp?) that I would need to be able
>> >to transmit
>> >from? I was told that I couldn't transmit with just a wire
>> >anteanna so
>>** End of Quote **
>>A wire antenna is just fine, Brian! Whoever gave you that info is full of it!
>
>THe old saw is "if it conducts it will radiate, the bigger it is and the
>higher it is the better it will radiate". This ignores a whole lot of
>things, but is basically true as Christopher points out.
>
>A couple of things to watch, with a transmitter you DO need to worry
>about impedance matching at the transmitter end. At HF impedance at the
>antenna really doesn't matter a lot, but it is better if your SWR can be
>held under 2:1 or so with a coax feed line.

****info alert****
This is not true! An antenna will radiate best at a frequency at which it
is naturally resonant (468/f[in Mhz]). If fact it often acts like a filter,
both on tx and rx. For example a very long antenna may not be able to capture
a signal if the signal induces an equal positive and negative voltage in
the antenna. Wire antennas work great but you may want to decide which bands
you want to operate on and have several wires. Usuially a wire that is an
odd number of wavelengths long works pretty well with out too many funny
lobes in the pattern.

>the antenna away from "lossy" things like trees as much as possible.
A good idea. The ends of the wire can be near trees but the high current
portion of the antenna should be in "free air." Most of the radiation of
the antenna is from the high current point. In resonant cases the high current
point and the high voltage point will be the same. To figure out where the
high current point is, start at the end of the wire and measure in 1/4 wavelength.
This is your (first) high current point. On a Dipole this is the center.
If you are using a frequency with a wavelength that is shorter than your
antenna the next high current point will be 1/2 wavelength away from the
first. Notice that even though it will be "negative" when the first point
is "positive" that energy will be radiated due to the velocity factor of
the wire. This often results in the strange lobes I mentioned earlier, but
I won't go into that here.

>long haul DX (>10,000 miles), but there are very few stations THAT far
>away and very few of us can afford anything like that! For example K1MM
>has a 120 ft mono band set up in Mass., but ALSO has a tribander at 60ft
>for Europe. THe tribander consistantly outperforms his monoband beams
>over that path.
I have worked the USSR, China, and Japan from my Jeep! Mobile antennas on HF are lousy. I guess anything is possible if you use CW! :-)

have fun, I always do
buzz

1341. rci2950 mod

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-14 18:15:04 UTC
From: paul@rockymt.UUCP
Message-ID: <349@rockymt.UUCP>
Source record: 3564

i have an rci-2950 which is now out of warranty so i would like to go into it and modify it to cover the full 26-30mhz range. i know there is a mod for this so if you can send me the info,thanks very much.
wg0c paul thompson

1342. Re: FCC Regs on-line?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-15 03:35:31 UTC
From: gamorris@lescsse.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Feb15.033531.3284@lescsse.uucp>
Source record: 3565

In <YETSKO.91Feb11110700@interlan.interlan.com> yetsko@interlan.interlan.com (Mike Yetsko) writes:

>Personally, I'd dust up on the Technician license and get that, then you'll
>have novice privlideges in HF, and full voice (less spacecraft operation)
>from 50MHz on up.
^^^^ ^^^^^^^^^^ ^^^^^^^^^

Just to clarify, a technician can use satellite communication, and can even be a control operator of a space station (satellite) or earth station (ground station used for satellite communication). A space station can only be licensed to an Extra class operator but any class licensee can be designated the control operator of a space station (97.207a).

--GaryM
--
Gary Morris Internet: gmorris@nasamail.nasa.gov
Lockheed, Houston, Texas UUCP: lobster!lescsse!gamorris
N5QWC/W5RRR Phone: +1 713 283 5195

1343. Looking for a QSL manager

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-15 12:52:45 UTC
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <277@platypus.uofs.edu>
Source record: 3567

Not being a DXer, this is a new type of question for me. I received a QSL card in the mail for TG9TSS. Obviously, someone copied the QSL managers call wrong. I would like to forward it on to the correct QSL manager, but I haven't the foggiest idea who that might be. Can anyone offer some help?? I'd hate to have to just send his card back to him.

Thanks.

bill KB3YV

--
Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank
bill@tuatara.uofs.edu | #include <std.disclaimer.h>

1344. Re: Orbital Elements for MIR

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-15 12:56:10 UTC
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <278@platypus.uofs.edu>
Source record: 3568

I have had numerous requests for the programs I found for satelite tracking, therefore, I am announcing their availability for anonymous FTP from platypus.uofs.edu. They can be found in the directory pub/HAM-RADIO. The 2 programs are ORBIT3.9 which runs under UNIX, and TRAKSAT which runs under MSDOS.

Enjoy.

bill KB3YV

--
Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank
bill@tuatara.uofs.edu | #include <std.disclaimer.h>

1345. RTTY/FAX technical specs needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-15 14:32:42 UTC
From: dpharp01@ulkyvx.bitnet
Message-ID: <1991Feb15.143242.716@ulkyvx.bitnet>
Source record: 3566

I'm interested in building a RTTY/FAX decoder from the ground up (less the receiver). What I need is a good reference book on the various formats currently being used. Nitty-gritty details such as common frequency shifts, speeds, timing and sync information, etc. Any ideas?

David Harpe
University of Louisville

1346. Re: Mobile antenna response

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-15 17:15:55 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <2069@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 3570

This is being posted for Thad Stevens:

OK on using the Austin... Yep they are really nice for a low
profile antenna. Diamond does make a tribander as well as the
only company I know making a dual bander for 200/135cm (it's a
new product) which those with a Kenwood TM-621/631 would love
I sure...

Yes, I would appreciate if you would post my e-mail to you on
the usenet...add this one too if you like...ANd thinks that's
very kind of you.

...no relation or 'interests' in any antenna or radio companies here...

Thanks again, es 73....have fun...
Thad KG5ES

---

jv

1347. CTSS option for FT73R

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-15 19:03:55 UTC
From: agodwin@acorn.co.uk
Message-ID: <5192@acorn.co.uk>
Source record: 3569

The FT73R requires an FTS12 option board for use with subaudio tone squelch. I've been given the superficially similar FTS16 board, but the FT73 seems not to recognise that the option is fitted.

Does anybody know what the difference is between the FTS12 and the FTS16 ? I've tried resetting the FT73 with no joy - are there any other tricks required to get it to see the option board (yes, I have RTFM!) ?

-adrian (g7hwn)

1348. Re: Mobile antenna response

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-15 19:09:07 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <2072@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 3571

In article <2069@atlas.tegra.COM> vail@tegra.COM (Johnathan Vail) writes:

This is being posted for Thad Stevens:

OK on using the Austin... Yep they are really nice for a low
profile antenna. Diamond does make a tribander as well as the
only company I know making a dual bander for 200/135cm (it's a
new product) which those with a Kenwood TM-621/631 would love
I sure...

And then what I really meant to post was:

Hello,

I would have posted but local problems....Diamond, Comet and Larsen, all
make 200/70 cm dual banders. If you need a little gain than the Austin
provides you might look into one of these. Theyare, however, somewhat longer
in length. Diamond (and I think Comet) have various versions some with
very high gain (and higher prices of course) Larsen tends to be a bit more
expensive for the same amount of gain. If you are into some that looks like
a celluar phone antenna, check out Diamond. If you are using OTHER than
a 1/4 wave (or multiples thereof) (like the Austin) mounting it in the center
of the roof is not as important due to the fact that 5/8 and especially 1/2
wave configurations tend to be somewhat ground plane independent. I say
'somewhat' cause they prefer a ground plane but don't mind one that is not
perfectly flat and symetrical...THe shortest length versions are usually
resonate as a 1/2 wave on 200cm and 5/8 wave on 70cm...33 in long. They have
a 1/4 wave stub in the form of a coil (could be enclosed or open...same thing)
in the center. Beyond this there are more ocmplex versions with higher gain.
Oh, yea the 1/2 x 5/8 wave runs about 2 db on 200cm and 3 db on 70cm and will
out perform any 1/4 wave to a station at the horizon....

What do I use ? I build my own (usually). What would I use ? well, here we
have mountains so a very high gain (i.e. low signal pattern on the horizon)
doesn't work to well for repeaters within 50 mile range (mountains are over
1 mile ABOVE average terrain). Frequently a repeater site is at a 45 degree
angle from a mobile location. Having high gain slams most of the signal into
the base of the mountain !! So for me a compromise would be a 1/2 by 5/8
configuration. (I'd go with a Diamond with a NMO mount cause they are less $$
than a Larsen and work as well....)

But if your in a area which is mostly flat (MA ?) then you
might want as high as gain as you could get limited only by how long an antenna
you could tolerate on the rear fender (?) of your car. The idea is to get the
signal pattern as low to the horizon as possible...Oh yea Diamond does have
some version with the Larsen "NMO" mount these mounts are OK below 500 Mhz.

Beyond that they become lossy...(Larsen has a special version for > 500 Mhz)

There you have it ... If you want me to be more specific (i.e. model numbers) let me know (and sources)

Let me know what you end up with and how you like it ... Antennas are what "turns me on" in Ham radio ....

Have fun ...
Thad KG5ES

PS Diamond has some good duplexers. They seem to have done a good job on a low loss design...

Sorry, jv...

1349. Re: FCC Regs on-line?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-15 20:46:13 UTC
From: steveh@athertn.Atherton.COM
Message-ID: <34468@gumbo.athertn.Atherton.COM>
Source record: 3574

In article <1991Feb15.033531.3284@lescsse.uucp> gamorris@lescsse.uucp (Gary A. Morris) writes:
>In <YETSKO.91Feb11110700@interlan.interlan.com> yetsko@interlan.interlan.com (Mike Yetsko) writes:
>
>>Personally, I'd dust up on the Technician license and get that, then you'll
>>have novice privlideges in HF, and full voice (less spacecraft operation)

Not as of today.

>>from 50MHz on up.
> ^^^^ ^^^^^^^^^^ ^^^^^^^^^

stuff deleted
>--GaryM
>--
>Gary Morris Internet: gmorris@nasamail.nasa.gov
>Lockheed, Houston, Texas UUCP: lobster!lescsse!gamorris
>N5QWC/W5RRR Phone: +1 713 283 5195

KA6ETB

1350. WANTED: Azimuth/MUF program listing - 73 Magazine or ???

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-15 22:38:33 UTC
From: swood@vela.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <5166@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 3573
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.amateur.misc,mi.wanted,misc.wanted

I had a program in my Hamshack arsenal back when I still had my Commodore 64 that was from out of a 73 Magazine (amateur radio magazine). It was in basic, and was essentially written for the Commodore 64 & 128 computers.

I am not sure what issue it was in, and thus I can not find the article. I beleive that I would have been 1989, but could have even been from 1988 to early 1990. The program would ask for the date, and the solar index from off of the WWV forcast, and would then ask for the coordinates to the locale that you wished to call. It would thereafter return a chart of the MUF, and best frequencies for operation for every hour of the day. If anyone knows what issue this was in, and or, can send me a listing of the program, it would be most appreciated. I have checked with the local libraries, but none of them carry 73.

I intend to take this program and convert it over to C. That way (after chasing down the original writer, as well as the 73 staff) I will see if we can get it out in teh public domain, as well as possibly back into the magazine. Please, if you have some old magazines around, help me out.

Thanks.

swood
Scott W. Wood

WQ8B (formerly KB8DHV)

--
---- Insert favorite .signature here ---- | swood@argo.acs.oakland.edu
| swood@vela.acs.oakland.edu
Bitnet: swood@Oakland | swood@unix.secs.oakland.edu
UUCP: ...!uunet!umich!{vela, argo, unix, nucleus}!swood

1351. Buckmaster "Ham Call" CD-ROM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-15 22:45:52 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <28295@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 3572

Well, the new (October 1990) Buckmaster "Ham Call" CD-ROM just arrived, and I'll be integrating it into a packet BBS somehow, but in the meantime, who are the garage-rock bands on tracks 4 and 5, and who is the techno-synth band on track 6? They're pretty good, actually.

Yeah, I stuck it into my audio player. Why not?

Brian Kantor WB6CYT UC San Diego brian@ucsd.edu

1352. Early low-signal-level data transmission method.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-18 12:21:29 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <18.Feb.91.12
Source record: 3575

With all the recent discussion on the merits/demerits of DSP vs CW, maybe
i can throw in a historical perspective!
The PICCOLO system was developed in the late 1950's/early 60's by a team
led by J.D. Ralphs of the British Diplomaytic Wireless Service (part of
the Foreign and Commonwealth Office). The first versions used relatively
primitive techniques to give a multiplexed radio-telegraph service, later
models (typified by the RACAL LA1117 modem, RACAL Communications Ltd,
Bracknell, Berkshire, England) were more advanced and compact.
The 'Piccolo' system uses multi-frequency transmission, that is, a series
of tones, transmitted over a HF radio link. I quote:

'It has been demonstrated that, with few exceptions, if a signal is at
all audible then communication is possible with adequate accuracy for
most purposes, and it is a routine occurrence for signals to be
successfully worked despite their being totally undetectable by the ear
of an experienced Morse operator'.

(I guess this was where the 'CW-vs-machines' argument starts off!)

He then goes on to describe a system covering distances from 1500 to 12000
kilometers using 8-meter endfed whip antennas and transmitters of less than
500 watts. The first of these was used in New Delhi (1962) and 'it cleared in
a few hours the backlog of traffic which had accumulated despite the
strenuous efforts of the operators of two hand-speed Morse channels operating
as near to 24 hours per day as propagation conditions would permit'.

Later he states 'that by 1975 virtually no Morse links were operating within
the network'.

Note that this is not DSP! The first versions used tuned circuits
and tubes, later versions used germanium transistors. The circuitry
involved in modulating/demodulating is essentially all analog.

Anyone interested in further reading should get a copy of the book
'Principles and practice of multi-frequency telegraphy'
by J.D. Ralphs (ISBN 0-86341-022-7) published in 1985 by Peter Peregrinus Ltd,
London, as part of the IEE Telecommunications series.

Another useful document on PICCOLO is:
Schemel R.E. 'An assessment of PICCOLO, a 32-tone telegraph system' SHAPE
Technical Centre memorandum STC TM-337 (1972) File ref. 9980,
DRIC no. P186242

The Ralphs book has a mathematical treatment of the operating principles; if you
are familiar with Bessel-functions you will *LOVE* this!!

Also in the above series of books is one by W.B. Robins wntitled 'Phase noise in signal sources'; having read it, i can only assume that it is not on the bookshelves of the designers of most ham-radio synthesizers!

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

1353. Re: Kenwood TS440 Computer Interface Questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-18 14:29:41 UTC
From: cep4478@isc.rit.edu
Message-ID: <1991Feb18.142941.11987@isc.rit.edu>
Source record: 3576

In article <1991Feb17.153218.10689@watserv1.waterloo.edu> rnelson@watserv1.waterloo.edu (Randy Nelson VE3WRN) writes:
>
> A friend and I are interested in building our own computer interface
>for the Kenwood TS440. We have the chips for the radio and a file describing
>the basics of how the interface works.

Ahhhhh -- found it...on wsmr-simtel20.army.mil:

PD1:<MISC.HAMRADIO>TS440.INTERFACE.1

if you don't have access to simtel20, I'll try to mail it to you.

Chris
WZ2B
--
Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu
President wz2b.ampr [44.69.0.1]
Rochester Institute of Technology wz2b @ WB2WXQ
Amateur Radio Club K2GXT CEP4478@RITVAXA.BITNET

1354. Really portable (15m-)antenna for QRP field usage.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-18 19:49:38 UTC
From: d89mb@efd.lth.se
Message-ID: <1991Feb18.194938.18268@lth.se>
Source record: 3477

Is there really need for a transmatch if the antenna is optimally made?

And if not:

* Any hints for producing such an antenna for 15 meter? 20 meter?

It should be: (yes, this is a WISH list for santa claus)

* Small when collapsed. It may very well be long when rigged.

* Water persistent

* Be of light weight.

* If possible, not expensive.

* Easy to carry (Falls under point 1)

* NOT necessary better than a dipole, but NOT worser.

I'm going to use it with a 15m QRP TRX while "trekking" and am not very
glad to have yagis with me :-)

Any suggestions?

SM7TUS

Magnus

--
Magnus Bodin "Nec fasces, nec opes,
Institute of Tychology, sola artis sceptra perennant"
Box 5127, 220 05 Sweden (Tycho Brahe, Stj{rneborg 1584)

1355. Re: Speed limit for A1A???

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-18 23:34:37 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880441@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 3478

|>The FCC regs allow identifying in the 3 specified digital codes:
|>Baudot, M**se, and ASCII. Can I send M**se at 2.4E6 wpm? :-)

The rule-of-thumb is that M**se requires approx 4*(wpm) bandwidth.
So, if your channel width is 4*2.4E6 = 9.6MHz, go for it. :) :)

>As for speed, when you're doing a QSO in Morse you can go as fast as
>you want. When you use morse only for ID, you're limited to 20 WPM.
> paul

Aw heck, that takes all the fun out of it !

Perry / KF0CA

1356. One of the best ARRL Contests (from DL)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-19 18:04:15 UTC
From: buettneb@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE
Message-ID: <1991Feb19.180415.6628@newsserv.informatik.tu-muenchen.de>
Source record: 3481

Hi contesters,

I hope you haven't missed the ARRL DX Contest CW last weekend.
It was the best contest I have been on for a number of years.
Propagation was absolutely outstanding and so was the activity.

We operated Multi-2 as DL4MCF with DL4MCF, DL5MAE and
DL6RAI. We had two setups, both were using K1EA's CT and
both of them were connected to each other by cable. This was
the first time we did this but most certainly not the last.
I have always been wondering about the mystic term "Daisy
chain", which is mentioned in the manual. This "Daisy chaining"
is used to connect more than two computers. I would like to
try run CT in a Multi/Multi environment but I wonder how it
works. Any suggestions?

Interesting, how many stations have switched to computer
logging in the past two, three years. On CW you can almost
always tell, when they other guy is using a computer because
there is a short moment of silence when you finish your
call to another station. We call it the 'K1EA memorial
second'.

We didn't use the computer to key the radio as COM1 was
needed to communicate with each other and there is no COM2.
After having tried both (comuter keying the radio and
myself keying the radio), I must admit that I prefer sending
CW from the keyer. I am a little faster with that and I can
still finish typing the callsign with the left hand while
sending with the right hand.

We worked 46 out of 48 states on 40 meters, which is absolutely
fantastic for us. I had never worked more than 40 before,
probably because never bofore conditions were like that.
The only two we missed on 40 were Idaho and Mississippi.
80 meters was good too, but you can't expect much from a
wire up 40 feet maximum. At least we finished W1-4, 8 and 9.
Even 160 produced some 47 QSOs, also with that 40 feet high
wire. 20 was a little worse, probably because everybody was
on the high bands during the daytime and on 40 during the
night. We are not that well equipped on that band too. We
had a 4el monobander up about 50 feet, too low to be good. It
is usually outperformed by the TH6DXX at 70 feet, but that
one was used for 10 and 15m exclusively.

Here are the raw QSO numbers:

160m 47
80m 172
40m ~600
20m ~590
15m ~580
10m ~720

A final score of around 2.18M was displayed on the screen, a little over the existing EU record for Multi-2. Hopefully nobody else has entered this class in Europe, hi.

How did you do in the ARRL DX Contest?

BTW, anybody have a mail address from K1EA or can forward a message to him? I have found a few bugs in the non-USA version of CT's ARRL-DX-Contest.

73,

Ben, DL6RAI

1357. FT-470 Mod. wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-19 18:05:04 UTC
From: hca@pnet51.orb.mn.org
Message-ID: <4158@orbit.cts.com>
Source record: 3479

Would someone please post/re-post the out-of-band UHF modification(s) for the Yaesu FT-470 dual bander? It would be greatly appreciated, and thank you in advance!
-Howard Atlas

UUCP: {amdahl!bungia, crash}!orbit!pnet51!hca
ARPA: crash!orbit!pnet51!hca@nosc.mil
INET: hca@pnet51.orb.mn.org
S.S.D.D.

1358. Re: FM "intermod alley" (Was - AM clear channels)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-19 18:13:31 UTC
From: bigsteve@dorsai.com
Message-ID: <9gomX2w163w@dorsai.com>
Source record: 3480

> >FM was "intended to be for local use only" as a result of the "CBS Single
> >Market Plan" put forth when the band was moved up from 40 MHz just after
> >WW II. Before the war there weren't many FM stations, but some ran 300 kW ER
> >CBS owned a number of 50 kW AM stations and didn't like the idea of wide-
> >coverage FM stations competing - thus the limit to 20 kW in the Northeast &
> >California. This was later relaxed to 50 kW ERP, but the are of applicabili
> >was expanded to reach to Chicago.
>
You're forgetting that 100KW is the max ERP in most of the country.
New York city stations were allowed an increase a few years ago due to
the intermod, they effectively have about 70 KW now.
Due to a fire at the Empire State Bldg. two years ago, I was able to
pull in Philadelphia during a late spring afternoon on the adjacent
channels. It might not seem like such a fete but I am in downtown Manhattan
for one, some of the stations were back on from ESB with almost full power
from generators AND the stations from the World Trade Center were not
effected. I'm closer to the WFC than the ESB and was using Rabbit Ears.
A power failure last year that knocked out the WTC stations, including
all VHF and most high power UHF TV, opened up the band so much that a
friend in Queens was able to swing his antenna around and pick up stations
in Boston, New Hampshire and Maine.
###
#Steve Coletti A/K/A "BIGSTEVE" # Radio Newyork International #
#UUCP: bigsteve@dorsai.com #on Shortwave, Sundays via WWCR at#
#PRODIGY: BJJM02A # 9PM, ET on 7520Khz & Saturdays #
#GEnie: S.COLETTI2 #via RFPI at 5:30PM & Midnight ET #
#Mail: P.O. Box 396, NY, NY 10002# at @ 21,545, 13,630 & 7375Khz #
###

1359. Seeking Packet<-->Internet Gateway

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-20 02:04:04 UTC
From: gary@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1991Feb20.020404.24416@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 3492
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

I posted this question to a bunch of packet radio BBS systems but no answers....

Q. Are there any Packet<->Internet gateways around such that I can route mail between a packet station and TCP/IP-Internet-SMTP ?

Basically, I want to exchange mail between addresses like
gary@midway.uchicago.edu

and a packet station like
ke9zm@wb9mjn.il.usa.na

A. ?

Thanks,
Gary
--
Gary Buchholz / KE9ZM Internet: gary@midway.uchicago.edu
University of Chicago Packet: KE9ZM@WB9MJN.IL.USA.NA
Academic and Public Computing
1155 East 60'th St., Chicago, Ill. (312) 702-7611

1360. Data Packet Radio Might be Censored After FCC Citation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-20 03:50:43 UTC
From: bynum@miavx1.acs.muohio.edu
Message-ID: <3897.27c1abc3@miavx1.acs.muohio.edu>
Source record: 3489
Cross-posted to: alt.activism,alt.bbs,alt.censorship,rec.ham-radio

Packet Radio May be Censored After FCC Citation
Strange Way to Note Present's Day, 1991. Wasn't It?
By Frank Bynum [*]

In various groups on UseNetNews there have been discussions by people anxious to see that actions which hinder the free flow of ideas be overcome. A news item was seen to run on CNN which should raise concerns about this matter. Approximately 6 pm EST, Mon 18 Feb., 91, on CNN shown in Oxford OH (near Cincinnati), a report aired about a potentially controversial citation issued by FCC enforcers.

The report was preceded by a teaser before the commercial. 'We will show you', said the anchor person, 'a case where a ham radio operator has gotten into trouble over the Gulf War . . . '

The person who was the focus of the report operated a system for data packet radio relay. He was a Ham radio hobbyist. His system incorporated a desk top computer, specialized software, and radio reception/ transmission equipment. Stations of this type will pick up and then rebroadcast messages. It can work as a "broadcast" mode, using techniques similar to the ones on which cellular telephones are based. A piece of information from one station can be thus rapidly and widely disseminated. Between 10 and 100 messages per day may pass through such a station.
The problem is that he has been issued a citation charging him of violating the terms for his kind of ham broadcasting license. The FCC officials claim that he is not complying with the clause which does not permit any "business use" of that kind of service. The charge cites the fact that his ham station rebroadcasted a particular text message. (He was hot the originator of the message.)
This message requested its readers phone a number, something like 900/oil-peac (a guess, since notes weren't taken). It said that then callers could listen to a taped message about the need for the USA to stop fighting in the Persian Gulf. And, being a 900 number, the fee for the call would be used toward meeting the expenses of the peace group involved.
So, at issue, should the carrying of a message on this man's equipment, which some one else originated, be construed as 'business use' rather than 'hobby use', in that it carried information which would 'serve to promote the financing of a given Cause'? If the charge is upheld, to what degree may it damage to a trend in which rights of personal expression have been assisted by PC communications proliferation?
Are Sysops going to be allowed to act simply as 'common

carriers' with liability to rest with only message authors? Much traffic can flow in channels which are automated, involving only minimum intervention by human managers. Much less volume would flow if slowed by the requirement that, in order to avoid penalties, each intermediate sysop had to inspect any and all communications (s)he would pass on to others, not forwarding what there may be any doubts about.

Notes

[*] composed Am! Tues. 2-19-91, for UseNet News, Fosfax, and folks known through e-mail

1361. re: data packet radio might be censored after ftc citation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-20 04:29:12 UTC
From: bynum@miavx1.acs.muohio.edu
Message-ID: <3898.27c1b4c8@miavx1.acs.muohio.edu>
Source record: 3490

From: Frank Bynum <Bynum@miavx1.acs.muohio.edu>
dat; pm tues.2-19-91
to; readers on usenet news, rec.ham-radio
Re: Packet Radio May be Censored After FCC Citation

The cited article was posted to other groups too. But this
follow up is forwarded to rec.ham.radio UseNet News.

In original article, <message 3897.27c1abc3@ . . .> F.A.B.
<Bynum@miava1.acs.muohio.edu> writes:
> In various groups on UseNetNews there have been . . .
> [stuff about a ham's problems with FCC over content of message
>forwarding]

I would not presume to do the equivalent of instructing grand
parents how to suck eggs. (I am not yet a ham. But the data
communications capabilities in the cited report might aid my future
needs.) Hope this hasn't been previously talked to death in this
group.
Lobby hard now. Your influence in favor of asserting broad
interpretations of individuals' rights may help.
-Frank B.

1362. Re: Magazines

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-20 05:02:20 UTC
From: edg@netcom.COM
Message-ID: <24749@netcom.COM>
Source record: 3491

In article <memo.754505@lynx.northeastern.edu> sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu writes:
>I'd like to take a pole of which ham radio magazines people on this
>journal subscribe to, and why.

```
_____________________________________________________________________________
O_____________________________________________________________________________O

|----------------------------------10'-------------------------------------|
```

Here's a pole for you. :-)

Now, I subscribe to QST, 73, CQ and Worldradio. They're all different and
therefore all valuable in their own right.

QST: ARRL propaganda, some good projects, lots of news and reference items.
The mother lode of ads.

73: Wayne's propaganda, some good projects and news, a refreshing view,
an irreverent view.

CQ: Traditionally a contester/dx'er's rag, CQ bought the Ham Radio
subscription list last year when Ham Radio went to that great shack in
the sky. Ham Radio was traditionally an experiment and construction
rag, and we have yet to see whether CQ will keep this alive.

Worldradio: A newsprint monthly. About 32 pages. Some news articles and
a continuing series of columns on various Ham Radio related topics.

Wayne always bitches that QST gets the lions share of the advertising, and
from examining the other pubs it seems to be true. I think it's important
to take at least one of the others, since they provide a counterpoint to
the league viewpoint. I'd like to see some of the advertising dollar get
spread around rather than having so much of it go to Newington, but only
subscriptions will help that.

73 is probably the most all-around magazine, if you can handle "The
Carmudgeon". CQ is very fine if you work lots of HF. Less so for
VHF/UHF, etc.

Worldradio, at $13/yr, is an easy one to take and provides yet another look
at what's going on.

Enjoy.
--
Ed Greenberg, WB2GOH/6
San Jose, CA
edg@netcom.COM

1363. Re: Speed limit for A1A???

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-20 06:19:44 UTC
From: Christopher.Boone@f8324.n106.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <7861.27C25B0D@urchin.fidonet.org>
Source record: 3488

** Quoting MUNTS PHILLIP A to All **
>Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
>
> Here's one for all you armchair lawyers. I am building
>a box that will
>bridge between a PC LAN (Arcnet) and high speed packet radio.
> The radio end
>will NOT be AX.25. (Or at least not limited to AX.25) The
>question is how to
>identify. The FCC regs allow identifying in the 3 specified
>digital codes:
>Baudot, M**se, and ASCII. Can I send M**se at 2.4E6 wpm?
>:-) (Another more
>serious possibility would be to drop an AX.25 UI frame in the
>outgoing stream
>every 10 minutes, etc.)
** End of Quote **
One: the bridge MUST NOT be under automatci control..ANY messages over amateur radio MUST be screened before transmitting!!!!!
Two: FCC PArt 97 sets a maximum speed for stations using automatic CW ider's at 20wpm....sorry, I dont have my rule book handy but it's in there...oh here it is! 97.119 (b)(1) sets the code speed for automatic CW id at 20wpm for all stations!
It doesnt take an armchiar lawyer to read the Part 97 and understand them....In fact YOU are suppossed to possess a current copy of Part 97 in your shack and have read it before operating!
FCC Rule Book published by ARRL is cheap and has complete rules and regs in it as well as plain English answers on rules questions.....
I would suggest you buy one and get to know the rules..

73
Chris WB5ITT

1364. AMSAT NEWS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-20 08:21:09 UTC
From: kwiik@hila.hut.fi
Message-ID: <1991Feb20.082109.18061@santra.uucp>
Source record: 3487

SB SAT@AMSAT < W3IWI $ANS-047.01
LUSAT UPDATE
R:910217/1718z 43799@W3IWI.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash MD/DC]

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 047.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD FEBRUARY 16, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

LO-19 BBS Now On-line

At 16 FEB 91 3:13:55 UTC, the LUSAT command stations completed the loading
of the file system and BBS. The entire load was handled by LU stations,
and the first uploaded message is from Dr. Carlos Saul Menem, LU1SM,
President of the Argentine Republic. This brings all three of the "Pacsat
Protocol" spacecraft on line, a total of 20 MB of "rotating storage".

Following was downloaded from LO-19:

LUSAT BBS is available!
Finally, all the tests have been completed in LUSAT, and the BBS is
available for use by worldwide radio amateurs.
To access LUSAT with PG the PG.CFG file must have the following lines:

ao16access 30660 (same as used for PACSAT)
bbscall lusat-12
bdcstcall lusat-11

The rest of the commands on PG.CFG are the same as used for PACSAT.
We invite you PACSAT users to join us on LUSAT, and wish you all a lot
of fun using this little bird.

73, Marcelino - LU7DSU
AMSAT Argentina - LUSAT Engineering Group.

[ANS thanks Harold Price, NK6K, for the information for this bulletin]

/EX
SB SAT@AMSAT < W3IWI $ANS-047.02
MICROSAT UPDATE
R:910217/1718z 43800@W3IWI.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash MD/DC]

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 047.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD FEBRUARY 16, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

WO-18 reloaded, TNC Bug Discovered

Chris Williams, WA3PSD, of the WEBERSAT Engineering Team reports that WO-18 was blown back to MBL during commanding earlier today. With the generous help of the microsat command team, the reload is in progress. They expect to be shooting pictures again by early next week.

Bob McGwier, N4HY, reports that by modifying the Phase Set Point parameter on LO-19, significant improvement to the eye pattern and I/Q channel separation was realized. During the next Wednesday's Experimenters day (20 February 91), provided that there are no other higher priority commands which must be issued, Bob plans to modify the Phase Set Point on PACSAT.

There have been some reports that the new version of PG.EXE does not work well with AEA TNCs. Bob McGwier has come up with the winning combination of parameters to make the two play together (nicely):

Place the following commands in PG.TNC:

MON 4
MTO yes bbstat
MFROM off

and put the following in PGDONE.TNC to restore things

MTO all
MFROM all

/EX
SB SAT@AMSAT < W3IWI $ANS-047.03
RUSSIAN SATELLITE UPDATE
R:910217/1718z 43801@W3IWI.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash MD/DC]

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 047.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD FEBRUARY 16, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

RS 12/13 to turn on soon, Software bug keeping AO-21 silent

The newly launched Russian satellite, RS-12/13, is scheduled to become operational in the 20-22 February time frame. If you are not already aware, RS12/13 is piggyback on COSMOS-2123 NAVSAT. The Soviet Space Agency is completing their final checkout of the COSMOS satellite and has requested that the Amateur Satellite not transmit during this time.

There was a brief initial checkout of the RS-12 beacon, robot and transponder immediately after launch and all seemed fine. Once testing on COSMOS-2123 has been done, it is expected that RS-12 will be become operational and final testing of RS-12/13 will be completed.

The transmitters for AO-21/RM1 remain turned off since a command station software problem was discovered. It appears that both satellite transmitters are turned on when the command for a single transmitter is issued. It is expected to take a few additional weeks to resolve this problem.

[ANS thanks Ray Soifer W2RS, and Pat Gowen, G3IOR for the information for this bulletin]

/EX
SB SAT@AMSAT < W3IWI $ANS-047.04
SIXTH ANNUAL AMSAT-UK COLLOQUIUM
R:910217/1718z 43802@W3IWI.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash MD/DC]

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 047.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD FEBRUARY 16, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-UK Sponsors 6th Annual Satellite Colloquium at U. of Surrey.

AMSAT-UK is sponsoring a symposium focused on all OSCAR satellites and digital communications. Questions & Answer sessions with various Amateur Satellite experts are planned as are tours of the UoSat command station. As in years past, the University of Surrey will be the meeting place for this colloquium. The following is the preliminary "line-up" of programs planned for the week of July 25-28:

Thursday July 25th: International Satellite Day
Friday July 26th: Satellite Sessions
Saturday July 27th: Satellite Sessions
Sunday July 28th: Satellite Sessions

For more details on the symposium, contact:

Ron Broadbent, G3AAJ
94 Herongate Road
Wanstead Park
London E12 5EQ England

Tel: 081-989-6741
Fax: 081-989-3430 (24 Hours)

Note that the telephone code for AMSAT-UK has changed. From the United States to call AMSAT-UK replace the 081 prefix with 011-44-81. Contact your long distance carrier for their international dialing instructions.

Check with your travel agent as soon as possible as many of the Airlines are offering very favorable rates to Europe.

Stay tuned to the AMSAT News Service for more details.

[ANS thanks Ron Broadbent, G3AAJ, and Eric Cottrell, WB1HBU, for the information for this bulletin]

/EX
SB SAT@AMSAT < W3IWI $ANS-047.05
OPERATIONS NET SCHEDULE
R:910217/1718z 43803@W3IWI.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash MD/DC]

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 047.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD FEBRUARY 16, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA Operations Net Schedule

AMSAT Operations Nets are planned for the following times.Mode B nets are conducted on an AO-13 downlink frequency of 145.950. Mode J/L nets are conducted on an AO-13 downlink frequency of 435.970.

Date UTC Mode Phs NCS Alt. U.S. day

24 Feb 91 0500 B 115 WB6LLO N5BF Saturday

02 Mar 91 1400 B 209 WB9ANQ KA5SMA Saturday
10 Mar 91 0315 J/L 166 WA5ZIB WD0E Saturday
17 Mar 91 0400 B 100 N5BF WB6LLO Saturday
23 Mar 91 1400 B 216 KA5SMA WB9ANQ Saturday

The Operations Net features guest speakers approximately every other week to provide up-to-the-minute information on topics of interest to various sorts of satellite users. Watch ANS for information on guest speakers and topics. On the 24 Feb 91 session, Eric Rosenberg, KD3Q, will be talking about his satellite DXpeditions and AMSAT electronic mail issues.

WA3NAN, the Goddard Space Flight Center radio club retransmits the Mode J/L (Mode B nets will not be retransmitted at this time) AMSAT Operations Nets on 147.450 FM for the Washington DC area amateur community. Questions from listeners can be patched from the club repeater (146.835 -) to AO-13 for the net.

For information on the amateur satellite program and how you can participate, contact AMSAT-NA Headquarters at P.O. Box 27, Washington, DC 20044, phone (301) 589-6062, or contact your local AMSAT Area Coordinator.

/EX
SB SAT@AMSAT < W3IWI $ANS-047.06
AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE
R:910217/1718z 43804@W3IWI.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash MD/DC]

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 047.06 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD FEBRUARY 16, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

End of Eclipse Period Marks return to Original Winter Schedule

AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE

Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 165 |
Mode-JL: MA 165 to MA 190 |
Mode-LS: MA 190 to MA 195 |
Mode-S : MA 195 to MA 200 | <= Mode B is Off - no swishing!
Mode-BS: MA 200 to MA 205 | <= QRP on BS please.
Mode-B : MA 205 to MA 256 |
Omnis : MA 240 to MA 060 |

This schedule is expected to continue through 27 March 91

The command team requests that you make a specific effort to use QRP on Mode between MA 200 to 205. This is specifically to help those people who are experimenting with Mode S.

The spacecraft attitude for AO-13 is:

BLON = 209.5 and BLAT = 0.7 for 31 December 90

AMSAT-OSCAR-10 appears to be receiving sufficient solar panel illumination to support Mode-B transponder operations. The transponder may be used, carefully, at all points of the orbit except MA 254 - 006 when eclipses occur.

If beacon or transponder signals show signs of FMing, users should cease all transponder use immediately. An APPROXIMATION of the spacecraft attitude for AO-10 is :

BLON = 357 and BLAT = 3.0 for 9 February 91

/EX
SB RS12@AMSAT < UK3R $072101RK3KP
rs12/rs13 info
R:910216/0059z 43329@W3IWI.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash MD/DC]
R:910210/1614z 43094@4X1RU.ISR.EU
R:910209/1123z @:I5SGG.#FI.ITA.EU BID:072101RK3KP
R:910208/1946Z @SV1IW.ATH.GRC.EU #8969 [*Euro<>Asia* LINK - FBB5.11]
R:910208/1710 @:PA0SCH.NLD.EU Europe Asia Africa Link #:28348 Z:
R:910208/1036Z @SM5BKI.C.SWE.EU #16228 [BALSTA - FBB5.11d]
R:910208/0657z @DK0MWX [Langenfeld JO31LC, DL-VHF><HF-Port 20m OP:DL1WX]
R:910207/1021z @RK3KP [NORD><LINK MOSCOW, TheBox 1.6 OP: RA3APR]

de UK3R @ RK3KP

de UW3AX

"Cosmos-2123" navigational sattelite with RS12/RS13 transpoders on the board was launched on February, 5, 1991 at 2.36.45 UT. Preliminary orbital data: apogee - 1019.319 km, perigee - 960.638 km, inclination - 82.9293 degrees, period - 105 min, EQX - 4 h 01 min 36 sec at 6.84 degrees east.

On February, 6 the Command station RS3A checked operation of RS12 and find that everything is OK. Checking of RS13 was postponed until February, 21 on the request of "Cosmos-2123" main users.

Boris Stepanov, UW3AX @ RK3KP
"Ham in the Space" (USSR) project coordinator

7.02.91

/EX
SB MIR@AMSAT < UW3AX $112103RK3KP
u-mir qsl
R:910216/0100z 43364@W3IWI.MD.USA.NOAM [Balto/Wash MD/DC]
R:910213/1809z 43975@4X1RU.ISR.EU
R:910212/0830z @HB9GL [USKA Sektion Glarus, TheBox 1.6 [Sysop HB9CXN]]
R:910212/0814Z @DB0KCP [Langerringen FI64c Sysop DL4MEA & DL9MCK]
R:910212/0808z @DB0CZ [Deisslingen JN48HD TheBox 1.6b OP:DK5TB]
R:910212/0904l @DB0FRB [FREIBURG (FPRG) JN37WX DB 1.8 OP:DG7GF]

R:910212/0746z @DB0GE [BBS Saarbruecken]
R:910212/0742z @DB0LJ [TheBox<->TCP/IP Mittelrhein, JO30QJ, Op:DL5DI]
R:910212/0735z @DB0IZ [Solingen, JO31NE, Op: DG2EAT]
R:910212/0728z @DK0MWX [Langenfeld JO31LC, DL-VHF><HF-Port 20m OP:DL1WX]
R:910211/0740z @RK3KP [NORD><LINK MOSCOW, TheBox 1.6 OP: RA3APR]
de UW3AX @ RK3KP

de UW3AX @ RK3KP

Both voice and packet QSO's made by Soviet spase station "MIR"
current crew (U2MIR and U9MIR) can be confirmed by UW3AX. The
address is: Boris Stepanov, P.O.Box 679, 107207 Moscow, USSR.
For direct reply please enclose SAE plus IRC's or equivalent.
Please also have patience: no QSO comfirmattion can be made
before current crew will be back on the Earth (the expected
month is May).

All QSL's for previous U-MIR activity has been filled and sent
before March last year. This aplies only for those who sent QSL
to U-MIR. They were only some 25 % of logged contacts. UW3AX has
U-MIR logs for previous missions in hands and can confirm QSO's.

73 de Boris Stepanov, UW3AX

11.02.91

/EX

1365. VHF filter needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-20 10:23:55 UTC
From: bfalcon@rescon.UUCP
Message-ID: <451@rescon.UUCP>
Source record: 3482
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Hello all,

I find myself in need of a filter that will block (Television) Channel
11 [I think the freq. range would be 198-204 mHz].
I used to have a catalog form a company that carried these and other filters,
but I can no longer find it.

Does anyone know of a place that sells these mailorder?
or better yet in the Philadelphia area (to be picked up locally).

But, either way, I'd appreciate if someone could point me in the right
direction for these.

Also, I'm not sure of how many Db of rejection I will need, and any comments
appreciated much.

If you reply to this in sci-electronics or rec-ham-radio P L E A S E
ALSO MAIL ME A COPY, as I'm not sure if I will miss it in the newsgroups.

Thanks much! Have a good one.

73, Catchya later, Bob Falcon [Co-Sysop : Turbo 386 Remote Access]
[1:273/906 @Fidonet][(215) 745-9774 HST/DS]
internet: bfalcon@rescon.uucp
uucp: { cdin-1 || dsinc.dsi.com }!alba2l!rescon!bfalcon

1366. Re: FT-470 Mod. wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-20 13:43:40 UTC
From: young@eg.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <1991Feb20.134340.29478@noose.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 3486

In article <4158@orbit.cts.com> hca@pnet51.orb.mn.org (H. Atlas) writes:

>Would someone please post/re-post the out-of-band UHF modification(s) for
>the Yaesu FT-470 dual bander? It would be greatly appreciated, and thank
>you in advance!

I'm an FT470 owner too - I've been under the impression that the
470 *wouldn't do* UHF out of band. If someone knows otherwise, I too would
appreciate a post/repost!

>-Howard Atlas

--
Mike Young KA9HZE	young@ecn.purdue.edu
Purdue University EE Dept.	...!pur-ee!young
W. Lafayette, IN 47907	

1367. Re: Modifications to Extra Class Written Exam

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-20 17:48:46 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880443@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 3498

>As a result of the changes to the Technician class license, some of the
>questions in the Extra class written pool (Element 4B, particularly in
>subelement 4Ba-7) are no longer correct as shown in the ARRL Extra Class
>License Manual dated for exams given on or before October 31, 1991.
>
>Anyone who knows this for certain (VE's) please PLEASE let me know...
>two other hams I know are also wondering about this. Please e-mail, and
>I will summarize for the net. Thanks!!
>
>73 de BJ, KM4RB
>(hopefully, soon to be /AE)

Since you know the answer both ways, if the question appears on your
exam, just ask which way the VE wants it answered - pre 2/14/91 or
post 2/14/91. I passed the test before 2/14/91, so I didn't have to
deal with this distractor. (and yes, it was too easy.) Now, if I
can just pass the code test...

Perry / KF0CA
(also soon to be /AE)

1368. N8EMR: Thanks! (ARRL Bulletins)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-20 18:47:18 UTC
From: charlier@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5720107@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 3483

First of all, I'd like to give a big public Thank You to Gary Sanders,
N8EMR for his many posts of useful info over the past years to this group.
If you hadn't noticed, Gary has been posting the AMSAT bulletins, and
the RTTY bulletins and bulletins from the ARRL to rec.ham-radio. I think
he has kept the S/N ratio acceptable here almost single-handedly.

However, (Ah, you knew that was coming!), we haven't seen any ARRL bulletins
in quite a while. Gary, what can we do to bribe you into resuming them?
I especially miss those DX bulletins, being a DX type myself.

I have also heard that a certain rec.ham-radio regular from the
Seattle area is now writing the Propagation forecast bulletins
for the ARRL. Perhaps we can convince him to post them here?

73,
Charlie Panek (UUCP: hplabs!hp-pcd!hplsla!charlier)
KX7L (SMTP: charlier@lsid.hp.com)

1369. Free Ham Software via ftp

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-20 19:25:42 UTC
From: andrew@jhereg.osa.com
Message-ID: <1991Feb20.192542.4292@jhereg.osa.com>
Source record: 3484
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

FYI-
I noticed that there is a directory full of ham stuff available via anonymous ftp from apple.com in the directory /pub/ham-radio. It is all Mac software, and includes what appear to be Morse code practice programs, license test drills, and a packet BBS. I haven't unpacket anything yet, so I don't know exactly what it is yet.
--
Andrew C. Esh andrew@osa.com (612)525-0000
Open Systems Architects, Inc. Minneapolis, MN 55416-1528
Does the universe really exist? Try starting from the opposite assumption and see where that gets you.

1370. Re: Really portable (15m-)antenna for QRP field usage.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-20 19:27:44 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <58130023@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 3485

If the antenna is resonant on the operating frequency it will have a low swr, hence there is no need for a transmatch. Of course, off the chosen frequency the swr will rise and the question is how good of a match do you need?

Certainly a dipole meets just about all the criteria that you list, except for maybe the last one. Does this mean you want gain over a dipole? How about a wire beam? Or how about a loop or quad type antenna. The quad type antenna has a problem of speaders, but the loop could be erected with the use of correctly placed trees. With a loop you will need a transmatch and with a quad you will need some sort of matching network. I would think the dipole a better choice for backpacking.

Regards,
Jim, WA6SDM
holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

1371. Re: Antenna Question - Please Help

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-20 22:08:33 UTC
From: deepak@hpindda.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <5120017@hpindda.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 3499

A lot of people responded to my plea for help. Here is a summary of what I received (I have summarized the mail I got).

1. Insulation makes no difference for HF band frequencies. In fact it may be good to avoid accidental contacts to metal or ground.

2. If the front end of the set is not too sophisticated, an external antenna may over load it and hence do no good.

3. The external antenna can still be useful in attempting to receive weak stations. The idea is to use the external antenna far away from house hold sources of noise (which are picked up by built in antenna). Compensate for the overloading caused by the external antenna by reducing the RF gain of the set (my set has a knob to do just that). Hopefully, the reduction in noise will help me listen to the weak stations.

4. Use antenna tuners.

5. If the set is a cheap set (under $500.00 - like mine is), external antenna will not help a whole lot.

Thanks to all those who responded.

73 de KC6ESR

Deepak S. Sabnis
deepak@hpda.hp.com

1372. Re: Data Packet Radio Might be Censored After FCC Citation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-20 23:25:43 UTC
From: mig@cunixb.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1991Feb20.232543.13362@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 3505
Cross-posted to: alt.activism,alt.bbs,alt.censorship,rec.ham-radio

He deserves whatever he gets if he thought it was a "ham broadcasting
license."

* * * * * * * ========================== Meir Green
* * * * * * * * ========================== mig@cunixb.cc.columbia.edu
* * * * * * * ========================== N2JPG

1373. Re: Data Packet Radio Might be Censored After FCC Citation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-21 00:10:28 UTC
From: mss2696@tamsun.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <12403@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 3506
Cross-posted to: alt.activism,alt.bbs,alt.censorship,rec.ham-radio

This is the same question that sysops have been asking for years. Many of us wonder about this, and what are the limits of our liability. I believe that we have some obligationt to make a reasonable effort to "censor" the posts and uploads of our users. Some examples follow:

* Stolen credit card #'s
* X-rated material on public sub-boards
* Pirated software

But to what extent do we have to go through to insure this. Is it adequate that I read my mail once a day and delete or move offending posts? Should I approve of all posts before they are made?

Do I lose my residential line status if one of my users says..."I need a job"

It seems that we ARE being made responsible for the remarks of our USERS. This is a troubling though.

-=-
Mark Saum Remote Sensing/GIS Lab
Asst. Sys. Admin/Programmer Dept. of Forest Science
msaum@rsgis.tamu.edu Texas A&M University

1374. Numbered Lady on 30 Meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-21 00:15:45 UTC
From: abramsc@sjevm5.iinus1.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9102210052.AA13038@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 3493

Ref: Info-Hams Digest V91 #178 (Item 10)

Monitoring Times also had a story on this subject. The author of the article tracked down the transmitter to a US military base in Va. Somehow, they determined a CIA connection. I don't remember the exact year or issue but it should be easy to find. Monitoring Times has a number of articles of this type. Some of the authors of these articles work for the CIA and they use code names.

Clay Abrams K6AEP - San Jose

1375. Re: Data Packet Radio Might be Censored After FCC Citation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-21 01:07:17 UTC
From: cy5@cunixa.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1991Feb21.010717.30453@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 3509
Cross-posted to: alt.activism,alt.bbs,alt.censorship,rec.ham-radio

In article <1991Feb20.232543.13362@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu> mig@cunixb.cc.columbia.edu (Meir) writes:
>He deserves whatever he gets if he thought it was a "ham broadcasting
>license."

Meir,

You must realize that one of the functions of ham radio is to "push the edge of the envelope" of technology. Thus, situations can occur (and frequently do) where the technology outpaces the law.

Imagine the situation, if you will, if the voluntary bandplans were legislated and it was in the era of AM. Let's say for the sake of argument, that you are Joe Ham and have come up with the idea of SSB. In this case, SSB would not be allowed.

In another example, ASCII is allowed to be transmitted and is not considered a code. What about in 1967 when ASCII was developed. Clearly, the object of ASCII is not to obscure communication but it is easy to see how ASCII could be considered a code (technically, though, it is a cipher).

Thus, the law MUST change to suit the state of technology. If the FCC sticks to the letter of the current law, a promising technology could be killed. Ham radio has a tradition of developing new modes of communication which is later commercialized. Apple Inc. is trying to get the FCC to agree to let it develop a broadcast LAN. Clearly, packet radio is on the forefront of technology and should be allowed to grow.

IMHO, only the originator of the post should be held responsible for the contents. Packet radio operators should not be held liable. By its very nature, packet radio requires the automatic forwarding of data. The old rules are inadequate for the situation.

Conway Yee, N2JWQ
yee@ming.mipg.upenn.edu (preferred) 231 S. Melville St.
cy5@cunixa.cc.columbia.edu (forwarded to above) Philadelphia, Pa 19139
yee@bnlx26.nsls.bnl.gov (rarely checked) (215) 386-1312

1376. Re: Data Packet Radio Might be Censored After FCC Citation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-21 02:56:10 UTC
From: mig@cunixb.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1991Feb21.025610.5987@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 3507
Cross-posted to: alt.activism,alt.bbs,alt.censorship,rec.ham-radio

In article <1991Feb21.010717.30453@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu> cy5@cunixa.cc.columbia.edu (Conway Yee) writes:
>In article <1991Feb20.232543.13362@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu> mig@cunixb.cc.columbia.edu (Meir) writes:
>>He deserves whatever he gets if he thought it was a "ham broadcasting
>>license."
>
>Meir,
>
> You must realize that one of the functions of ham radio is to "push
>the edge of the envelope" of technology. Thus, situations can occur (and
>frequently do) where the technology outpaces the law.
>
> Imagine the situation, if you will, if the voluntary bandplans were
>legislated and it was in the era of AM. Let's say for the sake of argument,
>that you are Joe Ham and have come up with the idea of SSB. In this case,
>SSB would not be allowed.
>
> In another example, ASCII is allowed to be transmitted and is not
>considered a code. What about in 1967 when ASCII was developed. Clearly,
>the object of ASCII is not to obscure communication but it is easy to see
>how ASCII could be considered a code (technically, though, it is a cipher).
>
> Thus, the law MUST change to suit the state of technology. If
>the FCC sticks to the letter of the current law, a promising technology
>could be killed. Ham radio has a tradition of developing new modes
>of communication which is later commercialized. Apple Inc. is trying to
>get the FCC to agree to let it develop a broadcast LAN. Clearly, packet
>radio is on the forefront of technology and should be allowed to grow.
>
> IMHO, only the originator of the post should be held responsible
>for the contents. Packet radio operators should not be held liable. By
>its very nature, packet radio requires the automatic forwarding of data.
>The old rules are inadequate for the situation.
>
> Conway Yee, N2JWQ
>yee@ming.mipg.upenn.edu (preferred) 231 S. Melville St.
>cy5@cunixa.cc.columbia.edu (forwarded to above) Philadelphia, Pa 19139
>yee@bnlx26.nsls.bnl.gov (rarely checked) (215) 386-1312

Agreed! But how does any of that justify calling the Amateur Radio Service "ham broadcasting"? The FCC regulations still forbid "ham broadcasting" to the general public or to CNN!

* * * * * * * ========================= Meir Green
* * * * * * * * ========================= mig@cunixb.cc.columbia.edu
* * * * * * * ========================= N2JPG

1377. fast food freqs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-21 03:09:13 UTC
From: stevens@mpx1.lampf.lanl.gov
Message-ID: <15267@lanl.gov>
Source record: 3494

Some time ago someone posted some freqs that are used by fast food joints. Does any one happen to have that info in their files somewhere ?

Thanks,
THad

1378. Re: Playing music over ham radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-21 03:41:51 UTC
From: Christopher.Boone@f8324.n106.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <7883.27C3A40A@urchin.fidonet.org>
Source record: 3495

** Quoting steve coletti to All **
>
>You're not transmitting the music, the repeater is! Unless
>they've
>really changed the law in 25 years, (when I was in a radio
>club, but never
>got my ticket), if you've done everything to prevent transmitting
>music
>but somehow something gets in the background you're really
>ok if you
>keep the xmish short or attempt to squelsh it. LOOSE interpretation.
>
>###
** End of Quote **
The rule Part 97.113(4)(d) states " No station shall transmit music, ..."
the law says NO station.....that includes repeaters! and it DOESNT give you
enough leeway in the example the person who originally asked to allow music on
hold on a rptr! the trustte or control op of a rptr MUST terminate ANY
transmission that violates Part 97...

FCC Part 97

READ them, KNOW them, FOLLOW them!!!!!!!!!!

73
Chris, WB5ITT

1379. Re: Extend Cordless Phone Range?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-21 04:58:44 UTC
From: flash@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <1991Feb21.045844.2001@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 3496

In article <9102180811.AA28289@ucsd.edu> JSDCF2@ALASKA.BITNET ("Duncan C. Fowler, JSDCF2") writes:

>I have just recieved a AT&T cordless phone and am interested in extending
>it's range by using a better antenna on the base unit or whatever.
>Does anyone have any suggestions??

Allow me to be the 100th person to say: Such a modification to a cordless phone is ILLEGAL. These devices operate under part 15 of the FCC rules, which have very stringient rules for power and antenna. If you extend the range of your cordless phone in the manner described you will be in violation of FCC regulations.

Now that I have said this, let me say something else.

Go ahead and put it on a big beam antenna. This way your neighbors for several miles will hear your conversations more clearly on their scanners. And YES trust me, within the range of your UNMODIFIED cordless phone there are probably several DOZEN people with scanners who will be enjoying your conversations.

I am continually amazed that people who own these things do not realize that a cordless phone is a RADIO TRANSMITTER that clearly sends both sides of the conversation over a much greater distance than you might think.

I have heard conversations from over three miles away. Of course I have a VERY good receiving antenna (a Motorola Monitenna) on a 40 foot tower, and it plays like a banshee.

You would ALSO be amazed at the stuff to be heard. JUST AMAZED. Better than ANY soap opera.

OK folks. Come clean. How many of YOU have the 46 mhz phone frequencies punched into YOUR scanner.

Heck. I have one scanner that has ONLY those frequencies in it. What better use for a ten channel scanner without the 800 mhz band! Just let it run all day.

Now. Who will admit that they not only listen to these conversations, but that they LOG them. I have often thought of a CERTIFICATE for the dedicated cordless phone monitor. You get multipliers for names, addresses and phone numbers of the people you hear (when they order a pizza you can score these easily).

Add 100 points for a girl crying because her boyfriend is leaving. 500 points if it is a GUY doing the crying. 1000 points for each drug deal

you monitor.

I have heard all the above and MORE.

Yeah. Go for it Duncan. Go get that cordless phone of yours ENERGIZED
with a really GOOD antenna.

And point it EAST.

I might just be able to HEAR *YOU*.......

(please send all "sick sick sick" flames to alt.dev.nul)

--
=Marquette MI: It's Not the END of the world, but you can see it from here=
== Gary Bourgois flash@lopez (rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash) GWN UPLink ==
== 3.950 Nationwide Amateur Radio Nightly after 0200z=Learning Channel ==
=============== WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie = WB8EOH ================

1380. Re: Data Packet Radio Might be Censored After FCC Citation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-21 05:36:12 UTC
From: ts@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <39469@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 3503
Cross-posted to: alt.activism,alt.bbs,alt.censorship,rec.ham-radio

Ham radio operators have always been responsible for what their equipment is used for. For instance, if person A has a ham radio station, and lets his friend person B speak to someone, and person B starts violating FCC regulations (e.g., swearing), then person A is responsible for stopping this.

The FCC has tended to look the other way when the station is running packet radio, but this will only continue if there is no problem. Was this a single solicitation for a 900 service, or were there several such messages?

Tim Smith

1381. Re: Not quite a flame (was Re: GPS accuracy in wake of Desert Storm?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-21 09:20:10 UTC
From: michael@xanadu.com
Message-ID: <1991Feb21.092010.10607@xanadu.com>
Source record: 3504

In article <819@nddsun1.sps.mot.com> waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com (Mike Waters) writes:
>In article <1167.27A6BD41@w8grt.fidonet.org> Jim.Grubs,.W8GRT@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs, W8GRT) writes:
>>
>>Jim Grubs, W8GRT - Support OPERATION DESERT STORM - the 9th Crusade!
>
>I really hope that Jim meant this in jest! He certainly should know
>better if not.
>
>For the unititiated, the crusades were one of the ugliest parts of the
>history of Christianity. Mostly for political purposes under the guise
>of religion they resulted in a greast many of the problems that thw
>world is still struggling with today.

Also, I hear all but the first one were dead losses for the Christians.
B-)

1382. Re: Shuttle Audio Questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-21 14:00:20 UTC
From: Christopher.Boone@f8324.n106.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <7884.27C3E9D8@urchin.fidonet.org>
Source record: 3497

```
** Quoting Stephen Look to All **
>scheduled for around March 9 and is a test of some SDI components.
>Will
>there be NASA Select coverage for this flight? We have been
>transmitting
>the audio of the shuttle on two meters for the last few flights.
>The prime
>mover of this effort has asked me to ask the net about a concern
>of his.
** End of Quote **
Yes there will be audio and video! The flight is NON-classified DOD which
means they just wont talk about the tests on the audio link!
But there will be flight audio and video!
** Quoting Stephen Look to All **
>There is a segment on NASA Select called 'The Frank Six Show'
>which plays
>music during some portions. He is wondering if the retransmission
>of this
>music is covered under the agreement between hams and the FCC
>about the
>retransmission of NASA Select. Thanks in advance for any help.
>--
** End of Quote **
As the waiver from the FCC is read, you are RETRANSMITTING their signal...A
FCC engineer at Houston said the waiver allows you to retransmit NASA
audio...if THEY transmit music then YOU CAN rtetransmit them....BUT I think
you have to look at the source..if it's audio to/from the shuttle, that's fine
but audio of a news program, etc NOT carried to/from the shuttle MIGHT not be
OK!!! NASA has several audio loops, one of which carries shuttle audio ONLY!!
I think it is on a different subcarrier on NASA select..you may wish to check
into this (Alsoremember you MUST have NASA's permission to carry the audio!)

73
Chris WB5ITT
```

1383. Re: Data Packet Radio Might be Censored After FCC Citation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-21 14:24:21 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <4030@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 3511
Cross-posted to: alt.activism,alt.bbs,alt.censorship,rec.ham-radio

In article <1991Feb20.232543.13362@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>,
mig@cunixb.cc.columbia.edu (Meir) writes:
|>
|>He deserves whatever he gets if he thought it was a "ham broadcasting
|>|>license."
|>

I believe the term "ham broadcasting license" was introduced by the
reporter, not by the ham. In general media coverage it is pointless and
counter-productive to try and push the difference between broadcasting
and transmitting. It's more than the public wants to know and not
essential to the story.

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber, KC1TD

If I was authorized to speak for my employer, I'd be too important to
waste my time on this crap....

1384. NASA Select for STS-39

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-21 14:46:37 UTC
From: trop@hls.com
Message-ID: <9102211446.AA03070@hls.com>
Source record: 3508

Steve Look asks if there will be NASA Select Audio/Video for the upcoming unclassified DOD STS-39 flight.

The answer is a definate maybe!

According to the response from a mail messsage posted to the SpaceLink computer, there will not be Select carried.

However, when I downloaded the mission profile, it appeared as though there would be Select available.

As a last resort, I checked with the local gent (NASA-Ames) who supplies Select to the Bay Area. He said that there would be Select for this mission.

If I'm presented with any more information, I will repost....

trop

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV	trop@hls.com
Sr. Technical Instructor	...uunet!lanslide.hls.com!trop
Hughes LAN Systems	
(415) 966-7915	1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch
Mountain View, CA 94043	The preceding drivel is entirely my own!

Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antenna bristles with the energy
Emotional feedback on timeless wavelength, bearing a gift beyond price....
Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

1385. 75 ohm matching section for HF6V???

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-21 15:28:49 UTC
From: dhp1@gte.com
Message-ID: <10644@bunny.GTE.COM>
Source record: 3500

Would someone please e-mail me the *electrical* length for the 75 ohm matching section on a Butternut HF6V vertical antenna. If you don't know what the electrical length is just measure the physical length and tell me what kind of coax it is (probably RG-11/U or something)....

I need to make a section up by tomorrow....leaving Saturday for a trip and realized that the matching section is missing...

Thanks
--
Dave Pascoe | Internet: dhp1@gte.com
GTE/SCSD | UUCP: ...!{harvard}!gte.com!dhp1
KM3T | Packet Radio: km3t @ ka2qhd.nj

1386. Re: TS-440S computer interface

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-21 19:13:44 UTC
From: Christopher.Boone@f8324.n106.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <7885.27C43590@urchin.fidonet.org>
Source record: 3501

```
** Quoting C.E. Piggott to All **
>TS-440S
>computer interface again, and I LOST THE LIST OF COMMAND CODES
>that get
>sent to and from the tranciever, to make it talk to the computer.
> Would
>somebody please e-mail it to me. (I'll accept "metoo's" and
>re-send).
>
>Looking further, I found that the IC kit that Kenwood sells
>for abt. $60.00
>consists of an 8251 and a 4000 series CMOS part -- a total
>whopping $3.00
>in parts. The IF-232 line level interface, I imagine, is a
>max232, which
>is a $5.00 part and would be trivial to fabricate. I'm curious,
>though,
>if anybody knows any details on this IF-232, like where it
>gets its power
>from (is it on the connector on the back of the rig?). The
>IF-232 is
>around $100, but you could (again) build one for a few dollars
>(less
>than ten including connectors) in parts.
>
>Thanks in advance to anybody who can mail the 440 command set
>to me, or
>at least point out where I can ftp it from.
>
** End of Quote **
Hey Chris! Give me a FAX number and I'll fax you the whole book! You are
correct on the cost of parts, and power is gotten from the rig though for
different rigs, the interface voltage is different...(the C version doesnt use
an onboard regulator as the B and A models do!)..I have one installed in my
TS680 and have the complete codes and schematic!
73
Chris WB5ITT
(409)760-7400 days/wrk
```

1387. Re: Really portable (15m-)antenna for QRP field usage.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-21 23:44:44 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880444@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 3502

Re: 15m QRP hiking antenna

I'd use a resonant wire dipole, made out of #24 (or smaller) wire. If you hike above treeline, take along some fiberglass support rods, insulators, and guys. RG174/U (the thin stuff) would be lighter than RG58/U, and the loss wouldn't be much more for a really short run. All this would coil up into a small bag, and should weigh a couple kilograms.

If you really wanted to match the SWR to 50 ohms, you could build a matching section from 300 ohm TV twinlead. However, dipole impedance varies quite a bit, depending on height and nearby objects.

Perry / KF0CA

1388. Re: N8EMR: Thanks! (ARRL Bulletins)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-22 00:53:25 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Feb22.005325.19169@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 3512

In article <5720107@hplsla.HP.COM> charlier@hplsla.HP.COM (Charlie Panek) writes:
>
> First of all, I'd like to give a big public Thank You to Gary Sanders,
>N8EMR for his many posts of useful info over the past years to this group.
>If you hadn't noticed, Gary has been posting the AMSAT bulletins, and
>the RTTY bulletins and bulletins from the ARRL to rec.ham-radio. I think
>he has kept the S/N ratio acceptable here almost single-handedly.

Thanks for the note... I am trying to get the bulletins back on track,
but with a major change in my computer system and about a month now
with my packet link out of service its been a little hard. I am working
on it.. many thanks...
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS (1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP=L5) 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

1389. Re: Antenna Question - Please Help

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-22 09:20:14 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmolb.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <410030@hpqmolb.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 3516

I would disagree with your synopsis in two places.

The "RF" gain control on your receiver is not a front end attenuator, but actually just backs off the automatic gain control (AGC) The AGC control line may , and often is, be applied to an RF amplifier. The type of front-end AGC used in just about every case degrades rapidly as the gain is reduced. Reducing the setting of your RF gain control will actually make things worse ! To gain the wanted advantage you need a passive attenuator (3 resistors !) Some receivers may have an "RF ATTEN" switch, if not, an external attenuator needs connecting between set and antenna.

The value of an antenna tuner needs some qualification, Using an antenna tuner to perfectly match an antenne to a receiver is usually disappointing - it usually makes little difference. The reason such devices exist is that transmitters are, unlike receivers, VERY insistant upon seeing a correct load impedence - the tuner makes an antenna appear to the transmitter as the wanted impedence when it is properly adjusted. Receivers benefit significantly from a different sort of tuner, usually called a pre-selector, whose function is to pass the wanted signal but to filter out as much of all others as possible in order to reduce overload effects. The high Q loop antenna behaves as a combined antenna/preselector.

Hope this helps
GM4ZNX

1390. isdx

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-22 12:48:05 UTC
From: skitch@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9102221248.AA29565@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 3510

02/08/91
INSIDE DX No. 255
436 N. Geneva Street
Ithaca, NY 14850

CLIPPERTON- Kiyoko who recently signed T31KY (went QRT on Feb. 3rd) has returned to Japan. Several readers report that she stated she would be making a trip to this one sometime in April and hopefully will activate it while there, Kiyoko works for a pearl diving firm based in Japan and this is why she travels to all these remote islands. KYFC!!

ITALY- I2UIY and others are planning a major Multi-Single effort in the ARRL CW DX Contest on February 16-17th signing IU8A on 160-10 meters. (TNX I2UIY)

JAN MAYEN- LA1MFA will be signing JW1MFA starting February 9th for several weeks on 80-10 meters on CW and SSB. QSL to homecall.

ST. LUCIA- Bill, K4LTA, and XYL-Ruby, N4FKO, will sign J6LTA and J6LSW from February 13th to March 4th. They will be active on all bands 80-10 meters including the WARC bands on CW and SSB. Bill will be active in both ARRL DX Contests. QSL via NI4M.

MIDWAY ISLAND- A station signing KH4AE was quite active on 10 meter SSB the weekend of January 26-27. Operator's name was Art and QSL route of KM6BI. KM6BI was the old club station on Midway Island and is not listed in the callbook. By the way the suffix BI was for Bird Island the old nickname for Midway. Is this one legit??

LEBANON- Opr. Walid, OD5ZZ, frequents 21223 at 1715Z keeping the pileups flowing smoothly. He uses a 100 watt rig into a 3 element tribander. QSL via P.O. Box 782, Tripoli, Lebanon.

AFGHANISTAN- According to Romeo, UB5JRR-ex YA0RR, who spoke to Jacky, F2CW, and Jacky did not bring equipment with him nor was he able to obtain a YA license as of press time. (TNX K2OLG)

ST HELENA- Dave, ZD8DX, and George, ZD8GT, are in the planning stage to mount a Dxpedition to this one in about 3 months (May?). They plan to be active on 160-6 meters on CW-SSB-RTTY-AMTOR. The operation will last for 1 to 2 weeks. More details when plans become more concrete.

ASCENSION ISLAND- ZD8TG, opr. Tom, was active from here this past week. He was a member of a scientific group that was conducting tests measuring possible changes in the ocean's temperature. A ship neear Heard Island (Jim Smith, VK9NS, attempted to hitch a ride aboard this ship for a possible operation from VK0H but due to limited room aboard the ship was unable too) lowered

probes into the sea and pumped 5 KW of audio power at 57 KHz ito the ocean and various monitoring sites thru-out the world took readings (Time for the signal to reach them plus signal strength). These raadings will be compared to future readings and any change in them will signal a change in the Ocean's temperature. Tom will be in ZDB for one more week, try 21270 at 2115Z. QSL via W0IFQ. By the way it took the signal 104 seconds to reach ZD8 from VK0H. Dave, ZD8DX, likes 7070 from 2000-2400Z and 3795 from 0000Z on weekends plus some 160 meter action when conditions permit. QSL via WB2K.

SOUTH COOKS- Joe, VE3CPU, is active from this one now, signing ZK1XO on 80-10 meters. Look for his signals on the low end of the CW bands. QSL via VE3CPU.

SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS- George, W8BKP, reports working Travesay Island in the South Sandwich group. The station was worked 2/2/91 on 28008 at 1807Z. This station was also active on 1/16/91 at 2250Z. QSL route is via RB5JBU. According to U5FG who states that there is a USSR station which is active from time to time from the Sandwichess... KEEP Our Fingers Crossed!! (KYFC!) this one is ligit.

ZAMBIA- K1LKI reports that 9J2SZ is active on bottom edge of 20 meter CW after 1800Z. He runs 30 watts into a dipole antenna. QSL this one via SP8DIP.

BURUNDI- SURPRISE!! Lloyd and Iris showed on January 30th from this one signing 9U5QL. So far they have been active on 10-20 meter CW and SSB. The pileups on this one have been huge. QSL via YASME. They will QRT on February 19th.

Relayed by KB8NW/OBS and BARF-80 BBS online
at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 8/N/1

1391. Collins (Rockwell) Amplifier Info needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-22 14:39:33 UTC
From: rustyh@epsl.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1991Feb22.143933.28438@wam.umd.edu>
Source record: 3514
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,sci.aeronautics

I have acquired a couple of avionics RF amplifiers made by Rockewll
(Collins Division). Unfortunatly there is no infomation with them so
I am looking for someone who might know the whereabouts of schematics
and hand books.
Power Amplifier Type 548T-1
Part # 522-4398-001

This has a single 4CX600J valve, so one could assume
that it is reasonably high powered (if a 4CX250 has 250W plate disipation
and the Eimac series is consistant (although I could find this tube in
any of the books I have). It has servo-remote tunning and is in a compact
rack-mounting module (looks like a number of them go side-by side with
power-supplies. They are about 8in high by 3 ins wide by 18 ins deep,
with slide contacts (coax and power/control) on back.

The power supply module is 110VAC 400Hz 3/phase (yes I'll have to build
a solid-state rotary converter):
Power Supply Type 636W-1
Part # 522-4790-002

I will try Collins in Ceader Rapids but I can imagine that I'll get nowhere.

These are obviously 'avionics' in design and perhaps are of millitary
in origin (although the repair tag says that they are repaired to FAA
requirements (1981))

Any pointers would be GREATLY appreciated.

(Also anyone who has experience in making 400Hz 1500W 3 phase stuff!)

--
Michael Katzmann (VK2BEA/G4NYV/NV3Z) Please email to this address |
Broadcast Sports Technology |
2135 Espey Ct. #4 \|/
Crofton MD 21114-2442 (301) 721-5151 ...uunet!opel!vk2bea!michael

1392. RE:fast food freqs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-22 16:55:13 UTC
From: v6dy@vax5.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <1991Feb22.125513.2937@vax5.cit.cornell.edu>
Source record: 3515

McDonalds in Ithaca NY

457.550

McDonalds near Rt 87 N in the adirondaks use some freq like

158.970
or
154.980

My memory fails me as to which of the two it is, and I haven't been on that road for about 6 months.

Will Middelaer
N2KNU

1393. Re: Early low-signal-level data transmission method.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-22 19:37:51 UTC
From: mzenier@polari.UUCP
Message-ID: <3424@polari.UUCP>
Source record: 3513

In article <18.Feb.91.12:30:10.GMT.#2177@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") writes:
>
>The PICCOLO system was developed in the late 1950's/early 60's by a team
>led by J.D. Ralphs of the British Diplomaytic Wireless Service (part of
>the Foreign and Commonwealth Office).

Also check out the Reading RTTY column in Monitoring Times. In February, July and August 1989 they discuss a UK system and in March 1990 a French system.

mzenier@polari.uucp markz@ssc.uucp

1394. ** FYI...FT470 MODS **

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-22 19:53:33 UTC
From: mlau@pollux.svale.hp.com
Message-ID: <5200001@pollux.svale.hp.com>
Source record: 3518

These are FT470 notes for those of you interested. Every month or so somebody always asks the same questions so here are the mods again.

Ham in training,
Mel

From rfc@briar.Philips.Com Tue Aug 21 11:30:45 1990
Relay-Version: version Notes 2.8.2 87/11/24; site hpspcoi.HP.COM
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey)
Date: Tue, 21 Aug 1990 18:30:45 GMT
Date-Received: Wed, 22 Aug 1990 13:12:03 GMT
Subject: FT470 crossband repeater procedure
Message-ID: <106592@philabs.Philips.Com>
Path: hpspcoi!hpcuhc!hpda!hplabs!sdd.hp.com!think!linus!philabs!briar!rfc
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Lines: 31

someone asked about the FT470 crossband trick, so, from my files:

Msg# TSP Size #Rd Date/Time MsgID From To
1949 BN 2133 4 0828/2115 45258_K6IYK KJ6NV ALL
Sb: Yaesu FT-470 Crossband Repeater Function

If you turn on the radio with the RPT key depressed, the radio
becomes a crossband repeater. Try it! Dial up two frequencies you want
to crosslink (be sure to pay attention to transmit offsets, if any), turn
the radio off, depress the RPT key, and turn it back on. The tone
encode/decode flags and the -+ flags will be flashing. When either
band's squelch opens, the other band is moved into the primary frequency
display and the transmitter keys. Note that the power output is
decreased to Low power. One note: the crossband audio isn't great,
probably because it's whatever comes out the speaker and gets fed back
into the mike. I suppose if you got serious, you could create a short
interface cable to plug into the top of the radio.

73's & happy dual/crossbanding!

Collier Chun
NM7B @ WA7ARI

And it does indeed work (I've tried it on mine).

Larry
KJ6NV @ K6IYK-4

But I haven't, so proceed at your own risk. WA2ISE

Better dead than red

From rfc@briar.Philips.Com Fri Aug 24 20:54:33 1990
Relay-Version: version Notes 2.8.2 87/11/24; site hpspcoi.HP.COM
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey)
Date: Sat, 25 Aug 1990 02:54:33 GMT
Date-Received: Wed, 29 Aug 1990 00:48:47 GMT
Subject: FT470 extended VHF xmit mod file
Message-ID: <106716@philabs.Philips.Com>
Path: hpspcoi!hpcuhc!hpda!hplabs!sdd.hp.com!mips!prls!philabs!briar!rfc
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Keywords: mods
Lines: 23

FT-470 mod extended VHF xmit....

Here's the mod for the FT-470. (I have not performed it myself)
1. Remove Cover
2. Remove Lithium battery carefully
3. On left hand side locate some empty vertical pads, one above the other.
It should be marked as R-69. There is also a chip resistor R-67 that
is just below it to the left a bid.
4. Place a solder jumper across the two R-69 pads.
5. Reinstall the lithium battery.
6. Closeup the Radio.
7. Turn the radio of. While pressing down the up and down arrow keys,
turn the radio back on.

Note: This mod only opens up the VHF transmit frequency range
beyond 140 to 150. The automatic repeater offset will
be defeated so you will have to enter the +/- offset yourself.

73's Bernie NU1S @ K1UGM

Note: I haven't tested this, proceed at your own risk. Don't
transmit out of band, else you might get a fine or even do time.
WA2ISE

From keithm@wicat.UUCP Sat Aug 25 18:39:28 1990
Relay-Version: version Notes 2.8.2 87/11/24; site hpspcoi.HP.COM
From: keithm@wicat.UUCP (Keith McQueen)
Date: Sun, 26 Aug 1990 00:39:28 GMT
Date-Received: Thu, 30 Aug 1990 02:53:22 GMT
Subject: FT-470 mods
Message-ID: <487@wicat.UUCP>
Organization: WICAT Systems, Orem, Utah
Path: hpspcoi!hpcuhc!hpda!hplabs!sdd.hp.com!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!mailrus!he
llgate.utah.edu!uplherc!wicat!keithm
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
Reply-To: keithm@wicat.UUCP (Keith McQueen)

Lines: 200

I have recevied enough enquiries about mods for the Yaesu FT-470
hand held, that I have decided to post what I know.

(This is a transcription of a letter that I received detailing
the CPU programming jumpers that were found experimentally
by Ed Boakes, WB3FLD. Keith, N7HMF)

Dear Keith,

A little while ago, I came across a Net News item from you about the
Yeasu FT-470 handheld. You asked if anyone knew how to make it
receive the public service band just above the UHF amateur band. Well,
I've figured out how to do that. However, the bad news is that when
you strap the unit for this mode, it only transmits from 430 to 440!
Oh, well.

I gave you a phone call a week or so ago, but it seemed that we kept
missing each other. Anyway, here is what I've learned about the
FT-470: I have located a total of eight straps, the four which you
had written about, to the left of the lithium battery, and four others
located under the flat white cable that interconnects the upper half
with the lower half.

YEASU FT-470 STRAPS

R69 Vertical, at the 10 o'clock position by the lithium cell
R68 Horizontal, to the lower left of R69
R67 Horizontal, just below R68
R66 Horizontal, just below R67

R71 Vertical, the leftmost of three, to the left of the upper
corner of the ribbon cable connector.
R70 Vertical, the center of three of which R71 is the leftmost
R72 Vertical, the rightmost of the three
R74 Vertical, to the left of the ribbon cable connector, below
the three. (Note that R74 is below an unpopulated capacitor
that does not have a C number.

There is no R73, or at least it is not on the circuit board and it is
not in the schematic. And, yes, the order of those three is indeed
R71, R70, R72, left-to-right.

R70, R71, R72 select the mode for the UHF portion of the FT-470. The
choices are:

UHF CHOICES

R71 R70 R72 Rx and TX Receive only

```
0 0 0 430 to 440 Mhz 430 to 500 Mhz
0 0 1 430 to 450 Mhz
0 1 0 430 to 440 Mhz
0 1 1 432 to 438 Mhz
1 0 0 430 to 440 Mhz
1 0 1 220 to 225 Mhz
1 1 0 430 to 440 Mhz
1 1 1 210 to 235 Mhz
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
```

R66, R67, R68 and R69 select the mode for the VHF portion of the FT-470.
The choices are:

```
VHF CHOICES
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
R66 R67 R68 R69 Rx and Tx Receive only
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
0 0 0 0 144 to 146 Mhz 130 to 180 Mhz
0 0 0 1 144 to 146 Mhz
0 0 1 0 1260 to 1300 Mhz
0 0 1 1 1240 to 1300 Mhz
0 1 0 0 140 to 150 Mhz 130 to 180 Mhz
0 1 0 1 140 to 174 Mhz
0 1 1 0 303 to 343 Mhz
0 1 1 1 8AL to 242 Mhz
1 0 0 0 144 to 148 Mhz
1 0 0 1 144 to 146 Mhz
1 0 1 0 1240 to 1300 Mhz
1 0 1 1 404 to 444 Mhz
1 1 0 0 140 to 160 Mhz
1 1 0 1 1260 to 1300 Mhz
1 1 1 0 101 to 141 Mhz
1 1 1 1 1R3 to 158L Mhz
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
```

(Note: the receive only ranges are enabled by powering up the
unit with the up and down arrow buttons depressed...kjm)

When there is more than one combination which has the same frequency range, the difference is the default step size and/or the default repeater offset. Of course, choices that do not match the VCO and filters do not actually transmit or receive on those frequencies. A particularly strange example is that the VHF side of the set can be set to tune from 404 to 444 Mhz, but again, it won't actually lock. Even in the 101-141 mode, the VHF VCO will not lock - this must be for use with some other sort of VCO (It looks like this would cover the aeronautical band rather nicely.) There are two really wierd VHF settings, those for 8AL-242 and 1R3-158L. These must be for use with some other LCD controller - it displays truly unusual and non sequential thins when stepped through the "bands".

R74 seems to have something to do with something like selecting the IF frequency, or something else like that that. When set, it really screws up the VHF reception.

My technique for determining these straps is to remove the straps that come in the unit, solder wires to each pad, run the wires out of the unit to a bank of DIP switches, screw the unit back together, and then go through all of the DIP switch combinations. I usually use a stereo microscope and 30 guage wire for this. Since I didn't try powering the unit on with every combination of keys held down for each DIP switch combination, there may still be other secrets possible.

Since I was looking for something like receive and transmit from zero to infinity, and I didn't find it, I kept looking until I got bored and wanted to button the thing up and start using it. I determined, from studying the schematic, that there should be a hiddem strapping diode from CPU pin 2 to CPU pin 22. I installed one, but nothing changed. In fact, changing it and powering the unit up did not cause a reset. Therefore, I concluded that this really wasn't a mystery strap, afterall. However, there could be others. I'm trying to get a data sheet for the CPU, from Hitachi, to see if any of the grounded pins are actually I/O pins -- they might be good candidates, particularly if their traces are routed in such a way as to be easily accessible for cutting.

I've learned that one of the ways to get some of the other, new Yeasu handhelds to go out-of-band, involves dumping data out of the clone port, editing the data, and then dumping it back in. I called Yeasu and asked if the FT-470 could be cloned. They said no, so I ignored them. I haven't figured out how to get it to dump data, but I believe it will accept data. The clone mode is entered by powering up the unit with the F key held down. (It's also a neat way to see all of the indicators on the LCD!) The data must be presented in the ring ("right channel") of a stereo 2.5 millimeter plug which is placed into the mic jack. This is cryptically marked on the schematic, anyway. However, I have no idea what the format for the data should be. If you come across this, I'd love to know. This may be the trap door to getting the rig to receive and transmit in more interesting places.

Have fun with you FT-470!

Yours Truly,
Ed Boakes

CAll: WB3FLD
email: att!hocpa!ewb
work: (201) 834-1121
Fax: (201) 834-1371
home: (201) 957-0391

Several interesting things that I have learned since I received this letter... According to the guys at Yaesu, the engineers in Japan appearantly wrote the full UHF rx/tx out of the ROM on purpose.

The unit does a very good job as a cross-band repeater.

To enable this, turn off the radio, hold the RPT key and turn on the radio. Now, anything heard on EITHER band will be re-transmitted on the other band. There are, however, a few problems.

First, there is no real internal path for the audio to get from the receiver to the transmitter, so you either have to modify the radio, to provide a path, or do what I did which is build a short loop back cable connecting the tip of the earphone jack to the tip of the microphone jack like this:

```
<---------/\/\/\/\/\/\/--------->
100K
```

This is the way I did it, others I have talked to have used either just a resistor like me or a small capacitor, or a combination. On my radio, this value of resistor gave me a good range of tranmitted audio levels by adjusting the volume control.

The other small problem is that the radio automatically selects low power on transmit in this mode. This is probably because of the lack of a real duplexer.

After looking through the service manual, it became appearant that the small mystery hole on the side of the radio with the rubber plug was originally intended for an external power jack. I have not yet asked Yaesu if they will sell the jack for that spot. I also have no idea why they omitted it.

All in all, I still love my FT-470. Its a great little radio.

--
Keith McQueen, Wicat Systems Inc. , (801)224-6400 | My opinions are |
N7HMF @ NV7V.UT.USA.NA (84058), 147.34+, 449.675- | all mine... |
UPLHERC!WICAT!KEITHM | ...so there! |

From prs@oasis.icl.stc.co.uk Thu Sep 6 06:47:28 1990
Relay-Version: version Notes 2.8.2 87/11/24; site hpspcoi.HP.COM
From: prs@oasis.icl.stc.co.uk (Pete Swynford)
Date: Thu, 6 Sep 1990 12:47:28 GMT
Date-Received: Fri, 7 Sep 1990 20:17:10 GMT
Subject: FT470 mods
Message-ID: <1508@ozz.oasis.icl.stc.co.uk>
Organization: International Computers Limited, Bracknell, UK
Path: hpspcoi!hpcuhc!hpda!hplabs!sdd.hp.com!think.com!paperboy!snorkelwacker!bloom-beacon!eru!hagbard!sunic!mcsun!ukc!stl!iclbra!icl!prs
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
Keywords: FT470 VHF UHF
Lines: 39

Hello FT470 owners... I asked a few weeks ago about mods for the FT470 to make it receive and transmit on additional frequencies.

I own(ed) the European version which caters for 144-146 & 430-440.
It now transmits and receives 140-174 & 430-440, with additional
receive coverage 440-500 MHz! The mod was fiddly as the chip resistors
are the size of a pin head. You'll need a fine tipped soldering iron
and about 2 hours of patience. Here's how I did it...

For 2 metres.. locate R66-69... R69
which are located at 10 O'clock |
to the lithium battery. R68-(lithium
R69 is vertical, R66-68 are R67-(battery
horizontal. R66-(cell

The combination you want is: R66 & R68 = 0; R67 & R69 = 1.

Mine came with R66 & R69 set for Europe so I just moved the resistor from
position R66 to position R67.

For UHF, locate R70-72 to the top left of the ribbon cable. These are
vertical and in the order:

R71 R70 R72

The combination you want is: R71 & R70 & R72 = 0.

Mine came with R71 set for Europe so I just took the resistor out and have
stuck it to the back of the battery (in case I need to convert back).

If anyone disagrees with these mods and think I've done something wrong,
let me know a.s.a.p.

Cheers & 73
de Peter G6ZYT.
--
Pete Swynford is available... tel: +44 (344) 424842 x 2625
or at prs@oasis.icl.stc.co.uk / ..!uunet!mcsun!ukc!iclbra!prs / G6ZYT@GB7RDG
Disclaimer: See Paragraph 2.4.a of section 1.a (article 7) (iii) of the
Town and Country Planning Act, 1967.

From rblack@smcnet.smc.edu Tue Sep 11 20:53:39 1990
Relay-Version: version Notes 2.8.2 87/11/24; site hpspcoi.HP.COM
From: rblack@smcnet.smc.edu (Russ Black, Media Center)
Date: Wed, 12 Sep 1990 02:53:39 GMT
Date-Received: Wed, 12 Sep 1990 20:28:12 GMT
Subject: FT-470 Out Of Band MOD.
Message-ID: <1990Sep12.025339.23708@smcnet.smc.edu>
Organization: Santa Monica College, CA 90405
Path: hpspcoi!hpcuhc!hpda!hplabs!sdd.hp.com!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!ucla-cs!smcnet!rblack
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
Distribution: usa
Sender: rblack@smcnet.smc.edu (Russ Black)
Lines: 12

I recently went to a MARS meeting in my area. I was told that the MARS
freguency I needed was below 144 mHz. A person with a Kenwood TH-75 tried

with his radio, but found out he needed to have his radio modified.

I tried with mine and found out that it got down their on its own without
modifying my FT-470. While thinking I just got to understanding how
Yaseu works (like what they did to the 440 mHz side of my HT), I got a bonus
with having to pay extra.

If you try it on the FT-411 you won't be able to go below 144 mHz.

Russ Black N6YFL

From tom@ksr.com Tue Sep 25 11:39:36 1990
Relay-Version: version Notes 2.8.2 87/11/24; site hpspcoi.HP.COM
From: tom@ksr.com (Tom Varga)
Date: Tue, 25 Sep 1990 18:39:36 GMT
Date-Received: Wed, 26 Sep 1990 03:21:55 GMT
Subject: IC-24AT vs. FT-470
Message-ID: <TOM.90Sep25143936@bigfoot.ksr.com>
Organization: Kendall Square Research, Waltham, MA
Path: hpspcoi!hpcuhc!hpda!hplabs!ucbvax!ucsd!swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!uun
et!ksr!tom
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
Sender: news@ksr.com
Lines: 24

Well, I've decided to join in on the fun and purchase an HT.

It seems that a lot of you out there already have an HT and I can't
think of a better place to ask for opinions. ;-)>

I've narrowed down my decision to the IC-24AT and the FT-470. Both of
these look like real whiz-bang little toys. The FT-470 is a lot
cheaper, but a little bigger, and heavier. The IC-24AT can do amazing
things with a few mods but would lighten my wallet quite a bit. So
which has the most bang for the buck?

If you have experience with either of these two babies, I'd really
appreciate it if you would send be a note on what you think. I'll post
a summary of the results.

Thanks in advance,
-Tom
--
==
= Tom Varga N2UA/1 617-895-9415 Internet: tom@ksr.com =
= There's never time to do it right, but there's always time to do it over. =
==

From young@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu Tue Sep 25 12:56:31 1990
Relay-Version: version Notes 2.8.2 87/11/24; site hpspcoi.HP.COM
From: young@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu (Mike Young)
Date: Tue, 25 Sep 1990 19:56:31 GMT
Date-Received: Wed, 26 Sep 1990 03:21:55 GMT

Subject: Re: IC-24AT vs. FT-470
Message-ID: <1990Sep25.195631.6720@ecn.purdue.edu>
Organization: Purdue University Engineering Computer Network
Path: hpspcoi!hpcuhc!hpda!hplabs!ucbvax!ucsd!usc!samsung!noose.ecn.purdue.edu!dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu!young
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
References: <TOM.90Sep25143936@bigfoot.ksr.com>
Sender: news@ecn.purdue.edu (USENET news)
Lines: 35

I have the 470, and I like it. The 24AT was too much for my wallet, anyway. With the correct key sequence, the 470 does cross-band repeat (though I don't need this very often). I do use ALL the memories on 2M, and about half of them on 440. The 2M receive opens up easily to 130-180 MHz, thus several of the memories are police, fire, NOAA, etc. A buddy put the rig on his $10k service monitor, and was astonished at how hot the receiver was. < 0.1 uV at 146 meg. Lighted keypad is nice, though I sometimes wish the lamp button was push on - push off instead of momentary. Dual-band rubber ducky works well. It would be neat if the 440 receive could be extended, but I haven't seen any postings of such a mod.

Some 470 users report intermod problems in high-RF environments; I don't often have that problem, but I hear that Yaesu will do a free mod for those that do. It allegedly involves moving one of the IF's and realigning. The new ones probably don't need the mod at all (already done at the factory).

Signal reports have been consistently good with this unit, and it's built fairly small but solid. I use the 7.2V 600 mAh (FNB-17) pack and the stock vinyl case. Around here, I almost always use lo power, and battery life is very acceptable.

Biggest drawback to this rig is the miniscule speaker. I frequently use an earplug, even inside a vehicle. Maybe someone would be interested in working up an audio-boost mod! :-)

Hope this helps. 73s!

--
Mike Young KA9HZE	young@ecn.purdue.edu
Purdue University EE Dept.	...!pur-ee!young
W. Lafayette, IN 47907	

From mead@hamal.usc.edu Tue Sep 25 13:04:27 1990
Relay-Version: version Notes 2.8.2 87/11/24; site hpspcoi.HP.COM
From: mead@hamal.usc.edu (Dick Mead)
Date: Tue, 25 Sep 1990 20:04:27 GMT
Date-Received: Wed, 26 Sep 1990 03:21:56 GMT
Subject: Re: IC-24AT vs. FT-470
Message-ID: <27286@usc.edu>
Organization: University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA
Path: hpspcoi!hpcuhc!hpda!hplabs!sdd.hp.com!usc!hamal.usc.edu!mead

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
References: <TOM.90Sep25143936@bigfoot.ksr.com>
Sender: news@usc.edu
Lines: 46
Nntp-Posting-Host: hamal.usc.edu

FT470: better usage of the computer.
- uhf rec coverage doesn't seem easily expandable
* memories can be programmed with separate tx & rx freqs
which supports any odd-ball offset you may run into.
* recalled memory can be tuned without having to switch back
to vfo mode
* pl decode freqs can be tuned thru while receiving, if you are nosey
* true dual receive, tho I usually leave it off.
* lighted keypad (I miss this on the IC-24)

IC-24AT: can't do the 4 * above
- boneheaded programmer of computer made the tx offset step
25khz, instead of a more usable 5khz
- viewing angle of lcd display is narrow
- small, recessed keypad harder to use, especially if you have
big fingers, and also if it's in the dark.

* more ruggedly built (my impression..)
* very wide expaned rec range (varies with each radio, however)
I get <2uV sense 118-135,138-178,335-485,800-960Mhz
* it is cheaper.

My observation is that Yaesu makes much better use of a computer, while
skimping on the ruggedness factor, while Icom makes it more drop-proof
and hires brain-damaged (or fired Yaesu) programmers.

I bought an FT470 some time ago, I do notice, even after the factory mod,
that it is very prone to intermod. But that is a fact of life for any hot,
wide coverage receiver in the L.A. basin.
I recently broke down and got the IC-24 thinking I would sell off my FT470
and while I grumble about the shortcomings of both, each has something I
like (but not in common), so I'll probably just keep both handy.
I suggest, if you want wide freq coverage and can live with the price and
shortfalls, get the Icom....If you want good ham-band functionality and
less pocket-picking, get the Yaesu. Or, like I do, ignore any advice and
get what you like...

Dick Mead WB6NGC
mead@hamal.usc.edu

From randall@informix.com Fri Jan 18 16:01:31 1991
Relay-Version: version Notes 2.8.4 1990/05/09; site polluxSVALE.HP.COM
From: randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea)
Date: Sat, 19 Jan 1991 00:01:31 GMT
Date-Received: Sat, 19 Jan 1991 16:39:34 GMT
Subject: FT-470 mods and opinion

Message-ID: <1991Jan19.000131.16882@informix.com>
Organization: Informix Software, Inc.
Path: pollux!hpcuhc!hpda!hplabs!pyramid!infmx!randall
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
References: <memo.680148@lynx.northeastern.edu>
Sender: news@informix.com (Usenet News)
Lines: 109

In article <memo.680148@lynx.northeastern.edu> sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu writes:
>Hello, again. In a couple of months, if I can afford it, I am going to
>try and purchase the Yaesu FT-470. To aid my purchase, could the readers
>of this journal please send me directly their opinions of this model.
>And, could you also please send me whatever mods you know of for this
>model.
>

Well, this little rig has certainly caused a stir on the net. I own
one, and I love it. It's a great value for the money. It's not
that hard to use, and in terms of price vs. features, it's a great
radio.

The biggest problem with the thing that you will hear about is
intermod. I have had a problem with intermod on every HT I have
seen, as well as my Cobra handheld scanner. The problem is a bit
worse on the 470. My personal opinion (NOT shared by some others) is
that the intermod problem on the FT-470 is not that big a deal, and it
certainly is not a reason to avoid buying it.

I bought the AA battery case, which is nice to have when the nicads
go south. I also have the cigarette lighter plug attachment ... lots
of whirring noise when I use it while driving. Also, the little clip-on
lapel mike / PTT switch is really nice when walking or bicycling.

Here are the mods to the 470 that I've seen posted on the net. I do
NOT guarantee any of them, nor have I tried all of them:

FT-470 MODS

Here is a reposting of the mod to extend the receive range of the new
Yaesu dual band handie to 130 - 180:

1. Turn radio OFF.
2. Hold down both UP and DOWN arrows.
3. Turn radio back ON.

To enable VHF transmit:

1. Open the radio such that the two halves open
like a sandwich.
2. Locate the internal lithium battery
3. Locate several solder pads to the left of
the lithium battery.
4. Just to the top left of the lithium battery is

ONE vertical solder pad. It is almost under the
top left edge of the battery.
5. solder a jumper accross this pad.

Notes:

The other solder pads do several things, none of which seemed
interesting to me: one set VHF band to 144-146, one replaces
2m band with 1260Mhz (would be nice if there was a 1260 Mhz
RF module available...), two others seem to disable the
squelches for the separate bands...etc. like I said, not
too interesting.

Also note that for some reason the automatic repeater shift
(- offset below 147, + above etc...) goes away when you
enable VHF xmit using this mod. I guess you can't have your
cake and eat it to. Oh well...

TO ENABLE EXTENDED VHF/UHF TRANSMIT AND RECEIVE:

Hello FT470 owners... I asked a few weeks ago about mods for the
FT470 to make it receive and transmit on additional frequencies.
I own(ed) the European version which caters for 144-146 & 430-440.
It now transmits and receives 140-174 & 430-440, with additional
receive coverage 440-500 MHz! The mod was fiddly as the chip resistors
are the size of a pin head. You'll need a fine tipped soldering iron
and about 2 hours of patience. Here's how I did it...

For 2 metres.. locate R66-69... R69
which are located at 10 O'clock |
to the lithium battery. R68-(lithium
R69 is vertical, R66-68 are R67-(battery
horizontal. R66-(cell

The combination you want is: R66 & R68 = 0; R67 & R69 = 1.

Mine came with R66 & R69 set for Europe so I just moved the resistor from
position R66 to position R67.

For UHF, locate R70-72 to the top left of the ribbon cable. These are
vertical and in the order:

R71 R70 R72

The combination you want is: R71 & R70 & R72 = 0.

Mine came with R71 set for Europe so I just took the resistor out and have
stuck it to the back of the battery (in case I need to convert back).

If anyone disagrees with these mods and think I've done something wrong,
let me know a.s.a.p.

Cheers & 73
de Peter G6ZYT.

--

=-=
Randall Rhea Informix Software, Inc.
Senior Programmer/Analyst, MIS uunet!pyramid!infmx!randall

1395. Re: Anderson Power-pole connectorw (Was: DANGER in sexless Standard 12V DC Connectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-22 21:48:43 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250371@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 3517

In rec.ham-radio, billt@hprnd.rose.hp.com (Bill Thomas) writes:

> *** THE SEARCH FOR A STANDARD POWER CONNECTOR ***
> The American Radio Relay League recommended the Anderson
>Powerpole Connectors as League standard for 12 volt power
>connections. Refer page 60, QST magazine, May 1984 issue for a
>record of the Director's proceedings.

Not true! I looked up the reference, and indeed the Board of Directors considered the idea of standardizing on these connectors (minute 77), but the idea was rejected (tabled).

> Sources of these connectors are:

>Anderson Powerpole - Anderson Power Products
> 145 Newton St. Boston, Ma. 02135
> (617) 787-5880
>SPC Technology A Mode Connectors - Newark Electronics
> Catalog #108, Page 599

This may be the only source of these connectors. I called up 3 local and national industrial electronic supply houses and 4 electric supply houses, and none of the 7 had ever even heard of Anderson Power Products.

I did find a catalog in our Materials Engineering library here at Hewlett Packard. By the way, only the red connectors are a standard catalog item -- you can get black-bodied connectors, but it is a special order.

If we are going to standardize on a connector, I feel it should be something a little more "standard". Ideally something like a Molex connector, available at any Radio Shack.

AL N1AL

1396. Packet BBS on CNN

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-25 16:04:52 UTC
From: a10hat8@mp.cs.niu.edu
Message-ID: <9102251604.AA07614@mp.cs.niu.edu>
Source record: 3521

Future Watch a show on CNN talked about the citation some packet stations recived because of passing a message about a 1-900 number against the war. The FCC felt that it was of a commercial nature. I saw it this weekend.

Henry Treftz
KA9RMK
A10HAT8@MP.CS.NIU.EDU

1397. Re: High cost of magazines

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-25 17:01:59 UTC
From: cep4478@isc.rit.edu
Message-ID: <1991Feb25.170159.2089@isc.rit.edu>
Source record: 3519

I'm not sure if y'all have had the chance to see it, but the new CQ publication "Communications Quarterly" is pretty neat. It's expensive (the cover price is nearly $10/issue), but it is to come out every three months, and it is jam-packed with technical information. At least in the first issue, no fluff about contests, DX'ing, etc. and a distinct lack of the "Build-your-own-whiz-bang-qrp-hf-rig" article that appears every 2-3 months is all the other semi-tech rags.

Just thought I'd mention it. For everybody who always claimed "there's no good technical magazine any more!" now there is one, though it's a tad on the expensive side. From the first issue, it looks worth it.

Chris/WZ2B
--
Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu
President wz2b.ampr [44.69.0.1]
Rochester Institute of Technology wz2b @ WB2WXQ
Amateur Radio Club K2GXT CEP4478@RITVAXA.BITNET

1398. TS-440 10Hz mod + Computer Interface

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-25 18:13:47 UTC
From: cep4478@isc.rit.edu
Message-ID: <1991Feb25.181347.4501@isc.rit.edu>
Source record: 3520

Greetings.

I have been told by KC3UY and one other person that the widely-published
instruction set for the TS-440S contains an error: it says that you can
flick the 10Hz display on by snipping diode D-60. I have learned that
the diode is actually D-66, snipping D-60 will only frustrate the
operator as he will have to re-solder it back and cut another one.

Can someone verify this information and notify the simtel20 gatekeeper
of the appropriate change?

Also, thanks to everyone who responded about the ts-440s command set.
I sent replies to everyone (including "metoo's"), but much got bounced,
so I didn't ignore you if you didn't get a msg - try again.

Chris/WZ2B
--
Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu
President wz2b.ampr [44.69.0.1]
Rochester Institute of Technology wz2b @ WB2WXQ
Amateur Radio Club K2GXT CEP4478@RITVAXA.BITNET

1399. Want Collins S Line Console

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-25 18:37:34 UTC
From: billf@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500090@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 3522

A friend of mine, Steve Moore, W0SM, (some of you may recognized the name and call as the of the official 'keeper of the list of HP hams') recently picked up a Collins S line at a local hamfest. The seller didn't have the S line console though, and Steve is looking for one.

If you know of someone who has one for sale or if you come across one at a hamfest somewhere, give that person Steve's name, call sign, phone number, etc. I know he'd be interested to hear. You can reach Steve at T-649-5556, or as W0SM@W0LFJ.#NECO.CO.USA.NA on packet, or on HPDESK as Steve MOORE / HP2411.

Thanks,

Bill Flynn, AI0C
billf@hpfiomb.fc.hp.com

1400. RTTY Help Please

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-25 22:28:31 UTC
From: tomg@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <58130024@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 3525

I have a Commodore C-64 which is not being used currently (the PC clone is used by my son and wife) which I would like to use for getting into RTTY. I would appreciate any pointers to software and/or hardware, preferrably (sp) shareware/freeware, ftp access or other that might help. Please email as I don't think C-64 RTTY stuff will have that great an interest level.

Tom Graham tomg@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
N6WLF
Hewlett-Packard
Cupertino, CA

1401. TS-850: Good News / Bad News

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-25 22:48:16 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1454@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 3524

CW MEMORY KEYER

During the past couple of weeks I've gotten a few more surprises from this great rig. The biggest single surprise is that each and every unit comes with a MEMORY CW keyer built in! Contrary to the manual (which is the bad news...), which states unequivocaly that the DVR (Digital Voice Recorder) is needed to give the keyer memory. The manual is simply incorrect out-of-hand on this matter.

I didn't notice that the memory keyer function existed until a friend of mine, AA7GU told me about it. I had still been using my external keyer which had it's own memory. I hadn't noticed the feature because 1) the manual said that it wasn't there, and 2) because the 850's CW memory keyer function only works with the internal keyer.

So there you have it - a memory keyer with three separate memories which can store modestly sized CW phrases like CQ's and other standard stuff. And it works exactly like it states in the manual, except that the manual says that it only works when the DVR option is added.

MEMORY CHANNEL SELECTION

A real oddity with the radio is that you cannot place the radio in memory mode and then use the 10 key pad to select a desired memory channel number. To select any memory channel, you have to turn the memory channel scroll knob. On the other hand, when you are storing VFO data into memory, you can use the 10 key pad to specify a channel number. The reason that it's odd is that the TS440 was able to directly select a memory channel by number and so we're all stumped as to how this one got left out in this rig.

THE MANUAL

Overall, I'd have to rate the manual a 5 on a 1 to 10 scale. I would have expected much better from Kenwood on this one. The problem is that the original documentation was written in Japaneese and the English version was written by a native Japaneese interpreter. The translations are "hard" and you can almost hear a Japaneese accent when you're reading it. It would have been soooo easy for them to hire a native English speaking person (preferably a ham) to do the final editing. I would have gladly done it for them myself, in exchange for a demo unit :-).

The manual contains awkward phrases like "Grounding this pin allows transmission". In this case the sentence means: "Grounding this pin keys the transmitter". There is a subtle difference in the two statements that a non-native English translator could (and did) fail to

recognize. In the end, the native English user can be easily confused by ambiguities in the manual's wording.

FSK OPERATION

Several people, including myself, have run into a case where a lot of distortion is produced when the radio is fed audio from a TNC. At first, I thought that the audio level was just too high and so I installed a pot in the TNC to correct it. What turned out to be the case, however, was a ground loop condition between my TNC and the 850. From looking at the schematic, it appears that the ground for the audio input on the data connector must be hooked up to a specific pin, even though there are about 4 different pins labeled GND in the manual. One of these pins is specifically for the audio input and it seems to follow a strange and circuitous route inside the transceiver. In the end, my problem was finally solved by making sure that the frame ground of the TNC was strapped to station ground at the back of the transceiver.

I also found that my TNC, an MFJ-1278, already had a TTL level FSK OUT pin available on its rear panel. I've also discovered that the 850 is perfectly happy with the TTL level signal and now I've abandoned AFSK altogether. The direct FSK works flawlessly in all modes and the amount of carrier shift is easily set using one of the setup menu subfunctions.

In my last article on the 850 I mentioned that the passband was not centered over the signal when one was attempting to receive RTTY with the rig set to LSB and the 500 Hz filters were engaged. After doing some reading I've learned that the centering realized in the FSK mode had to do with the relationship of the BFO frequency and the passband, and not to the passband's itself as I may have led some to believe.

This shifting (offsetting) of the BFO occurs automatically when the FSK mode is selected. The setup menu allows you to specify this shift as either 1225? or 2125? Hz to allow for two types of shifts. Neither one of these helps you receive FSK in LSB since 1225 is still way outside the passband of a 500 Hz filter.

In the end, I'm very glad that I went ahead and hooked up to the direct FSK input - it's very clean and the recieve as well as transmit is completely reliable and hassle free.

BITS AND PIECES

There's still no DSP option (as shown in the magazine ad's) available. They are mysteriously lagging in the supply pipeline. I'm aware of none that have been shipped to anyone. I'm really curious as to what, if any difference it could possibly make.

There is still no brochure available (I collect brochures). The salesman at HRO said that Kenwood would only be wasting money to print one right now, because they are already selling as fast as they hit the

shelves.

The service manual, rumored to cost $50, is not yet available.
Judging by the latest manuals for the 950 and the 140, it will be a
very sizable document containing lots of information, drawings and
lists.

Looking at the schematics, it appears that there may be upwards of
64 kBytes of firmware in this machine... Boy, I'd love to see the
source... :-) Love to hack it too :-)

SUMMARY

Well, there a few minor gotcha's to this radio but then there has
never been a rig that didn't have it's fair share of them. Overall,
I'd have to say that the bad points greatly outweigh the good ones
by an overwhelming margin. I would certainly buy the rig again without
hesitation based on what I know now.

73's

-fred AA7BQ

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

1402. MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT - 25 FEBRUARY

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-26 01:00:50 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910225180050.24001c20@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 3523

-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

FEBRUARY 25, 1991

Flare Event Summary
Potential Impact Forecast
SATELLITE PROTON EVENT OCCURRED

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

A major proton flare exploded off the southwest limb today. The event began at 08:06 UT, peaked at 08:19 UT and ended at 09:51 UT on 25 February. The flare was rated a class X1.2/2N Tenflare and was associated with strong Type II, III and IV sweeps. Rich radio emissions were observed from this flare. Solar protons arrived and produced a satellite proton event at 12:10 UT on 25 February. The event was short-lived, however, and officially ended a little over an hour later at 13:35 UT on 25 February.

This major X class flare was spawned by Region 6497 which is now crossing behind the western limb. The largest regions on the disk (6509 and 6508) are relatively dormant, despite their Beta-Gamma magnetic configuration.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT FORECAST

This flare was a major event and did produce a coronal mass ejection, as is evident by the strong Type II and IV sweeps which were observed. However, this flare was near the western limb and therefore probably will not produce anything too significant in the way of terrestrial impacts. There is some uncertainty regarding this, however, as events which occur near the vernal equinox can become amplified more than expected.

Preliminary analysis suggests that there is a moderate possibility that planetary geomagnetic activity could increase to near minor storm levels on 28 February. An increase in activity is likely, but the amount of coupling which takes place is uncertain.

Geomagnetic activity is expected to increase on 28 February to planetary A-index values between 20 and 35 for middle latitudes. A lesser impact over lower latitudes will likely be observed. High latitudes will suffer the worst conditions, with low to moderate intensity minor storming occurring on 28 February (A-index values between 25 and 38). Middle latitude K-indices could range from 3 to 5 on 28 February. High latitude K-indices could range from 4 to 7. Magnetic fluctuations between 400 and 750 gamma could be observed over high latitudes, while middle and low latitudes

will likely witness magnetic fluctuations between 55 and 140 gamma.

Auroral activity will be most intense over the high latitudes and extreme northern middle latitudes. There is a very slight chance that the impact from this flare could be higher than expected, perhaps with brief periods of major storming over middle latitudes. Please note that this is not very likely, but is slightly possible. If impacts are greater than expected, auroral activity could become visible over the northern latitudes north of about 42-44 North latitude.

HF propagation should remain above normal until sometime on 28 February when the interplanetary shock is expected to arrive. An SSC should be observed with the passage of this shock, sometime on 28 February. Thereafter, MUF's should drop combined with increased fading and absorption (particularly over the middle to high latitudes). High latitude propagation has become degraded due to a polar cap disturbance which commenced on 24 February and remains in progress. Things could get significantly worse over the higher latitudes on 28 February if we are in fact affected by this flare. Polar propagation paths will suffer strong absorption and strong flutter and fading if terrestrial impacts materialize.

There is a chance for VHF auroral backscatter conditions to materialize over the middle and high latitudes on 28 February, particularly during the late afternoon hours and again near midnight. However, signal qualities will likely become degraded for most VHF DX signals over the middle and high latitudes.

A recovery is expected on 01/02 March to generally unsettled conditions. We are nearing the vernal equinox now, so geomagnetic activity should become a bit more active soon. A potential geomagnetic storm warning may be issued within the next 24 hours.

There is a slight risk for another major flare from Region 6497. This risk may exist for the next 24 hours (until 27 February). No major flares from the larger regions on the disk are currently anticipated. Low-level M-class flaring could occur from Region 6504, 6508 or 6509.

** End of Alert **

1403. An interview with DXer and Chief OP UG6GAT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-26 16:34:32 UTC
From: buettneb@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE
Message-ID: <1991Feb26.163432.149@newsserv.informatik.tu-muenchen.de>
Source record: 3526
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur,rec.ham-radio

On January 8, 1991 we were visited by UG6GAT (Karen) and his friend
Armen (SWL). Karen is a DXer and chief operator of Radio Club Station
UG7GWO (no, not UG7GWB).
#
The following interview was made with UG6GAT, DL7MAE, DL1VJ, Karen
and me that evening. I hope you find it interesting.

Q. UG7GWO is a radio club station in Yerevan?

A. Yes, UG7GWO is a collective station of a school, named after Admiral
Isakov. For 20m we have a 4-el Yagi, 160m and 80m we use a Delta Loop antenna,
40m we have a ground pland, 15 also and 10 also ground plane. There is no way
to buy aluminum tubing in the USSR. You can get it only through some
connections, let's say you know somebody who is working at an aluminum
factory.

Q. How many amateurs are QRV from Armenia?

A. On the paper we have more than 100, but in reality there are only about
10. There are some very active stations in Leninakan, like the radio club
UG7GWB, who is very active in the contests, but unfortunately during the
earthquake in December 1988 everything was destroyed there.

Q. Do you think UG is the rarest of the Soviet Republics?

A. I don't think so, there are few hams but they are quite active. I think the
rarest is UH, Turkoman Republic. But there is at least one who is very active,
UH8EA.

Q. Can you explain the licence system in the USSR?

A. We have four categories, the highest, the first category, can work all
amateur bands and modes and the power limit is 200 Watts on the HF bands
including WARC bands, and 10 Watts on 160m and VHF.

Second category amateurs are limited to 50 Watts, and may use all bands except
WARC-bands and 20m Phone. They can also work VHF with 5 Watts output.

Third category stations may work on 80m, 15m CW and 10m CW and SSB with
10 Watts. They can also work VHF 5 Watts.

Fourth category stations can work on 160m only with 5 Watts. This is kind
of a Novice license, there is no code requirement. Also amateurs under
16 years can only get a forth category license.

There is kind of a fifth class of hams, those operating from club stations.
These people need to have an SWL number only. Before you can pass a license

examination you have to prove that you have been actively listening to the bands by submitting SWL cards from a number of stations.

Q. Is there a way to distinguish license categories from callsigns?

A. Before some years, fourth category calls had the prefix 'EZ' and third category calls all started with 'R'. But now this has changed and you cannot tell the license class from the callsign.

Q. What is the biggest difference between German and Soviet amateurs or amateurs in your country?

A. I think there is not too much difference, only one point: You have better equipment and all the equipment is commercial. Most equipment in the Soviet Union is home brew. But I have to say that in some cases the home brew equipment works better than the brand equipment. I have a TS-520 and a home made transceiver - the home-made is better, but it is much bigger and heavier.

Q. What is the most difficult propagation path from UG6?

A. Probably the Caribbean is the most difficult part of the world for us. You can hardly predict band openings to that area. Whenever the guys in the states tell us that there are many Caribbean stations around, I hear nothing. It is a matter of propagation. Usually the Carribean comes up one hour before the states come through.

Q. You are also chasing DX, you got about 300 DXCC countries. What are the big problems for Soviet DXers?

A. The problem is - just like everywhere - to have good antennas and good equipment. Regarding IRCs, we in UG-land have a little advantage over the majority of other Soviet DXers. There are a lot of stations who send cards direct to me and they put IRCs in the envelope. This is true for all the 'rare' or 'semi-rare' USSR republics, but getting IRCs is a major problem for the UA3s and UB5s. From time to time we will give them some IRCs, as a present, but it is very hard for them. I think some time in the futue, the IRC problem will be solved when Soviet Post Offices start selling IRCs too.

Q. Some DX stations complain about never receiving QSLs from some of the rare USSR republics. Can you tell us something about the problems which exist there?

A. The QSL cards via the bureau take a very long time. At the moment, as Armenia is suffering from a blockade, all direct mail is being delayed of course.

Q. Some time ago, there was a rumor that sending QSL cards by mail inside the USSR is free. Is that true?

A. Well, only if you send the cards via the bureau, it is free. But if you send the card through the mail it costs 6 Kopeks, the same price as for a letter. There are local QSL bureaus in each Oblast. UG has its own QSL bureau and if I send my card through the UG-QSL bureau it is free of charge. The Central Radio Club (better known as "P.O.Box 88") handles only cards for

outside the USSR. The local QSL bureaus work rather fast, not so the P.O.Box 88. Everybody from outside the USSR says that QSL cards via the buerau take a long time, something like one year.

Q. Is it a problem for Soviet amateurs to get QSL cards printed?

A. Well, you will not find a printig office everywhere which will print your cards. Of course, the Radio Club helps us to get QSL cards, but these are not of the nicest kind. This is why so many cards from the USSR look the same, like the well-known '40-years-victory' QSL. If you want cards with a personal note, you have to find your own way. Those who have their own QSL cards are very lucky and have good connections.

Q. Do you think it would be better for foreign bureaus to send cards not via the P.O.Box 88 but rather to the local QSL bureaus?

A. Yes, I think it would be better and much faster. The Central QSL buerau needs a long time to proceed the QSL cards. It would be a good idea for big Clubs like ARRL and DARC to go via the local bureaus, not via P.O.Box 88.

Q. Is it true that there will be a USSR Callbook?

A. In 1990 a Soviet Callbook was printed, but not all stations are included because the information came a little late to some parts of the USSR and many people missed the deadline. I think it is available to foreigners also, but if I am not mistaken, there are two different USSR-callbooks, one from Byelorussia the other from Krasnodar (UA6A).

73 de Ben, DL6RAI

1404. HELP! Need advice on 10m DX: US<->Europe

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-27 14:52:29 UTC
From: stickler@cc.helsinki.fi
Message-ID: <1991Feb27.145229.5195@cc.helsinki.fi>
Source record: 3377

Here's a good one for you DX enthusiasts...

I'm trying to get my brother to get the new code free
"Communicator's" license so that I and my family can keep
in touch more inexpensively (the international long distance
telephone rates are killing me).

I'm in Finland and he's in Florida. Because the only realistic
DX band he'll have available to him will be 10 meters, I need
to figure out what kind of station configuration will work on
10 meters between Finland and Florida.

I'm a newcomer myself to amateur radio, so I could really use
some expert advice from some of you DX folks.

What is the minimum functional station configuration for DX phone
communications between Finland and Florida on 10 meters??

How much power will we need? What is the 'best' antenna configuration?
What are the best times of the day/year for 10 meters US<->Europe?

1405. Re: Is Someone Using My Call Letters?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-27 17:27:11 UTC
From: stevedak@cpe.UUCP
Message-ID: <37400017@cpe>
Source record: 3381

>Hello,
> I'm a ham who hasn't been active for the past several years, tho I have
>kept my license in order. I recently was surprised to receive a QSL card from
>a gentleman in the Netherlands confirming "our" contact in early January. In a
>letter, he said that it was with "peggy" from Maryland, but the call letters
>were mine (KA3HZY), and my name is Scott in Pennsylvania. Is there anyway I
>can find out if someone is actully using my letters illegally?
>Thanks in advance!
>
> Scott Shay
> KA3HZY

This is very common among foreign amateurs. Since english is not usually
their first language, mixups are frequent. This seems to be especially
true during contests. I have received numerous cards from overseas this
way. American hams are not immune either. I also have one card from here
in the states under the same circumstances. This is more likely what has
happened in your case. Pirates who use call signs at all tend to come up
with ones that haven't been assigned yet (don't ask me how I know that :>)

Steve Dakin
WQ5N (really my call... honest)

1406. Re: Really portable (15m-)antenna for QRP field usage.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-27 18:09:15 UTC
From: bame@hpfcbig.SDE.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7650007@hpfcbig.SDE.HP.COM>
Source record: 3382

Both the ARRL handbook and the antenna book have plans for a "portable antenna" made of TV twin-lead which is just a folded dipole. I've made a couple for 10m and they work well and match well to 50ohms. The 10m version probably weighs less than 2lbs(1kg) - maybe less than 1(.5kg) including the built-in twinlead feedline (mine is about 10'), part of which serves as the matching network.

-Paul Bame
bame@fc.sde.hp.com N0KCL

1407. Info-Hams Digest V91 #190

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-27 18:45:34 UTC
From: LJACK@UMAB.UMD.EDU
Message-ID: <9102271945.AA00116@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 3378

From: ed like an "I"

Is someone using my call letters? asks Scott, KA3HZY

I agree with the others that wrote, that your call sign was most likely mis identified; something not too uncommon if it was a DX contact from the US to a nonnative English speaking ham. The "Y" might well have sounded like an "I" to the Dutch station. I seriously doubt anyone was bootlegging your callsign.

This all brought back a flash of memories of the time I thought I caught some one red-handly using my call. It occurred in the Washington DC area, and on 6 meter CW, of all places. I heard a station working a fellow in the Midwest return to a "/3" station (for you new hams that is how we used to have to identify we were outside our original licensing districts) with what I could only initially pick out as MY callsign! I listened to the reply from the "/3" station, a strong local, who gave back

"...d..e.......K...L...7...G...L...."

By now I was seeing red, a local in the Washington DC area on six meter using a my callsign, I was so sure I caught a bootlegger...
then he sent
...L..." (De KL7GLL)

I turned out we had gotten our lcenses half a world away, almost on the same day and never met until then 20 years later on 6 CW in Washington DC.
Anyone is free to search for the moral here.
Larry Jack KL7GLK / V77LJ

1408. Re: HELP! Need advice on 10m DX: US<->Europe

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-27 21:41:01 UTC
From: dl3no@infoac.rmi.de
Message-ID: <1991Feb27.214101.10990@infoac.rmi.de>
Source record: 3379
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.amateur.misc

stickler@cc.helsinki.fi writes:

>What is the minimum functional station configuration for DX phone
>communications between Finland and Florida on 10 meters??

>How much power will we need? What is the 'best' antenna configuration?
>What are the best times of the day/year for 10 meters US<->Europe?

You need something more than 1 Watt and something like a vertical antenna
or better. If condx are good on ten, you don't need too much power. If
condx are bad - nothing helps.

73,
Rupert
--
****
___ ____ ___ _ _ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ _ _
/__/ / / / / /\ / /__ / /__//__// /__//__ /\ /
/ \ / / __/_ / / /__ / / // //__ / //__ / /

1409. TH77AT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-28 05:05:00 UTC
From: hca@pnet51.orb.mn.org
Message-ID: <4239@orbit.cts.com>
Source record: 3383

The person that originally modified my TH77AT tore the trace on the negative side of C124 completely off the board. Could someone please contact me with a description of where this trace originally ran so I can run a jumper to it? My schematic shows C132 and C133 connected closest to C124. I would like a diagram or description of where 132 and 133 are so I can reconnect the capacitor. The radio is currently working without this capacitor connect-ed.

As I previously posted, I would also like to find out where the green jumper wire should be attached to enable 400-512 RX and TX. I believe it runs from IC10 to one side of C124 (yellow electrolytic).

Also, does anyone know if the service manual is available yet, and the cost?

Thank you,
Howard Atlas

UUCP: {amdahl!bungia, crash}!orbit!pnet51!hca
ARPA: crash!orbit!pnet51!hca@nosc.mil
INET: hca@pnet51.orb.mn.org
S.S.D.D.

1410. Re: Anderson Power-pole connectorw (Was: DANGER in sexless Standard 12V DC Connectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-28 05:14:57 UTC
From: stan@hprpcd.rose.hp.com
Message-ID: <15780009@hprpcd.rose.hp.com>
Source record: 3380

Here in Sacramento, I have found Anderson Power Pole connectors at Metro Electronics (1512 16 st, Sacramento, Ca. 96814 (916) 442-1512) and they had them in stock in 6 (!) colors, along with larger versions. (look at the battery connector on a forklift the next time you are in manufacturing and it probably will be made by Anderson).
Most of the clubs in the Sacramento area seem to be standardizing on the Andersons, probably because the ARES/RACES group and the Calif. Office of Emergency Services uses them.

Our club deceided to go with the Andersons and made a group purchase. Since most of us already had our own "standard" we just made a few adapters from our "standard" to the Andersons. They go in the bag along with the 2 prong to 3 prong adapter, BNC to So239, BNC to N,Stereo to mini stereo, stereo to RCA, ... ;-)

Face it, it's a nonstandard world out there!

If you need any Andersons, call Metro and they can send you some. If you do, say hi to Hugh Corkery (KA6CPN) for me.

Stan

~~~~~~
~ Stan Witherspoon ~ Disclaimer ~
~ Systems Technology Division ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
~ Hewlett Packard Company ~ These are my ~
~ 8010 Foothills Blvd. ~ personal opinions ~
~ Roseville Ca. 95678 ~ and do not represent ~
~ Phone: (916) 785-5071 ~ the views of anyone ~
~ RF: N6SCE ~ or anything else ~
~ Email: ucbvax!hplabs!hprpcd!stan ~
~~~~~~

1411. Re: HELP! Need advice on 10m DX: US<->Europe

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-28 17:22:08 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <888@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 3386

From article <1991Feb27.145229.5195@cc.helsinki.fi>, by stickler@cc.helsinki.fi:
> Here's a good one for you DX enthusiasts...
>
> I'm trying to get my brother to get the new code free
> "Communicator's" license so that I and my family can keep
> in touch more inexpensively (the international long distance
> telephone rates are killing me).
>
> I'm in Finland and he's in Florida. Because the only realistic
> DX band he'll have available to him will be 10 meters, I need
> to figure out what kind of station configuration will work on
> 10 meters between Finland and Florida.
>

Sorry, the new technician is limited to ABOVE 30 Mhz. I suggest the high flying OSCAR-13 and OSCAR-10 which are available at Florida and higher latitudes for 15-20 hours a day, depending on the current solar attitude of AO-10, and the current placement in the `19 day' period of AO-13. This seems to me to be your only option and is a great deal more reliable than 10 meter propagationi (at least AO-13 is). At my latitude (even more so, yours in Finland) AO-13 is available 20+ hours per day.

Bob N4HY

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

1412. Re: Thanks - from a beginner.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-28 19:18:17 UTC
From: waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <868@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 3385

In article <502@spool.mu.edu> tone@biomath.mscs.mu.edu (Peter J. Tonellato) writes:
>I just want to say that it is very nice of you who
>have gone out of their way to make things easier for a beginner. I am
>very happy with my new 'toy'. Last week I was able to listen to
>radio broadcasts from China, Germany, Australia, Canada, Turkey, Greece,
>Sweden, England and the USA. I understand that this 'Gee Whiz' attitude
>is frowned upon by some. But I suspect that it was exactly this feeling
>that drew the veterans (at least some of them) into the sw and/or ham
>field in the first place.

You are right! At least this ham has been riding the "gee whiz" feeling
for the last 30 years, and still finding new things to "gee whiz" about
:-)

Don't ever let anyone talk you out of it!

Now just think how it will feel when they talk to YOU. THats the
difference a ham ticket makes.
>
>Thanks again, hope I can help others in the future.

That is what makes Ham Radio such fun. You learn more from helping
someone else than you ever would on your own too.

73 - see you on HF!

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com *
Certainly there are things in life that money can't buy, but it's very funny--
Did you ever try buying then without money?
-- Ogden Nash

1413. Wanted DUPLEXER

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-02-28 20:38:19 UTC
From: Jeffrey.Perry@samba.acs.unc.edu
Message-ID: <2790@beguine.UUCP>
Source record: 3384
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap

I am a new HAM and a member of the Northeastern Radio Club. We have a repeater we are trying to get setup on 145.31
We are using two antennas about 100ft away from each other (at the far corners of a rooftop on campus) and we are still experiencing desense and intermodulation interference. We are looking for anyone who might have an extra 2m Duplexer.

We are operating on negative duplex. Once we remove the interference we will be able to run 45watts instead of 2!

Any donations or information would be greatly appreciated!

Oh i should tell you that we are using two 2m radios not a repeater box.

Thanks in advance!

Jeffrey Perry
N1ILY (tech in jan, new ham in dec 90)

1414. Wanted Sony 2010 or Grundig SW Receiver

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-03-01 01:39:59 UTC
From: tbasche@itlwrk.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <8882@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 3387
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio,sun.forsale

HI,
I am looking for a short wave receiver , that is portable.
I have looked at the Sony 2010 and the Grundig 500.
Does anyone out there have one of these they are looking to sell ?
Thanks,
Todd Basche alias tbasche@sun.com 415-336-4821

1415. Wanted Sony 2010 or Grundig 500 SW Receiver

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-03-01 02:23:29 UTC
From: tbasche@itlwrk.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <8889@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 3388
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio

HI,
I am looking for a short wave receiver , that is portable. I have
looked at the Sony 2010 and the Grundig 500. I have also heard that
the Sony 2001 is almost the same as the Sony 2010, is that the case ?
Does the 2001 have the synchronous detector, are the specs the same
overall ?
Does anyone out there have one of these they are looking to
sell ? (Now that the war is over)

Thanks,
Todd Basche alias tbasche@sun.com 415-336-4821

1416. FOR SALE: Loral Phase Locked Microwave Oscillator

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-03-01 04:25:14 UTC
From: mwf@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <39669@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 3389

Have for sale several Narda/Loral Phase Locked Microwave Signal Sources. Units utilize fundamental transistor oscillator with high Q coaxial cavity, followed by broadband stable step recovery diode multiplier. Broadband sampling circuits are used to phase lock oscillator to a high stability reference which may be either an internal self contained crystal oscillator, an external primary standard or VHF synthesizer.

Applications include free-running and phase-locked sources, modulatable transmitter sources for voice and video applications and manually- or automatically-tuned microwave synthesizers.

The size is approx. 3x3x4 inch. Runs at -20V. Output power on SMA-F connector typ. 10-50mW which depends on frequency and configuration.

Asking $75.- per unit. For details and available frequency ranges contact:

mwf@cup.portal.com
Tel 408-926-9249
Tel 408-926-3090 answering machine
1947 Half Pence Way
San Jose, CA 95132

1417. ARRL DX #10

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-03-01 11:49:06 UTC
From: skitch@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9103011149.AA01542@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 3390

ZCZC AE16
QST DE W1AW
DX BULLETIN 10 ARLD010
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS NEWINGTON CT
MARCH 1, 1991
RELAYED BY KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

We wish Steve, W9NUF, with the Northern Illinois DX Association, a speedy recovery after returning home yesterday from a stay in the hospital. Since Steve could not write the DX bulletin this week, we want to thank Paul, KB1BE, with the Connecticut DX Association for the following DX information.

FROM THE DXCC DESK. Today, March 1, 1991 is the first day that the 7O1AA and 7O8AA QSL cards will be accepted by the DXCC desk for the new Yemen Republic. Many of the 7O8AA QSL cards were shipped in packages at bulk rate. They were not accepted by the Postal Service of France and have been returned. QSL managers in France will have to individually stamp the envelopes and ship them from France.

ETHIOPIA, ET. ET2A, Jack, is active daily on 21300 KHz around 1830 UTC operating both net and split operations. Also, check 28580 and 28600 KHz around 1900 UTC. Both Jack and second operator, Scott, are Americans working with the Red Cross in Ethiopia. QSL via Peter, WB2WOW.

BANGLADESH, S2. VK9NS, Jim Smith should be en route to Dhaka shortly. He has permission for CW, SSB and RTTY and expects to operate for two weeks after arriving late on March 10th. His call sign will be either S21U or his requested call of S21JS. QSL via VK9NS.

CAMEROON, TJ. TJ1BJ is now active on 75 meters on Saturday around 0500 UTC. Check for split operation on 3675 KHz and 3795 KHz. Also, on Saturdays and Mondays, look for him around 1230 UTC on 21303 KHz. QSL via K4UTE.

CYPRUS, BRITISH SOVERIGN BASES, ZC4. Glynn, G4MVA is now stationed here for the next two years. He will sign ZC4CZ on all bands with emphasis on CW.

ARRL INTERNATIONAL DX PHONE CONTEST. Good Luck this weekend, March 2 and 3, in the annual ARRL International DX PHONE Contest. It runs a full 48 hours from 0000 UTC Saturday, March 2 until 2400

UTC on Sunday, March 3. Remember that the 10, 18 and 24 MHz bands are excluded from the contest. Logs may be submitted on IBM compatible, MS-DOS formatted diskettes, either 3.5 or 5.25 inch, 40 or 80 track. The log information must be in an ASCII file, following the ARRL Suggested Standard File Format and containing all log exchange information.

Good Luck on DX de KB8NW/OBS

1418. Re: HELP! Need advice on 10m DX: US<->Europe

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-03-01 12:36:49 UTC
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <4780@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 3391
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <888@idacrd.UUCP> mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier) writes:
>From article <1991Feb27.145229.5195@cc.helsinki.fi>, by stickler@cc.helsinki.fi:
[about trying to talk to brother in Florida after he gets no-code Tech]
>Sorry, the new technician is limited to ABOVE 30 Mhz. I suggest the high
>flying OSCAR-13 and OSCAR-10[...]

Sure sounds like an expen$ive thing to do just to avoid learning the code...

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"You can even run GNUemacs under X-windows without paging if you allow
about 32MB per user." -- Bill Davidsen "Oink!" -- me

1419. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-03-02 17:33:15 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9103021733.AA22249@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 3392

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #816 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 91 57.38534561 .00000402 00000-0 46936-3 0 3875
2 00424 80.4627 35.4463 0022829 343.0761 16.9636 13.67464241417439
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 91 57.91172609 -.00000075 00000-0 99999-4 0 5052
2 03029 13.5206 19.0399 0009867 229.8047 130.1337 1.00272780 85341
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 91 60.15923436 .00065876 19099-4 35241-3 0 4110
2 04966 51.5342 293.3188 2094307 287.3813 50.9920 11.44162145620606
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 91 55.84418340 -.00000008 00000-0 40866-4 0 1986
2 07646 49.8251 241.5438 0205835 305.3797 52.7879 13.82150470810725
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 91 58.19593728 .00000006 00000-0 99999-4 0 1942
2 08820 109.8443 82.4890 0044448 184.3735 175.6659 6.38664199 90229
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 91 56.90226824 -.00000259 00000-0 99999-4 0 5619
2 10061 8.6620 60.6274 0002965 308.5614 51.5400 1.00272636 51554
IUE
1 10637U 78012 A 91 53.04371539 -.00000183 00000-0 79862-4 0 2054
2 10637 32.6985 114.8628 1411526 0.1114 0.0172 1.00300776 8977
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 91 59.22423765 .00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 5989
2 10684 63.8566 81.6368 0125608 199.1942 160.3972 2.00554340 80980
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 91 55.23221695 -.00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 3153
2 10893 64.2776 322.6066 0171110 23.5709 337.2288 2.00536004 93721
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 91 54.24446629 .00000093 00000-0 99999-4 0 449
2 10953 7.5467 63.3611 0005358 129.7167 230.4490 1.00268608 7430
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 91 58.70992523 .00001350 00000-0 50428-3 0 4703
2 10967 108.0282 127.7799 0004176 225.2954 134.8009 14.36236561663136
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 91 56.47891328 -.00000021 00000-0 99999-4 0 3538
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2 11054 63.7785 318.7351 0063244 116.6387 244.0277 2.00571668 90761
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 91 59.68986869 .00000176 00000-0 18867-3 0 7339
2 11080 99.1818 323.5635 0009275 114.7249 245.4893 13.83507221623509
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 91 53.60830520 .00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 1297
2 11141 63.8737 81.6459 0062185 314.5593 44.9865 2.00548506 89406
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 91 57.23738922 .00000006 00000-0 99999-4 0 968
2 11690 64.3160 83.8239 0121864 203.1355 156.3778 2.00553054 95334
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 91 58.03424600 -.00000021 00000-0 99999-4 0 3633
2 11783 63.5816 318.1825 0158825 58.7281 302.8328 2.00568432 79438
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 91 59.14420283 .00000124 00000-0 99999-4 0 511
2 12472 4.1104 72.5957 0002538 277.9701 82.4506 1.00236832 34797
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 91 60.12856453 .01459660 17359-2 11029-2 0 1553
2 12887 97.5694 134.0913 0003145 243.9418 116.2438 16.15716826 1394
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 91 57.21974122 .00000149 00000-0 16260-3 0 6865
2 13301 82.9323 114.6159 0026578 178.3858 181.7382 13.67883161432409
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 91 59.74164800 .00000428 00000-0 99999-4 0 6870
2 13367 98.1275 121.7375 0004246 78.1398 282.0276 14.57177159458665
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 91 58.41625553 .00000705 00000-0 51271-3 0 9041
2 13777 99.0163 256.1234 0013831 43.4107 316.8144 13.98895505 82621
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 91 58.34750085 .00000246 00000-0 25017-3 0 7829
2 13916 82.9391 183.3982 0037550 146.9025 213.4508 13.74106937397716
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 91 58.21693283 .00000127 00000-0 99999-4 0 2705
2 13969 5.0882 63.5592 0002677 295.8208 64.4018 1.00275984 1908
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 91 59.14834673 .00000117 00000-0 99999-4 0 3730
2 14050 2.8484 74.1925 0005769 306.2731 54.7177 1.00269741 703
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 91 55.57882585 .00000085 00000-0 99999-4 0 6370
2 14129 25.8829 158.8436 5990053 219.9576 75.4840 2.05878121 29933
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 91 58.46413640 .00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 9008
2 14189 63.4968 79.8693 0144294 224.4867 134.4066 2.00568768 55882
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 91 59.77507228 .00000427 00000-0 99999-4 0 5377
2 14780 98.2490 121.4040 0001788 89.3243 270.8171 14.57100403372080
UoSat 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 91 60.09687576 .00003301 00000-0 60607-3 0 9270
2 14781 97.9206 108.8852 0012012 149.2154 210.9887 14.66303947373607
GPS-0009
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1 15039U 84 59 A 91 53.65102138 .00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 1666
2 15039 63.2401 79.1327 0028641 226.2083 133.6135 2.00566156 49061
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 91 58.99503332 .00000170 00000-0 17116-3 0 317
2 15055 82.9519 233.7135 0028190 334.6616 25.3159 13.73414854335180
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 91 55.59008626 -.00000021 00000-0 99999-4 0 62
2 15271 63.0840 317.6870 0112277 331.3656 28.0708 2.00563429 46217
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 91 59.60057297 .00007531 00000-0 99869-3 0 4895
2 15331 82.5375 123.0581 0021764 208.6980 151.3036 14.79578477345985
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 91 60.00671138 .00001423 00000-0 78586-3 0 7073
2 15427 99.1729 70.9190 0015357 11.9560 348.1977 14.12848339320240
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 91 59.29801625 .00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 7284
2 16129 64.0127 80.1390 0123453 148.0089 212.8154 2.00564630 39494
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 91 60.12358103 .00052813 00000-0 58326-3 0 2903
2 16609 51.6075 115.0938 0013929 353.8174 6.2465 15.62409428288248
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 91 59.69068762 .00001363 00000-0 65753-3 0 2512
2 16613 98.7064 135.4621 0001293 136.6767 223.4516 14.20089499100332
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 91 60.36131507 .00000753 00000-0 99999-4 0 3325
2 16881 82.5251 181.0763 0023063 223.1351 136.8155 14.78969489247148
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 91 50.85202188 -.00000025 00000-0 99999-4 0 3401
2 16908 50.0086 214.6139 0011694 104.5426 255.6708 12.44392558205692
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 91 53.88031523 .00001416 00000-0 63395-3 0 5529
2 16969 98.5765 80.9476 0012373 260.5624 99.4157 14.23917603230284
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 91 60.07938896 .00000743 00000-0 57809-3 0 7570
2 17527 99.0801 133.9836 0000708 102.1046 258.0198 13.94899824205077
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 91 56.86775670 -.00000045 00000-0 99999-4 0 7319
2 17561 0.0618 268.9175 0002204 82.2191 8.8338 1.00270557 8113
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 91 60.12355734 .00069877 00000-0 76800-3 0 4883
2 17845 51.6051 115.0960 0013776 353.2530 6.6781 15.62418782222976
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 91 59.81042973 .00001744 00000-0 92954-3 0 8645
2 18123 98.8112 251.9730 0014744 16.7328 343.4332 14.14372899190673
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 91 59.92188924 .00000428 00000-0 45835-3 0 5394
2 18129 82.9291 138.8645 0013146 123.4224 236.8239 13.72152865184749
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 87 68 A 91 60.03160803 .00000223 00000-0 19236-3 0 6102
2 18312 82.5566 86.7348 0010878 255.9782 104.0203 13.83740103178508
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Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 91 59.98965918 .00000662 00000-0 58067-3 0 4582
2 18820 82.5478 146.3224 0016063 328.5459 31.4741 13.84440764155719
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 91 59.88808813 .00001251 00000-0 58540-3 0 8006
2 18822 98.6151 298.1593 0005586 251.0406 109.0184 14.21792837159295
Glonass 34
1 19163U 88 43 A 91 58.42324825 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 1797
2 19163 64.9187 150.6222 0007099 192.8151 167.1889 2.13102584 21589
Glonass 36
1 19165U 88 43 C 91 56.60312716 -.00000007 00000-0 -67261 2 0 1750
2 19165 64.8995 150.6839 0004334 329.5678 30.4228 2.13102095 21545
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 91 53.11378759 -.00000126 00000-0 99999-4 0 2396
2 19216 56.8252 109.0878 7128019 247.8593 26.4295 2.09703733 20642
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 91 60.06425347 .00004574 00000-0 62486-3 0 593
2 19274 82.5151 280.0985 0021937 8.7603 351.3987 14.78252975142851
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 91 60.06448328 .00000052 00000-0 11717-3 0 7095
2 19336 82.5440 95.7138 0018732 33.0749 327.1551 13.16913552124767
Glonass 39
1 19503U 88 85 C 91 58.96912119 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 1011
2 19503 65.4339 29.9654 0005129 208.6151 151.3544 2.13103611 19084
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 91 58.30885065 .00001429 00000-0 80178-3 0 4628
2 19531 99.0168 12.3710 0011035 288.3921 71.6050 14.11942725124968
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 91 58.04983405 .00000113 00000-0 99999-4 0 2334
2 19548 0.7490 80.7494 0001523 230.1933 49.0067 1.00274517 7474
Glonass 40
1 19749U 89 1 A 91 59.47970648 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 8830
2 19749 64.8620 150.2501 0006212 273.4102 86.5479 2.13101762 16629
Glonass 41
1 19750U 89 1 B 91 59.53785316 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 9386
2 19750 64.8738 150.2704 0006268 251.2498 108.7209 2.13102294 16628
GPS BII-01
1 19802U 89 13 A 91 58.17527061 .00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2319
2 19802 55.0455 187.3559 0050904 163.2354 196.8890 2.00558153 14865
Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 91 59.20862343 .00040444 00000-0 24571-2 0 9490
2 19822 75.0790 112.1402 4111782 56.5684 336.3253 7.23683963 18181
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 91 60.02883357 .00000114 00000-0 97659-4 0 4083
2 19851 82.5266 23.8250 0015151 10.4016 349.7467 13.84062106101092
MOP-1
1 19876U 89 20 B 91 56.56887326 .00000024 00000-0 99999-4 0 1803
2 19876 0.2641 44.4113 0000955 281.1935 34.3459 1.00267724 3203
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 91 51.69564572 -.00000235 00000-0 99999-4 0 2307
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2 19883 0.7266 79.1373 0001446 255.1676 25.6685 1.00271504 77386
GPS BII-02
1 20061U 89 44 A 91 58.00437706 -.00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 2332
2 20061 54.8640 5.4895 0089842 183.4176 176.5173 2.00566400 12602
Nadezhda 1
1 20103U 89 50 A 91 59.06380471 .00000155 00000-0 15425-3 0 3053
2 20103 82.9596 96.4020 0039462 46.6941 313.7500 13.73650359 82845
GPS BII-03
1 20185U 89 64 A 91 57.34599602 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1766
2 20185 54.8906 188.1900 0021289 164.8064 195.2144 2.00568043 11161
GPS BII-04
1 20302U 89 85 A 91 41.91577973 -.00000024 00000-0 99999-4 0 1785
2 20302 54.4598 307.3315 0032510 329.9999 29.8633 2.00556091 9656
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 91 60.06321791 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 3211
2 20305 82.5481 36.8210 0016945 47.5625 312.6925 13.15939904 64736
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 91 58.53785074 .00000622 00000-0 42322-3 0 2534
2 20322 99.0191 71.4235 0009170 24.0296 336.1330 14.02977747 65291
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 91 60.05962752 .00046708 00000-0 51718-3 0 5888
2 20335 51.6082 115.4169 0014024 355.0106 5.0907 15.62395391 71895
GPS BII-05
1 20361U 89 97 A 91 57.38502607 .00000013 00000-0 99999-4 0 1274
2 20361 55.0291 130.2693 0062755 59.5762 301.0593 2.00584931 8820
SPOT 2
1 20436U 90 5 A 91 59.72637513 .00001276 00000-0 61657-3 0 4918
2 20436 98.7078 135.5730 0000909 74.2819 285.8454 14.20049726 57158
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 91 58.71776629 .00000916 00000-0 37840-3 0 3072
2 20437 98.6772 138.8129 0011646 124.9257 235.3150 14.28918095 57353
UO-15
1 20438U 90 5 C 91 58.72486793 .00000600 00000-0 25534-3 0 1934
2 20438 98.6811 138.7456 0010604 124.0412 236.1813 14.28566264 57348
PACSAT
1 20439U 90 5 D 91 59.66991119 .00000992 00000-0 40759-3 0 2023
2 20439 98.6802 140.0226 0012384 123.1338 237.1038 14.29016114 57495
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 91 59.65616971 .00001077 00000-0 44042-3 0 2017
2 20440 98.6806 140.0431 0012003 123.1299 237.1040 14.29083383 57498
WO-18
1 20441U 90 5 F 91 60.12024133 .00000958 00000-0 39306-3 0 2008
2 20441 98.6817 140.5536 0013150 122.9723 237.2736 14.29151065 57569
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 91 59.68037826 .00000960 00000-0 39336-3 0 2018
2 20442 98.6802 140.1568 0013164 123.5426 236.7021 14.29225076 57506
GPS BII-06
1 20452U 90 8 A 91 56.28457796 .00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 1523
2 20452 54.4054 245.6591 0044363 51.1980 309.2069 2.00554453 7928
MOS-1B
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1 20478U 90 13 A 91 58.10428064 -.00000004 00000-0 99999-5 0 5072
2 20478 99.1595 131.8875 0001205 109.5663 250.5672 13.94838912 53678
DEBUT
1 20479U 90 13 B 91 58.44079657 .00000015 00000-0 63229-4 0 1871
2 20479 99.0189 61.4649 0540905 190.0970 168.8902 12.83170741 49482
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 91 54.93675532 .00000060 00000-0 18626-3 0 1800
2 20480 99.0207 58.6263 0540647 198.1288 159.9850 12.83172227 49034
MOS-1B R/B
1 20491U 90 13 D 91 58.02692999 .00000490 00000-0 96700-3 0 2034
2 20491 99.0147 71.9202 0471059 153.8204 208.7576 13.02800398 49583
LACE
1 20496U 90 15 A 91 58.73906567 .00018733 00000-0 10039-2 0 4411
2 20496 43.0961 355.0567 0016727 159.5662 200.5865 15.14567637 57298
RME
1 20497U 90 15 B 91 59.25905682 .00032507 00000-0 69853-3 0 4860
2 20497 43.1077 267.3477 0019801 233.7101 126.1995 15.43876274 58304
Nadezhda 2
1 20508U 90 17 A 91 58.39006028 .00000289 00000-0 29806-3 0 2601
2 20508 82.9466 231.7155 0044651 357.9479 2.1562 13.73272162 50038
OKEAN 2
1 20510U 90 18 A 91 60.06347692 .00004764 00000-0 71576-3 0 4297
2 20510 82.5232 220.9704 0019849 156.4760 203.7364 14.74225974 53903
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 91 58.42794678 .00008201 00000-0 57807-3 0 4484
2 20523 28.3333 30.2309 0014785 38.3981 321.7648 15.03153830 52883
GPS BII-07
1 20533U 90 25 A 91 59.18812687 -.00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 1252
2 20533 55.1793 5.6053 0033189 96.7147 263.6609 2.00564479 6737
PegSat
1 20546U 90 28 A 91 58.25849628 .00023906 00000-0 13005-2 0 4427
2 20546 94.1438 351.2606 0141524 130.9297 230.4293 15.06115657 48393
HST
1 20580U 91 60.25543000 .00009846 00000-0 10729-2 0 4005
2 20580 28.4701 51.9891 0006132 268.6369 91.3497 14.86465979 46231
Glonass 44
1 20619U 90 45 A 91 59.38069853 -.00000018 00000-0 99999-5 0 3907
2 20619 65.0368 30.1539 0023485 219.2939 140.5356 2.13102995 6086
Glonass 45
1 20620U 90 45 B 91 59.02929976 -.00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 3988
2 20620 65.0375 30.1746 0007015 18.4482 341.5653 2.13102872 6086
Glonass 46
1 20621U 90 45 C 91 58.61879392 -.00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 3372
2 20621 65.0463 30.1983 0012671 213.7267 146.1749 2.13102417 6072
Kristall
1 20635U 90 48 A 91 59.86774423 .00046690 00000-0 51718-3 0 3884
2 20635 51.6136 116.3877 0014224 355.2953 4.8154 15.62382923 42748
ROSAT
1 20638U 90 49 A 91 57.35832611 .00010381 00000-0 85091-3 0 2006
2 20638 52.9898 1.3292 0014794 30.1849 329.9997 14.99708855 40399
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Meteor 2-19
1 20670U 90 57 A 91 60.04042831 .00000203 00000-0 17348-3 0 1571
2 20670 82.5447 84.7912 0014873 292.0976 67.8617 13.83917254 34045
CRRES
1 20712U 90 65 A 91 59.82459158 .00003328 00000-0 31341-2 0 1495
2 20712 18.0753 317.3785 7123101 6.8720 359.2714 2.43974135 5330
GPS BII-08
1 20724U 90 68 A 91 55.54435681 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 845
2 20724 54.6996 186.1883 0096447 122.6748 238.2165 2.00563932 4103
Feng Yun1-2
1 20788U 90 81 A 91 59.60484625 .00000774 00000-0 53907-3 0 1023
2 20788 98.9495 95.3326 0016451 118.3792 241.9053 14.01053738 25000
Meteor 2-20
1 20826U 90 86 A 91 59.93798480 .00000221 00000-0 19085-3 0 1075
2 20826 82.5248 23.9742 0012545 178.3513 181.7700 13.83276374 21248
GPS BII-09
1 20830U 90 88 A 91 53.08839717 .00000013 00000-0 99999-4 0 847
2 20830 54.9052 128.6682 0075790 116.3433 244.4867 2.00566627 3138
GPS BII-10
1 20959U 90103 A 91 49.50749733 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 233
2 20959 54.9247 188.0179 0043774 212.9318 146.7635 2.00569032 1654
DMSP B5D2-5
1 20978U 90105 A 91 59.89069553 .00001966 00000-0 74188-3 0 769
2 20978 98.8523 94.8230 0082406 96.3363 264.7391 14.30622161 12763
Soyuz TM-11
1 20981U 90107 A 91 59.99559763 .00096387 00000-0 10532-2 0 946
2 20981 51.6121 115.7313 0014544 359.5351 0.1864 15.62418048 13875
Glonass 47
1 21006U 90110 A 91 59.12723251 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 797
2 21006 64.8426 149.6742 0062217 185.6321 174.3351 2.13102190 1765
Glonass 48
1 21007U 90110 B 91 58.36505836 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 879
2 21007 64.8627 149.7321 0039606 178.9057 181.1297 2.13100301 1745
Glonass 49
1 21008U 90110 C 91 57.30934837 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 757
2 21008 64.8395 149.7496 0009875 291.8984 68.0267 2.13100161 1722
Progress M6
1 21053U 91 2 A 91 60.05954928 .00099483 00000-0 10863-2 0 524
2 21053 51.6099 115.4196 0013435 2.0888 357.5971 15.62438568 7127
INFORMTR-1
1 21087U 91 60.28192998 .00000165 00000-0 16312-3 0 160
2 21087 82.9466 313.5746 0034240 198.7185 161.2717 13.74345653 4208
Cosmos 2123
1 21089U 91 7 A 91 59.03611006 .00000205 00000-0 20729-3 0 225
2 21089 82.9245 184.9954 0028075 222.7862 137.1130 13.73861316 3157
1991 007B
1 21090U 91 7 B 91 58.06685507 .00000102 00000-0 99999-4 0 262
2 21090 82.9225 185.6761 0022171 209.8507 150.1412 13.75280953 3011
1991 007C
1 21091U 91 7 C 91 58.35487223 .00001147 00000-0 11793-2 0 129
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2 21091 82.9304 185.4476 0027315 265.1117 94.7374 13.75472472 3051
Cosmos 2124
1 21092U 91 8 A 91 60.05357295 .00496705 39932-4 22132-3 0 607
2 21092 62.8135 275.5820 0122427 100.3365 261.2287 16.06477241 3454
1991 004C
1 21095U 91 4 C 91 52.74631862 .14040784 -63317-5 72073-4 0 320
2 21095 82.5491 261.3884 0019308 63.8189 298.2182 16.54899750 5681
Cosmos 2125
1 21100U 91 9 A 91 56.86347467 .00000009 00000-0 99999-4 0 77
2 21100 74.0308 172.6529 0009766 140.3703 219.8063 12.49762573 1721
Cosmos 2126
1 21101U 90 9 B 91 56.82591456 .00000008 00000-0 99999-4 0 82
2 21101 74.0305 172.8033 0019493 223.9385 136.0114 12.45872183 1691
Cosmos 2127
1 21102U 91 9 C 91 56.80286051 .00000008 00000-0 99999-4 0 107
2 21102 74.0307 172.7919 0007201 219.6339 140.4183 12.47979047 1695
Cosmos 2128
1 21103U 91 9 D 91 56.84212215 .00000009 00000-0 99999-4 0 81
2 21103 74.0304 172.5833 0014413 87.7345 272.5357 12.51713942 1707
Cosmos 2129
1 21104U 91 9 E 91 56.82234943 .00000009 00000-0 99999-4 0 82
2 21104 74.0300 172.5831 0024461 86.7755 273.6096 12.53529066 1706
Cosmos 2130
1 21105U 91 9 F 91 56.86464416 .00000010 00000-0 99999-4 0 56
2 21105 74.0296 172.3876 0043158 84.7436 275.8540 12.56965377 1717
Cosmos 2131
1 21106U 91 9 G 91 56.84531224 .00000011 00000-0 99999-4 0 81
2 21106 74.0308 172.3501 0051251 74.8518 285.8199 12.58741458 1716
Cosmos 2132
1 21107U 91 9 H 91 56.72358317 .00000010 00000-0 99999-4 0 55
2 21107 74.0300 172.6164 0033584 82.7872 277.7040 12.55284150 1709
1991 009J
1 21108U 91 9 J 91 59.74349381 .00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 269
2 21108 74.0437 170.0450 0166389 249.7116 108.5943 12.19594028 2035
1991 009K
1 21109U 91 9 K 91 59.77381282 .00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 102
2 21109 74.0347 170.1073 0172011 249.1076 109.1529 12.17434527 2049
1991 009L
1 21110U 91 9 L 91 59.69112065 .00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 149
2 21110 74.0533 170.5871 0236802 252.4088 105.1301 12.05310617 2018
1991 010A
1 21111U 91 10 A 91 56.13152466 -.00000115 00000-0 99999-4 0 185
2 21111 2.2976 282.5443 0006283 287.4968 72.2426 1.00273179 121
1991 010D
1 21114U 91 10 D 91 57.75891209 .00003719 00000-0 23943-2 0 43
2 21114 47.3569 277.6983 7273417 3.2289 359.8122 2.26756827 276
1991 009M
1 21115U 91 9 M 91 57.33237438 .00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 34
2 21115 74.0448 173.1989 0185189 246.0734 112.1029 12.15398698 1756
1991 011A
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1 21116U 91 11 A 91 59.89864408 .00301689 11036-4 20500-3 0 256
2 21116 64.7243 272.3823 0039978 18.4836 341.7804 16.14451233 2180
Molniya1-80
1 21118U 91 12 A 91 58.03185145 .00000761 00000-0 38582-2 0 157
2 21118 62.7934 323.0498 7438488 280.1214 10.9636 2.00579157 242
1991 012B
1 21119U 91 12 B 91 57.21907702 .18266259 43310-4 34654-3 0 302
2 21119 62.7913 283.1420 0027401 138.9419 221.7273 16.44359249 1690
1991 012D
1 21121U 91 12 D 91 58.85477760 -.00001216 00000-0 -37532-2 0 273
2 21121 62.7254 323.2493 7398720 280.0775 11.2119 2.05500470 251
1991 013A
1 21130U 91 13 A 91 59.07816774 .00000107 00000-0 99999-4 0 72
2 21130 82.8241 255.3542 0065038 272.9942 86.3778 13.77534554 268
1991 013B
1 21131U 91 13 B 91 60.09179564 .00000110 00000-0 99999-4 0 69
2 21131 82.8204 254.5850 0057922 268.6201 90.8321 13.79123978 400
1991 014B
1 21133U 91 14 B 91 60.07820174 .04062257 59725-4 46315-3 0 58
2 21133 51.6590 244.7651 0005352 310.5388 49.6165 16.36091739 152
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Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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1420. Wanted: Info/Opinions on AEA DX Handy

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-03-04 14:22:38 UTC
From: stickler@cc.helsinki.fi
Message-ID: <1991Mar4.142239.5409@cc.helsinki.fi>
Source record: 3393

I'm interested in getting some info/opinions about
the AEA DX Handy (10 meter HT).

If you have/had one (or have used one), I would appreciate
any comments you might have about it.

If anyone knows of any magazine reviews on it, please let
me know.

Thanks,

//
Patrick Stickler University of Helsinki stickler@cc.helsinki.fi
//

1421. AOR AR-1000

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-03-05 05:40:00 UTC
From: 812spg@SACEMNET.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9103050550.AA22433@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 3394

Problem: As have other AOR AR-1000 owners, I experienced problems with the squelch and reception of my hand scanner.

Squelch - Several frequencies, particularly those in the 453-454 MHz region, had a tendency to lock up unless the squelch setting was turned to the maximum. There was also the problem of losing a previously set squelch threshold upon turning the radio off and then turning it back on again -- requiring a readjustment each time I "fired up" the AR-1000.

Reception - From day one, reception with this radio was never something to write home about. Some received stations were below average reception-wise, while other stations could not be picked up at all. As time went on, and out of desperation, I discovered that each frequency was off by approximately 5-10 KHz. I found that by decreasing each entered frequency by 5-10 KHz, reception markedly improved! However, I found this technique to be very time consuming and not worth the money I had invested in the radio.

Solution: I placed a call to ACE Communications and told them about the "off-center" frequency problem. As my radio was under warranty, they instructed me to ship it to them for calibration.

I sent the unit via UPS on a Friday, and not expecting to see it again for at least 2 weeks, went on with life. The following Wednesday, I was shocked to get a call from the wife, who informed me that a package had just arrived from ACE Communications!

Upon arriving home, I immediately checked my radio and was again shocked. In addition to the "off-center" frequency problem having been fixed, the squelch now operated perfectly! It was now operating like a whole different radio!

Conclusion: For those that may be experiencing the same problems I had with my AR-1000 -- take advantage of your warranty and send it in for a "checkup" to the fine folks at ACE! And, in my opinion, the people at ACE were superb in both service and turnaround time.

Larry Zielasko

INTERNET: 812spg@sacemnet.af.mil

1422. MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT - 07 MARCH

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-03-08 08:33:46 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910308013346.20801ccd@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 3396

-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

MARCH 07, 1991

Flare Event Summary
Potential Impact Forecast

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

Three major solar flares exploded from Region 6538 today. The first event was a very powerful proton-type which began at 06:13 UT on 07 March. X-rays peaked at a class X5.5 level at 07:55 UT. The event ended at 08:04 UT. This flare was exceptional in energy output. It generated moderate to strong intensity Type II and IV bursts and was associated with a 3,000 s.f.u. Tenflare which lasted 26 minutes. The flare attained a large class 3B optical rating and was also associated with a 5,400 s.f.u. burst at 245 MHz. This event almost certainly produced a coronal mass ejection with proton activity to the east of the region. No protons were observed near earth. The region is still too far east. This flare was located at S20E66.

The second major flare began at 14:03 UT, peaked at 14:05 UT and ended at 14:26 UT. The flare attained a class M5.0/SF rating, and originated from Region 6438 at a location of S22E62. This flare was not particularly powerful.

The third major energetic flare began at 23:15 UT, peaked at 23:18 UT and ended at 23:26 UT on 07 March. This major flare was rated a class X2.5/2B Tenflare with a very strong 35,000 s.f.u. burst at 245 MHz. The event was also associated with a 760 s.f.u. Tenflare which lasted 5 minutes. Although powerful, this flare was a short impulsive type which did not produce any sweep frequency events and is not suspected of producing a coronal mass ejection. However, it did produce a moderately intense Sudden Ionospheric Disturbance (SID) and Short Wave Fade (SWF) which disrupted communications on HF frequencies up to 25 MHz. Strong phase shifts followed by strong signal absorption were observed beginning at 23:17 UT over the sunlit sectors. The SWF ended at 23:34 UT on 07 March.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT FORECAST

This latest flare will not likely produce any significant terrestrial impacts. There is a slight risk it could produce active conditions after 10 March, but magnetic or auroral storming is not likely. The region was too far east at the time of the major class X5.5 flare to produce terrestrial impacts.

Solar activity will remain high for the next several days at least. Major M-class flares and isolated X-class flares are possible throughout the next 72 hours at least. Region 6538 is capable of producing some very energetic flare activity which could produce intense moderate to long-duration SID's/SWF's over the sunlit areas of the earth. Within the next 24 to 48 hours, Region 6538 will begin to enter the terrestrial impact zone. Major flares after 09 or 10 March could produce potentially moderate terrestrial impacts. Major flares after 11 March will have a high risk for producing high terrestrial impacts which could include major auroral and geomagnetic storming along with potentially strong degradation in radio signal propagation. However, that is still several days away and Region 6538 could conceivably calm down by then. On the other hand, it could also become more energetic. It currently possesses a Beta-Gamma magnetic configuration with significant amounts of shear and high magnetic gradients.

The Calcium XV emission from Region 6538 increased to very bright levels during the day today. It appears as though Region 6538 will remain a significant threat throughout the coming week. The position of Region 6538, corrected to 24:00 UT on 08 March is S25E48. It will reside very near the central meridian on 12 March and will cross into the western hemisphere on 13 March.

As a side-note, geomagnetic activity will remain at unsettled to active levels throughout most of the coming week. Storm conditions could occur if major flaring continues.

Additional alerts and/or updates will continue to be posted daily for as long as necessary.

** End of Alert **

1423. New to ham...what to buy?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-03-08 15:11:52 UTC
From: bochannk@hwsw.gedas.de
Message-ID: <793@hwsw.gedas.de>
Source record: 3395

Howdy!

I'm very new to this topic, but very very fascinated, too. Now I plan to spend some k-bucks for a good equipment. What I want is quite simple: Everything! At least, I want to receive everything, later I will focus on getting a license.
So, what do I need? I already looked around and found the ICOM R-9000 worthwhile.
What do you think? What antennas would you suggest? What do I need to decipher Morse, RTTY, Fax, AX.25, SSTV, ATV ... ? What else? How about a spectrum analyzer?
Extra scanner?

Thanks in advance.

Alex

1424. Re: ARRL SSB Contest from W3LPL Multi-Multi

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-03-08 15:19:01 UTC
From: jayk@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500092@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 3397

<Total Score: 11.8M, beating our record from last year.

Great score John!

<80 235 80 W3LPL
<40 430 90 N3GB, KC3EK

I am just getting back on the air after about 5 years of inactivity. In the past I did several single 40s or operated 40 from K0RF in multi-multi. It seems to me that the 40 and 80 SSB QSO total for the east coast multi has gone way up (in contests were you can't work VEs). Is there more Europe to run now, working more JAs, or are you passing lots of non-mult QSOs down to the low bands?

Hope I can get some kind of station together before all the spots go away!

73,

Jay K0GU

1425. Re: Amiga Morse Code Tutor

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-03-09 00:36:54 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdra.HP.COM
Message-ID: <12280038@hpspdra.HP.COM>
Source record: 3398

Try the "Fish" disks of Public Domain software. Somewhere around #200
or 300 there is one which reads a text file and generates Morse code at
a specified speed. Of course, you need some text files...

Paul AA6PZ

1426. Re: CNN used for morse code (from Evening Standard)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-03-10 14:29:28 UTC
From: wrs@mcshh.hanse.de
Message-ID: <8740@mcshh.hanse.de>
Source record: 3399
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.ham-radio

That beep I do hear on CNN-International on Intelsat 27.5 degrees
west as well, but it definately is not the E morse code, it comes
from their computer.
I visited CNN some time ago on professional reasons and heard that
same beep from all their terminals when a message arrived (they got
a one line display for individual or broadcast messages on each of
their computer displays).
On satellite there is a datga channel from Atlanta though,
which gives a preview of their programming for the next few hours.
This certainly is not in morse code.
Wolfgang
--
*** Wolfgang R. Schulz-Hamburg-Germany: your pal in PAL-country ***
*** (P-ay for A-dditional L-uxury...even for INCOMING mail! ... ***
*** wrs@mcshh.hanse.de * wrs@mcshh.UUCP * 0002412526@mcimail.com ***
*** ...unido!mcshh!wrs * No BTX (German Videotex) address anymore *

1427. info on VCO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-03-12 10:12:40 UTC
From: ANGELO%IPIFIDPT@ICNUCEVM.CNUCE.CNR.IT
Message-ID: <9103121012.AA21489@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 3400

I need information on vco in 23 and 13 cm bands,because i am developing a pll
for a transmitter in this band but i have a problem with VCO
I need a cirquit diagram for a reliable vco
73 51 de iw5bde

1428. magnetic antennas for HF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-03-14 22:00:10 UTC
From: alewis@gmuvax2.gmu.edu
Message-ID: <3787@gmuvax2.gmu.edu>
Source record: 3401
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.ham-radio

Hi,
I am looking for pointers to companies selling magnetic antennas for
HF (loop or loop-stick.) Automatic tuning would be preferable but is
not necessary. The only place I could think of was Palamar Engineering,
and they are closed for a vacation. Any guidance would be appreciated.

Thanks,

Alan (:^|

1429. PRO-2005 Scanner Coverage

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1991-04-25 03:55:08 UTC
From: wen@pro-sat.cts.com
Message-ID: <9004260650.AA02215@trout.nosc.mil>
Source record: 12078

If anyone knows the mods for the PRO-2005 scanner or the PRO-34 for 800 Mhz coverage, please send info to crash!pro-sat!wen or to crash!pro-sat.cts.com!wen if you do not have routing to crash.

Do either of these work very well mobile?

W5FL